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No. 51

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 3rd May, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Davies,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Grant,
Haig,
Hayden,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Tremblay,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
White,
Wilson,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 9th May, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

First Report on Progress of the Royal Commission on Government Organization. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following report:—

WEDNESDAY, May 3rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate National Mortgage Corporation of Canada", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill S-16, reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, with nine amendments as follows:—

1. *Page 2, line 23*: Strike out "general" and substitute therefor "any other"

2. *Page 2, lines 25 to 30*: Strike out subclause (4) and substitute therefor the following:—

"(4) If, at any time, the book value of the assets of Mortgage Fund A, after deducting an amount sufficient to make adequate provision for prospective losses, falls below the principal amount of Series A Mortgage Bonds outstanding together with the accrued interest thereon and all

other liabilities of such Fund, there shall be transferred to such Fund from the general funds of the Corporation, in the form of cash, or of investments taken at their market value, such amount or amounts as may be necessary to remove the deficiency."

3. *Page 2, lines 31 to 39 inclusive*: Strike out subclause (5) and substitute therefor the following:—
"(5) The directors may withdraw from Mortgage Fund A such amounts as may be required from time to time to repay the principal of Series A Mortgage Bonds in accordance with the terms thereof, to pay interest and other expenses relating to such bonds, to pay investment expenses arising from the investment of assets of the Fund, to pay an equitable share, as determined by the directors, of the general expenses of the Corporation and to repay transfers that may have been made from the general funds of the Corporation pursuant to subsection (4)."

4. *Page 2, line 45*: Before "profits" insert "net"

5. *Page 3, line 22*: Strike out "general" and substitute therefor "any other"

6. *Page 3, lines 24 to 29 inclusive*: Strike out subclause (5) and substitute therefore the following:—
"(5) If, at any time, the book value of the assets of Mortgage Fund B, after deducting an amount sufficient to make adequate provision for prospective losses, falls below the principal amount of Series B Mortgage Bonds outstanding together with the accrued interest thereon and all other liabilities of such Fund, there shall be transferred to such Fund from the general funds of the Corporation, in the form of cash, or of investments taken at their market value, such amount or amounts as may be necessary to remove the deficiency."

7. *Page 3, lines 30 to 38 inclusive*: Strike out subclause (6) and substitute therefor the following:—
"(6) The directors may withdraw from Mortgage Fund B such amounts as may be required from time to time to repay the principal of Series B Mortgage Bonds in accordance with the terms thereof, to pay interest and other expenses relating to such bonds, to pay investment expenses arising from the investment of assets of the Fund, to pay an equitable share, as determined by the directors, of the general expenses of the Corporation and to repay transfers that may have been made from the general funds of the Corporation pursuant to subsection (5)."

8. *Page 3, line 44*: Before "profits" insert "net"

9. *Page 4, line 26*: Strike out "in its capacity as agent" and substitute therefor "otherwise than on its own behalf".

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Report be taken into consideration tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-82, intituled: "An Act to Implement a Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion

with respect to Taxes on the Estates of Deceased Persons", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

The question being put on the 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 Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for the second reading of the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C.—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 4th May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Isnor:

27th April—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. The total number of days in 1960 that grain could be shipped through the ports of
   - (*a*) Churchill,
   - (*b*) Welland,
   - (*c*) Montreal,
   - (*d*) Quebec,
   - (*e*) Halifax.
2. The marine insurance rate on grain from each of these ports.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 4th May, 1961.

No. 1.

3rd May—Third Reading of Bill C-82, intituled: "An Act to Implement a Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on the Estates of Deceased Persons".—(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 2.

27th April—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff". —(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 3.

2nd May—Second Reading of Bill C-84, intituled: "An Act respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 4.

2nd May—Second Reading of Bill C-85, intituled: "An Act for the Establishment of a National Design Council".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 5.

2nd May—Second Reading of Bill C-87, intituled: "An Act to authorize certain Amendments to the Agreement made under the Coal Production Assistance Act with Bras d'Or Coal Company Limited".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 6.

2nd May—Second Reading of Bill S-18, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn*).

No. 7.

2nd May—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-233, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Grace Evelyn Lewis".

Bill SD-234, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ursula Edith Elise Morgan".

Bill SD-235, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeannette Enlow".

Bill SD-236, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Lois Golden".

Bill SD-237, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Maria Muller".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 8.

3rd May—Consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce respecting Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate National Mortgage Corporation of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Hayden*).

No. 9.

14th December—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Tuesday, 9th May, 1961.

3rd May—Second Reading of Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Tuesday 16th May, 1961.

19th December—Second Reading of Bill C-11, intituled: "An Act respecting Procedure in relation to Parliamentary Divorce".

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, May 4, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	10.30 a.m.
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada	11.00 a.m.
	Friday, May 5, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Monday, May 8, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Tuesday, May 9, 1961.	
356–S	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Wednesday, May 10, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, May 11, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
	Friday, May 12, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 52

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 4th May, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Davies,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Grant,
Haig,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Tremblay,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
White,
Wilson,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid upon the Table the fourteenth and fifteenth Reports, respectively, of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

THURSDAY, May 4th, 1961.

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

Of The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act changing the name of The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company to "The Cumberland Railway Company"; to declare the railways, works and undertakings of Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company to be for the general advantage of Canada, and for other purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

H. ARMSTRONG,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

THURSDAY, May 4th, 1961.

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

Of the Canadian Council of the Girl Guides Association; praying for the passing of an Act changing the name of the Association to "Girl Guides of Canada" and, in French, "Guides du Canada", and repealing the limitation on the annual value of real estate held by the Association.

Respectfully submitted,

H. ARMSTRONG,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report, dated April 11, 1961, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, under the *Combines Investigation Act*, concerning the Distribution and Sale of Gasoline in the Toronto Area (Alleged Price Discrimination—Supertest Petroleum Corporation, Limited). (English text).

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) presented to the Senate a Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Wednesday next, 10th May, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Quart presented to the Senate a Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Quart moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Jodoin, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Wednesday next, 10th May, 1961.

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

The following petitions were severally read and received:—

Of Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux in Canada; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of Incorporation.

Of Ralph Mackern Sketch, Gordon Foxbar Perry and Stewart Gordon Bennett, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Acadia Life Insurance Company".

Of The Canada Permanent Trust Company, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act enabling it to merge and amalgamate with The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, a body incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of continuing thereafter as one corporate entity under the name of "Canada Permanent Toronto General Trust Company", and permitting Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation to invest in the whole or any portion of the shares of the amalgamated company and to exchange shares of The Canada Permanent Trust Company for shares of the amalgamated company.

Of Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act increasing its capital stock and permitting the Company to transact business either in the name "Guaranty Trust Company of Canada" or the name "Compagnie Guaranty Trust du Canada".

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act respecting the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River near the city of Trois-Rivières", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Later this day:

With leave,
The Senate reverted to the Order for third reading at the next sitting of the Senate of the Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act respecting the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River near the city of Trois-Rivières".

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 S-17, intituled: "An Act respecting Canadian Pacific Railway Company", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Gershaw moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator McLean, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 Roebuck from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their two hundred and forty-eighth to two hundred and eightieth Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

FRIDAY, April 28th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Neil Marriott Compton, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pauline Laura Compton, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, April 28th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and forty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Thomas Norcott, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, April 28th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fiftieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Eileen Alice Rose, of Channel, in the province of Newfoundland, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Robert Cowan Rose, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mable Irene Collin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with John Collin, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with June Audrey Royal Van Hattem, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rhoda Heitner, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Sydney Heitner, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Normand Guy, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Sylvia Guy, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Elizabeth McInnis, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Lawrence Franklin McInnis, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, April 28th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Carl Wilhelm Larson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Rolande Larson, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Timothy Garfield Pilon, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jacqueline Pilon, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Theressa Oliver, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Clifford 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and fifty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Zeppettini, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixtieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Georgette Lemieux, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jean Camille Lemieux, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sylvia Spivak, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Harry Lyon Spivak, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, April 28th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Margaret Pate Orr, of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Robert Osbourne Orr, of the city of Ste. Therese, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 1st, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson, of the city of Vancouver, in the province of British Columbia, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Robert Saunderson, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Jeannine Marleau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Francois Zenon Maurice Marleau, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Doris Villeneuve, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Roger Villeneuve, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Estelle Shetzen, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Hyman Shetzen, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Eva Knopf, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Sidney Knopf, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie Alice DeWit, of the town of LeMoyne, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Edmond Jean Benoit DeWit, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and sixty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Jean-Louis Trudel, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pierrette Trudel, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Doris Elizabeth McEllin, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Albert George McEllin, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventy-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black, of the city of Pointe-aux-Trembles, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Robert William Black, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventy-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lucien Aube, of McMasterville, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Micheline Eleonore Aube, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventy-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Denis Biron, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Henriette Biron, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventy-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Antonio Samson, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Therese Marguerite Carmen Samson.

2. The petitioner having died, and 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's estate less the sum of $25.00 to apply on costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventy-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marilyn Wexelman Dobrofsky, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Irving Dobrofsky, otherwise known as Irving Dubrow, otherwise known as Irving Dubro.

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 the sum of $25.00 to apply on costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventy-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Guy Robitaille, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pauline Robitaille, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventy-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect of the petition of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu, of the town of Montreal West, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to annul her marriage with Armand Nicolas Waldemar Mathieu, 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 annul the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventy-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Edith Henshaw Owen, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Hugh Glyn Owen, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and seventy-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ruth Duggan, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Dermott John Duggan, 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 2nd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eightieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault, of the city of Lachine, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Jeanne Legault, 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,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the two hundred and forty-eighth to the two hundred and eightieth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the 9th May, 1961, at eight o'clock in the evening.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Bedford*), that the Bill C-82, intituled: "An Act to Implement a Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on the Estates of Deceased Persons", be read the third time.

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

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for the second reading of the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator White moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Bedford*), that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-84, intituled: "An Act respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until later this day.

Later this day:

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill C-84, intituled: "An Act respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, for the Honourable Senator Reid, seconded by the Honourable Senator Golding, that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Blois moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, that the Bill C-85, intituled: "An Act for the Establishment of a National Design Council", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Blois moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator MacDonald, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-87, intituled: "An Act to authorize certain Amendments to the Agreement made under the Coal Production Assistance Act with Bras d'Or Coal Company Limited", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-18, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Canada", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the following Bills be read the second time:—

Bill SD-233, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Grace Evelyn Lewis".

Bill SD-234, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ursula Edith Elise Morgan".

Bill SD-235, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeannette Enlow".

Bill SD-236, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Lois Golden".

Bill SD-237, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Maria Muller".

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

The Bills were then severally read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce respecting the Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate National Mortgage Corporation of Canada".

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, for the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 9th May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Isnor:

27th April—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. The total number of days in 1960 that grain could be shipped through the ports of
   - (*a*) Churchill,
   - (*b*) Welland,
   - (*c*) Montreal,
   - (*d*) Quebec,
   - (*e*) Halifax.
2. The marine insurance rate on grain from each of these ports.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 9th May, 1961.

No. 1.

4th May—Third Reading of Bill C-85, intituled: "An Act for the Establishment of a National Design Council".—(*Honourable Senator Blois*).

No. 2.

4th May—Third Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-233, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Grace Evelyn Lewis".

Bill SD-234, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ursula Edith Elise Morgan".

Bill SD-235, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeannette Enlow".

Bill SD-236, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Lois Golden".

Bill SD-237, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Maria Muller".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

4th May—Third Reading of Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate National Mortgage Corporation of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Brunt*).

No. 4.

27th April—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff". —(*Honourable Senator White*).

No. 5.

4th May—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of Bill C-84, intituled: "An Act respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services".—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

No. 6.

2nd May—Second Reading of Bill C-87, intituled: "An Act to authorize certain Amendments to the Agreement made under the Coal Production Assistance Act with Bras d'Or Coal Company Limited".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 7.

3rd May—Second Reading of Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 8.

2nd May—Second Reading of Bill S-18, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn*).

No. 9.

4th May—Consideration of the following Reports from the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 248—*re* petition of Neil Marriott Compton;
Report No. 249—*re* petition of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott;
Report No. 250—*re* petition of Eileen Alice Rose;
Report No. 251—*re* petition of Mable Irene Collin;
Report No. 252—*re* petition of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem;
Report No. 253—*re* petition of Rhoda Heitner;
Report No. 254—*re* petition of Normand Guy;
Report No. 255—*re* petition of Elizabeth McInnis;
Report No. 256—*re* petition of Carl Wilhelm Larson;
Report No. 257—*re* petition of Timothy Garfield Pilon;
Report No. 258—*re* petition of Mary Theressa Oliver;
Report No. 259—*re* petition of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini;
Report No. 260—*re* petition of Georgette Lemieux;
Report No. 261—*re* petition of Sylvia Spivak;
Report No. 262—*re* petition of Margaret Pate Orr;
Report No. 263—*re* petition of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson;
Report No. 264—*re* petition of Jeannine Marleau;
Report No. 265—*re* petition of Doris Villeneuve;
Report No. 266—*re* petition of Estelle Shetzen;
Report No. 267—*re* petition of Eva Knopf;
Report No. 268—*re* petition of Marie Alice DeWit;
Report No. 269—*re* petition of Jean-Louis Trudel;
Report No. 270—*re* petition of Doris Elizabeth McEllin;
Report No. 271—*re* petition of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black;
Report No. 272—*re* petition of Lucien Aube;
Report No. 273—*re* petition of Denis Biron;
Report No. 274—*re* petition of Antonio Samson;
Report No. 275—*re* petition of Marilyn Wexelman Dobrofsky;
Report No. 276—*re* petition of Guy Robitaille;
Report No. 277—*re* petition of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu;
Report No. 278—*re* petition of Edith Henshaw Owen;
Report No. 279—*re* petition of Ruth Duggan;
Report No. 280—*re* petition of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault.

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 10.

14th December—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Wednesday, 10th May, 1961.

No. 1.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

No. 2.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association".—(*Honourable Senator Quart*).

For Tuesday 16th May, 1961.

19th December—Second Reading of Bill C-11, intituled: "An Act respecting Procedure in relation to Parliamentary Divorce".

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Friday, May 5, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Monday, May 8, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Tuesday, May 9, 1961.	
356–S	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Wednesday, May 10, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, May 11, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada	11.00 a.m.
	Friday, May 12, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 53

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 9th May, 1961

8 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Croll,
Davies,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Grant,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Howard,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Raymond,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Tremblay,
Turgeon,
Veniot,
Vien,
White,
Wilson,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the number and amount of loans to Indians made under section 69(1) of the *Indian Act*, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 69(6) of the said Act, Chapter 149, R.S. 1952. (English text).

Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, assented to by the Yukon Territorial Council at the 1961 First Session, held from March 22nd to April 12th, 1961, as required by section 20 of the *Yukon Act*, Chapter 53 of the Statutes of 1952-53. (English text).

Report, dated April 12, 1961, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, under the *Combines Investigation Act*, concerning the Distribution and Sale of Gasoline in the Toronto Area (Alleged Price Discrimination—The British American Oil Company Limited). (English text).

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960, pursuant to section 14 of the *Penitentiary Act*, Chapter 206, R.S. 1952. (French text).

Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, held in Ottawa and Quebec City, February 22-26, 1961. (English and French texts).

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt:—

That the Report of the Fourth Meeting of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, tabled today, be printed as an Appendix to the Debates of the Senate of this day.

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

The Honourable Senator Pouliot presented to the Senate a Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Pouliot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 16th May, 1961.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Blois moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, that the Bill C-85, intituled: "An Act for the Establishment of a National Design Council", be read the third time.

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

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Golding, that the following Bills be read the third time:—

Bill SD-233, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Grace Evelyn Lewis".

Bill SD-234, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ursula Edith Elise Morgan".

Bill SD-235, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeannette Enlow".

Bill SD-236, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Lois Golden".

Bill SD-237, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Maria Muller".

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

The Bills were then severally read the third time, on division.

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 third reading of the Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate National Mortgage Corporation of Canada", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for the second reading of the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

The question being put on the 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 Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for the second reading of the Bill C-84, intituled: "An Act respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill C-87, intituled: "An Act to authorize certain Amendments to the Agreement made under the Coal Production Assistance Act with Bras d'Or Coal Company Limited", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill S-18, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Canada", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the two hundred and forty-eighth to the two hundred and eightieth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hodges, that the Reports be adopted now.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 10th May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Isnor:

27th April—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. The total number of days in 1960 that grain could be shipped through the ports of
   (*a*) Churchill,
   (*b*) Welland,
   (*c*) Montreal,
   (*d*) Quebec,
   (*e*) Halifax.
2. The marine insurance rate on grain from each of these ports.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 10th May, 1961.

No. 1.

4th May—Third Reading of Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate National Mortgage Corporation of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Brunt*).

No. 2.

9th May—Third Reading of Bill C-87, intituled: "An Act to authorize certain Amendments to the Agreement made under the Coal Production Assistance Act with Bras d'Or Coal Company Limited".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

No. 3.

27th April—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff". —(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 4.

14th December—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 5.

3rd May—Second Reading of Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 6.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

No. 7.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association".—(*Honourable Senator Quart*).

For Tuesday 16th May, 1961.

No. 1.

19th December—Second Reading of Bill C-11, intituled: "An Act respecting Procedure in relation to Parliamentary Divorce".

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, May 10, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, May 11, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada	11.00 a.m.
	Friday, May 12, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 54

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 10th May, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Croll,
Davies,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Grant,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Howard,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Raymond,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Tremblay,
Turgeon,
Veniot,
Vien,
White,
Wilson,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

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

WEDNESDAY, May 10th, 1961.

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

Of Ralph Mackern Sketch, Gordon Foxbar Perry and Stewart Gordon Bennett, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and others of elsewhere; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Acadia Life Insurance Company".

Respectfully submitted,

H. ARMSTRONG,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) presented to the Senate a Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Wednesday next, 17th May, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill SD-238, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Neil Marriott Compton".

Bill SD-239, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott".

Bill SD-240, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eileen Alice Rose".

Bill SD-241, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mable Irene Collin".

Bill SD-242, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem".

Bill SD-243, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rhoda Heitner".

Bill SD-244, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Normand Guy".

Bill SD-245, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McInnis".

Bill SD-246, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carl Wilhelm Larson".

Bill SD-247, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Timothy Garfield Pilon".

Bill SD-248, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Theressa Oliver".

Bill SD-249, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini".

Bill SD-250, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Lemieux".

Bill SD-251, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sylvia Spivak".

Bill SD-252, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Pate Orr".

Bill SD-253, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson".

Bill SD-254, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jeannine Marleau".

Bill SD-255, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Villeneuve".

Bill SD-256, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Shetzen".

Bill SD-257, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Knopf".

Bill SD-258, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Alice DeWit".

Bill SD-259, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean-Louis Trudel".

Bill SD-260, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Elizabeth McEllin".

Bill SD-261, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black".

Bill SD-262, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Aube".

Bill SD-263, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Denis Biron".

Bill SD-264, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Robitaille".

Bill SD-265, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-266, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Henshaw Owen".

Bill SD-267, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Duggan".

Bill SD-268, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault".

The Bills were severally read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 16th May, 1961.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate National Mortgage Corporation of Canada", be read the third time.

After debate,

In amendment, the Honourable Senator Isnor moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Reid, that the Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate National Mortgage Corporation of Canada", be not now read the third time but that it be referred back to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce with a view to having the name changed so as to eliminate the word "National" because of the conflict and confusion created by use of said name.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion—
The Senate divided and the names being called they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Baird,
Basha,
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Bishop,
Boucher,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Dupuis,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Grant,
Howard,
Hugessen,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
McGrand,
McLean,
Pouliot,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (*Westmorland*),
Tremblay,
Vien,
Wilson.—30.

NON-CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Barbour,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Blois,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Croll,
Davies,
Dessureault,
Emerson,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Irvine,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
Methot,
Pearson,
Quart,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Taylor (*Norfolk*),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
White,
Woodrow.—34.

So it was resolved in the negative.

The question then being put on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for the third reading of the Bill, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the third time, on division.

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 Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill C-87, intituled: "An Act to authorize certain Amendments to the Agreement made under the Coal Production Assistance Act with Bras d'Or Coal Company Limited", be read the third time.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for the second reading of the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Buchanan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Blois, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C.—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 11th May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Isnor:

27th April—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. The total number of days in 1960 that grain could be shipped through the ports of
   (*a*) Churchill,
   (*b*) Welland,
   (*c*) Montreal,
   (*d*) Quebec,
   (*e*) Halifax.
2. The marine insurance rate on grain from each of these ports.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 11th May, 1961.

No. 1.

27th April—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff". —(*Honourable Senator Buchanan*).

No. 2.

14th December—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 3.

3rd May—Second Reading of Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 4.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

No. 5.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association".—(*Honourable Senator Quart*).

For Tuesday 16th May, 1961.

No. 1.

19th December—Second Reading of Bill C-11, intituled: "An Act respecting Procedure in relation to Parliamentary Divorce".

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 3.

10th May—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-238, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Neil Marriott Compton".

Bill SD-239, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott".

Bill SD-240, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eileen Alice Rose".

Bill SD-241, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mable Irene Collin".

Bill SD-242, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem".

Bill SD-243, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rhoda Heitner".

Bill SD-244, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Normand Guy".

Bill SD-245, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McInnis".

Bill SD-246, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carl Wilhelm Larson".

Bill SD-247, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Timothy Garfield Pilon".

Bill SD-248, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Theressa Oliver".

Bill SD-249, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini".

Bill SD-250, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Lemieux".

Bill SD-251, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sylvia Spivak".

Bill SD-252, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Pate Orr".

Bill SD-253, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson".

Bill SD-254, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jeannine Marleau".

Bill SD-255, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Villeneuve".

Bill SD-256, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Shetzen".

Bill SD-257, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Knopf".

Bill SD-258, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Alice DeWit".

Bill SD-259, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean-Louis Trudel".

Bill SD-260, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Elizabeth McEllin".

Bill SD-261, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black".

Bill SD-262, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Aube".

Bill SD-263, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Denis Biron".

Bill SD-264, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Robitaille".

Bill SD-265, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-266, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Henshaw Owen".

Bill SD-267, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Duggan".

Bill SD-268, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Wednesday, 17th May, 1961.

10th May—Second Reading of Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, May, 11 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada	11.00 a.m.
	Friday, May 12, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Tuesday, May 16, 1961.	
256–S	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Wednesday, May 17, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.30 a.m.
	Thursday, May 18, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
	Friday, May 19, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 55

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 11th May, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Davies,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Grant,
Haig,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Howard,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Tremblay,
Turgeon,
Veniot,
Vien,
White,
Wilson,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the 16th May, 1961, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The question being put on the 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 Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for the second reading of the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Golding moved, for the Honourable Senator Pouliot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Barbour, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*) moved, seconded by Senator Turgeon, that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C.—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 16th May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Isnor:

27th April—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. The total number of days in 1960 that grain could be shipped through the ports of
   (*a*) Churchill,
   (*b*) Welland,
   (*c*) Montreal,
   (*d*) Quebec,
   (*e*) Halifax.
2. The marine insurance rate on grain from each of these ports.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 16th May, 1961.

No. 1.

27th April—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

14th December—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 3.

11th May—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, for second reading of Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".—(*Honourable Senator Smith* (Queens-Shelburne)).

No. 4.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

No. 5.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association".—(*Honourable Senator Quart*).

No. 6.

19th December—Second Reading of Bill C-11, intituled: "An Act respecting Procedure in relation to Parliamentary Divorce".

No. 7.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 8.

10th May—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-238, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Neil Marriott Compton".

Bill SD-239, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott".

Bill SD-240, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eileen Alice Rose".

Bill SD-241, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mable Irene Collin".

Bill SD-242, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem".

Bill SD-243, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rhoda Heitner".

Bill SD-244, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Normand Guy".

Bill SD-245, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McInnis".

Bill SD-246, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carl Wilhelm Larson".

Bill SD-247, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Timothy Garfield Pilon".

Bill SD-248, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Theressa Oliver".

Bill SD-249, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini".

Bill SD-250, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Lemieux".

Bill SD-251, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sylvia Spivak".

Bill SD-252, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Pate Orr".

Bill SD-253, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson".

Bill SD-254, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jeannine Marleau".

Bill SD-255, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Villeneuve".

Bill SD-256, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Shetzen".

Bill SD-257, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Knopf".

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Bill SD-260, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Elizabeth McEllin".

Bill SD-261, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black".

Bill SD-262, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Aube".

Bill SD-263, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Denis Biron".

Bill SD-264, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Robitaille".

Bill SD-265, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-266, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Henshaw Owen".

Bill SD-267, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Duggan".

Bill SD-268, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Wednesday, 17th May, 1961.

10th May—Second Reading of Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith.

—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Friday, May 12, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Tuesday, May 16, 1961.	
256–S	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Wednesday, May 17, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.30 a.m.
	Thursday, May 18, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
	Friday, May 19, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 56

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 16th May, 1961

2 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bradette,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Choquette,
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Davies,
Drouin,
Emerson,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Grant,
Haig,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Pratt,
Quart,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Thorvaldson,
Tremblay,
Turgeon,
Veniot,
Vien,
White,
Wilson,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the seventeenth and eighteenth Reports, respectively, of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

TUESDAY, May 16th, 1961.

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

Of The Canadian Legion; praying for the passing of an Act changing their name to "The Royal Canadian Legion".

Respectfully submitted,

H. ARMSTRONG,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

TUESDAY, May 16th, 1961.

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

Of The Canada Permanent Trust Company, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act enabling it to merge and amalgamate with The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, a body incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of continuing thereafter as one corporate entity under the name of "Canada Permanent Toronto General Trust Company", and permitting Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation to invest in the whole or any portion of the shares of the amalgamated company and to exchange shares of The Canada Permanent Trust Company for shares of the amalgamated company.

Respectfully submitted,

H. ARMSTRONG,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 18th May, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-95, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 18th May, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United States of America concerning Co-ordination of Pilotage Services in the Waters of the Great Lakes Basin, together with Memorandum of Arrangements. Signed at Washington, May 5, 1961: Entered into force, May 5, 1961. (English and French texts).

Communique issued May 10, 1961, at the close of the NATO Ministerial Meeting held at Oslo, 8th to 10th May, 1961. (English text).

The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., presented to the Senate a Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Legion".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day or a second reading on Tuesday next, 23rd May, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine presented to the Senate a Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt presented to the Senate a Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 18th May, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Roebuck from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their two hundred and eighty-first to three hundred and sixth Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

FRIDAY, May 5th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lomer Lussier, of the town of Laprairie, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie-Paule Lussier, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Anna May Blair, of the town of Rosemere, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Samuel 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Norma Bernet Vallieres, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph Raymond Roger Vallieres, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rose Belsky, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Anthony Belsky, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Csilla Groszman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Mihaly Groszman, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Selma Kostiner, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Edward Kostiner, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Leah (Lily) Goldberg, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Sam 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Isabella Gardiner, of the city of St. John's, in the province of Newfoundland, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gordon Gardiner, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and eighty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Diana Miriam Favreau, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Raymond Jean Antoine Favreau, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninetieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Philias Doil Menard, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Denise Albertine Menard, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninety-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Viesturs Goba, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Angela Goba, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 8th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninety-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Clifford Woodward Hall, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Rowena Patricia Jean Hall, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninety-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Emelia Gador, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Gador, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninety-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Barbara Jean Bertram O'Brien, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Roderick Charles O'Brien, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninety-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Arthur George Sims, of the town of Hampstead, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marion Hart Sims, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninety-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Gladys Evelyn Viau, of the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Maxime Arthur Viau, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninety-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Yvonne Humbert-Droz, of the city of Granby, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Daniel Rene Humbert-Droz, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninety-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Flore Alice Irene 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their two hundred and ninety-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Thomas Smith, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Norma Rose Mary 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundredth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leo Paul Ferron, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mara Wokrina, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Hubert Wokrina, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Donald Robert Hagemeyer, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rowland McLean Loftus, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Rita Catherine Loftus, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Janina Stefania Luszczki, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Boleslaw Luszczki, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Esther Mary Adler, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Hyman Adler, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 9th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie Juliette Ida Dick, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Douglas Dick, 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,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the two hundred and eighty-first to three hundred and sixth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt:—
That when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Thursday next, 18th May, 1961, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until Wednesday, 24th May, 1961.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until Tuesday next, 23rd May, 1961.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, for second reading of the Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Reid moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Robertson, P.C., that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-11, intituled: "An Act respecting Procedure in relation to Parliamentary Divorce", it was—

Ordered, That it be dropped.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until Wednesday, 24th May, 1961.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the following Bills be read the second time:—

Bill SD-238, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Neil Marriott Compton".

Bill SD-239, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott".

Bill SD-240, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eileen Alice Rose".

Bill SD-241, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mable Irene Collin".

Bill SD-242, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem".

Bill SD-243, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rhoda Heitner".
Bill SD-244, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Normand Guy".
Bill SD-245, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McInnis".
Bill SD-246, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carl Wilhelm Larson".
Bill SD-247, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Timothy Garfield Pilon".
Bill SD-248, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Theressa Oliver".
Bill SD-249, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini".
Bill SD-250, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Lemieux".
Bill SD-251, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sylvia Spivak".
Bill SD-252, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Pate Orr".
Bill SD-253, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson".
Bill SD-254, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jeannine Marleau".
Bill SD-255, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Villeneuve".
Bill SD-256, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Shetzen".
Bill SD-257, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Knopf".
Bill SD-258, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Alice DeWit".
Bill SD-259, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean-Louis Trudel".
Bill SD-260, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Elizabeth McEllin".
Bill SD-261, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black".
Bill SD-262, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Aube".
Bill SD-263, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Denis Biron".
Bill SD-264, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Robitaille".
Bill SD-265, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu".
Bill SD-266, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Henshaw Owen".
Bill SD-267, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Duggan".
Bill SD-268, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault".

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

The Bills were then severally read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C.—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 18th May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Isnor:

27th April—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. The total number of days in 1960 that grain could be shipped through the ports of
   - (*a*) Churchill,
   - (*b*) Welland,
   - (*c*) Montreal,
   - (*d*) Quebec,
   - (*e*) Halifax.
2. The marine insurance rate on grain from each of these ports.

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 18th May, 1961.

No. 1.

16th May—Third Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-238, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Neil Marriott Compton".

Bill SD-239, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott".

Bill SD-240, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eileen Alice Rose".

Bill SD-241, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mable Irene Collin".

Bill SD-242, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem".

Bill SD-243, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rhoda Heitner".

Bill SD-244, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Normand Guy".

Bill SD-245, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McInnis".

Bill SD-246, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carl Wilhelm Larson".

Bill SD-247, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Timothy Garfield Pilon".

Bill SD-248, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Theressa Oliver".

Bill SD-249, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini".

Bill SD-250, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Lemieux".

Bill SD-251, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sylvia Spivak".

Bill SD-252, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Pate Orr".

Bill SD-253, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson".

Bill SD-254, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jeannine Marleau".

Bill SD-255, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Villeneuve".

Bill SD-256, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Shetzen".

Bill SD-257, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Knopf".

Bill SD-258, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Alice DeWit".

Bill SD-259, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean-Louis Trudel".

Bill SD-260, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Elizabeth McEllin".

Bill SD-261, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black".

Bill SD-262, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Aube".

Bill SD-263, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Denis Biron".

Bill SD-264, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Robitaille".

Bill SD-265, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-266, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Henshaw Owen".

Bill SD-267, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Duggan".

Bill SD-268, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 2.

11th May—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, for second reading of Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

No. 3.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

No. 4.

4th May—Second Reading of Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association".—(*Honourable Senator Quart*).

No. 5.

10th May—Second Reading of Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

No. 6.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 7.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill C-95, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 8.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 9.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company".—(*Honourable Senator Brunt*).

No. 10.

16th May—Consideration of the following Reports from the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 281—*re* petition of Lomer Lussier;
Report No. 282—*re* petition of Anna May Blair;
Report No. 283—*re* petition of Norma Bernet Vallieres;
Report No. 284—*re* petition of Rose Belsky;
Report No. 285—*re* petition of Csilla Groszman;
Report No. 286—*re* petition of Selma Kostiner;
Report No. 287—*re* petition of Leah (Lily) Goldberg;
Report No. 288—*re* petition of Isabella Gardiner;
Report No. 289—*re* petition of Diana Miriam Favreau;
Report No. 290—*re* petition of Philias Doil Menard;
Report No. 291—*re* petition of Viesturs Goba;

Report No. 292—*re* petition of Clifford Woodward Hall;
Report No. 293—*re* petition of Emelia Gador;
Report No. 294—*re* petition of Barbara Jean Bertram O'Brien;
Report No. 295—*re* petition of Arthur George Sims;
Report No. 296—*re* petition of Gladys Evelyn Viau;
Report No. 297—*re* petition of Yvonne Humbert-Droz;
Report No. 298—*re* petition of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre;
Report No. 299—*re* petition of Thomas Smith;
Report No. 300—*re* petition of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron;
Report No. 301—*re* petition of Mara Wokrina;
Report No. 302—*re* petition of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer;
Report No. 303—*re* petition of Rowland McLean Loftus;
Report No. 304—*re* petition of Janina Stefania Luszczki;
Report No. 305—*re* petition of Esther Mary Adler;
Report No. 306—*re* petition of Marie Juliette Ida Dick.
—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Tuesday, 23rd May, 1961.

No. 1.

14th December—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 2.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Legion".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.*).

For Wednesday, 24th May, 1961.

No. 1.

27th April—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff". —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, May 17, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.30 a.m.
	Thursday, May 18, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
	Friday, May 19, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 57

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 18th May, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Boucher,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Davies,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Golding,
Grant,
Haig,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Pratt,
Quart,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Tremblay,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Wilson,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt:

Of Georges de Léry Demers and Gilles de Billy, of the City of Québec, and Dominique M. Charbonneau, of the City of Montréal, in the Province of Québec; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Equitable General Insurance Company" and, in French, "l'Equitable Compagnie d'Assurances Générales".

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.—

That the Address of the President of the United States of America, Mr. John F. Kennedy, to Members of both Houses of Parliament, delivered on Wednesday, 17th May, 1961, together with the introductory Speech by the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of Canada and the Speeches delivered on that occasion by the Honourable the Speaker of the Senate and the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons, be printed as an Appendix to the Debates of the Senate and to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate, and form part of the permanent records of this House.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

(*See Appendix to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of this day*).

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Joint Communique issued by President Kennedy of the United States of America and Prime Minister Diefenbaker of Canada, following discussions held May 17, 1961, in Ottawa. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-84, intituled: "An Act respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the 23rd May, 1961, at eight o'clock in the evening.

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

Felicitations were extended to the Honourable Senator Reid and Mrs. Reid on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary, 19th May, 1961, of their marriage.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hodges, that the following Bills be read the third time:—

Bill SD-238, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Neil Marriott Compton".

Bill SD-239, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott".

Bill SD-240, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eileen Alice Rose".

Bill SD-241, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mable Irene Collin".

Bill SD-242, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem".

Bill SD-243, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rhoda Heitner".

Bill SD-244, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Normand Guy".

Bill SD-245, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McInnis".

Bill SD-246, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Carl Wilhelm Larson".

Bill SD-247, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Timothy Garfield Pilon".

Bill SD-248, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Theressa Oliver".

Bill SD-249, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini".

Bill SD-250, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Lemieux".

Bill SD-251, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sylvia Spivak".

Bill SD-252, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Pate Orr".

Bill SD-253, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson".

Bill SD-254, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jeannine Marleau".

Bill SD-255, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Villeneuve".

Bill SD-256, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Shetzen".

Bill SD-257, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Knopf".

Bill SD-258, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Alice DeWit".

Bill SD-259, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jean-Louis Trudel".

Bill SD-260, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doris Elizabeth McEllin".

Bill SD-261, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black".

Bill SD-262, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Aube".

Bill SD-263, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Denis Biron".

Bill SD-264, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Robitaille".

Bill SD-265, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-266, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edith Henshaw Owen".

Bill SD-267, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ruth Duggan".

Bill SD-268, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault".

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

The Bills were then severally read the third time, on division.

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 Brooks, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, for second reading of Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Quart moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Jodoin, that the Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Quart moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Jodoin, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Bedford*), that the Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Bedford*), that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-95, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, for the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Wilson, that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the two hundred and eighty-first to the three hundred and sixth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Reports be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C.—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

APPENDIX

ADDRESS

OF

MR. JOHN F. KENNEDY

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

IN THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS CHAMBER, OTTAWA

ON

WEDNESDAY, 17TH MAY, 1961, AT 3:15 P.M.

Mr. Kennedy was welcomed by the Right Honourable John G. Diefenbaker, Prime Minister of Canada, and thanked by the Honourable Mark Robert Drouin, Speaker of the Senate, and the Honourable Roland Michener, Speaker of the House of Commons.

RIGHT HON. J. G. DIEFENBAKER (*Prime Minister*): Mr. President, Speaker of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Commons, Members of the Parliament of Canada, today it is my honour to welcome here, on behalf of the Canadian Parliament and people, one who comes to us not only as a renowned leader of the free world but as a good neighbour and friend.

Aujourd'hui, j'ai l'honneur d'accueillir ici, au nom du Parlement et du peuple canadien, celui que nous saluons non seulement comme un nouveau chef, mais aussi comme un chef renommé du monde libre, ainsi qu'un bon voisin et un ami.

Mr. President, the extraordinary welcome from the people which you have received is a demonstration of their admiration and affection not only for your country but for you and Mrs. Kennedy. As you passed through the streets yesterday and today, Mr. President, you must have been conscious of a divided attention, and all who had eyes to see could see why that was so.

This is an unusual gathering, Mr. President, bringing together as it does the members of the Senate and the House of Commons. I believe with your experience in both legislative branches of Parliament you will feel particularly at home in the Parliament of Canada, for I am told that on occasion the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives are not always in agreement either with themselves or with the President. In that regard they seem at the moment to be similar in class and kind to what we have here.

In these Houses of Parliament, as with yours, we cherish our right to live under a system of government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed, our right and our glory being that here in our institutions opposing views are respected. Here, as in your country, views are not only uttered but debated. Men who are free to speak are also compelled to answer, and it is our common right to live our lives according to our lights and without any dictation from any ruling clique. Today, sir, I bring to your attention the words of Robert Frost, the poet of your inauguration, who recently in the city of Jerusalem signed the guest book of the university there with these words:

Something there is that does not love a wall—it is friendship.

When you spoke in New Brunswick to the university there four years ago you quoted from the same poet:

Good fences make good neighbours.

We in Canada believe that good fences are necessary. We are determined that as to our two countries, no one shall be permitted to build a wall between them. We have fences between us, but they are not hostile barriers; but rather, by way of co-operation, evidences of distinctiveness that each of our countries cherishes and of the independence and sovereignty that each must respect in the other.

Throughout the years there has been a movement of peoples between our countries. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, have gone from Canada to the New England states and great numbers from the United States have settled in Canada. Indeed, sir, Massachusetts holds a special place in my heart and sentiment, for two of my wife's ancestors, Brewster and Warren, were of the Mayflower company that laid the foundations of democracy in the new world in the British tradition.

I summarize the relations between our countries as represented in your presence here today by that inscription on the St. Lawrence seaway granite plaque which reads:

> This stone bears witness to the common purpose of two nations whose frontiers are the frontiers of friendship, whose ways are the ways of freedom, and whose works are the works of peace.

We have our problems in trade; we have them in defence. I am of those who believe this, that no nation in the world today by itself can provide for adequate defence. Canada cannot. I say to you, sir, that one of the abiding things of this gathering has been the fact that we realize this fact, that we together have a responsibility to each other to maintain jointly our defences for the benefit of freedom.

That brings me to the next question and it is this; the need for unity in addition to security. Co-operation in defence and economically is a price that all freedom loving nations, great and small, not only in NATO but everywhere in the world must pay; for the price of co-operation may be freedom itself.

I think great benefit comes to us by your visit, sir, in that you again have the opportunity of stating some of the principles upon which the Western world stands. I have felt that we have failed among the Western nations to state in simple terms the things in which we believe so that all mankind may understand that those principles shall recognize the equality of all peoples, that each and all shall work for the benefit of the other.

Great responsibilities rest upon those such as yourself who are the leaders of the free world. Leaders will not always be right in their decisions. Sometimes they will be on the wrong side. That is of the essence of democracy; but as long as they are never on the side of wrong, freedom will not suffer.

You have a great responsibility as the leader of the world's most powerful nation; young in years, old in experience, scholar, veteran, author, statesman. When I was in Ireland a few weeks ago—and Ireland is the rock whence you were hewn, sir—I was told something of your ancestry, shown the arms of the O'Kennedys of Ormonde and of the Fitzgeralds, renowned in Irish history as the "Geraldines". And I was shown a poem about the Geraldines written by the poet-patriot Thomas Davis who, incidentally, was the most famous Dublin

associate of one of Canada's Fathers of Confederation, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, one verse of which has significance today:

> These Geraldines! These Geraldines! rain wears away the rock
> And time may wear away the tribe that stood the battle's shock;
> But ever, sure, while one is left of all that honoured race,
> In front of freedom's chivalry is that Fitzgerald's place.

That is your place today, Mr. President. And I express the wish, not only on behalf of my fellow Canadians but of all people who love freedom everywhere that you may be richly endowed—in thought with faith, in words with wisdom, in deed with courage, and always in service.

In these qualities is greatness. These qualities I have in mind when I present to the Senate and the House of Commons the President of the United States.

Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY, *President of the United States*: Mr. Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Prime Minister, members of the Canadian Houses of Parliament, distinguished guests and friends.

I am grateful for the generous remarks and kind sentiments expressed toward my country and myself, Mr. Prime Minister. We in the United States have an impression that this country is made up of descendants of the English and the French, but I was glad to hear some applause coming from the very back benches when you mentioned Ireland. I am sure they are making progress forward.

Je sens que je suis vraiment parmi des amis.

It is a deeply felt honour to address this distinguished legislative body, yet may I say I feel very much at home with you here today, for one-third of my life was spent in the parliament of my own country, the United States Congress. There are many differences between this body and mine. The most noticeable to me is the lofty appearance of statesmanship which is on the faces of the members of the Senate, who realize that they will never have to place their case before the people again. I feel at home here also because I remember in my own state of Massachusetts many friends and former constituents who are of Canadian descent. Among the voters of Massachusetts who were born outside the United States the largest group by far was born in Canada. Their vote is enough to determine the outcome of an election, even a presidential election. You can understand that having been elected President of the United States by less than 140,000 votes out of 60 million I am very conscious of these statistics.

The warmth of your hospitality symbolizes more than the courtesy which may be accorded to an individual visitor. It symbolizes the enduring qualities of amity and honour which have characterized our countries' relations for so many decades. Nearly 40 years ago a distinguished Prime Minister of this country took the part of the United States at a disarmament conference. He said "They may not be angels, but they are at least our friends". I must say I do not think we have probably demonstrated in the 40 years since then that we are angels yet, but I hope we have demonstrated that we are at least friends. I must say that in these days when hazard is our constant companion I think that friends are a very good thing to have. Your Prime Minister was the first of the leaders from other lands who was invited to call upon me shortly after I entered the White House, and this is my first trip as President—the first trip of my wife and myself—outside our own country's borders. It is just and fitting and appropriate and traditional that I should come here to Canada across a border which knows neither guns nor guerillas.

But we share more than a common border. We share a common heritage traced back to the early settlers who travelled from the beachheads of the maritime provinces and New England to the far reaches of the Pacific coast. Henry Thoreau spoke a common sentiment for them all: "Eastward I go only by force, westward I go free. And now I must walk towards Oregon and not towards Europe." We share common values from the past, a common defence line at present, and common aspirations for the future—our future, and indeed the future of all mankind.

Geography has made us neighbours. History has made us friends. Economics has made us partners. And necessity has made us allies. Those whom nature hath so joined together, let no man put asunder.

What unites us is far greater than what divides us. The issues and irritants that inevitably affect all neighbours are small indeed in comparison with the issues we face together, above all the sombre threat now posed to the whole neighbourhood of this continent and in fact to the whole community of nations. But our alliance is born not of fear but of hope. It is an alliance which advances what we are for, as well as opposing what we are against.

And so it is that when we speak of our mutual attitude and relationship, Canada and the United States speak in terms of unity. We do not seek the unanimity that comes to those who water down all issues to the lowest common denominator, or to those who conceal their differences behind fixed smiles, or to those who measure unity by standards of popularity and affection instead of trust and respect.

We are allies. This is a partnership, not an empire. We are bound to have differences and disappointments, and we are equally bound to bring them out into the open, to settle them when they can be settled, and to respect each other's views when they cannot be settled.

Thus ours is the unity of equal and independent nations, co-tenants of the same continent, heirs of the same legacy, and fully sovereign associates in the same historic endeavour; to preserve freedom for ourselves and all who wish it. To that endeavour we each must bring great material and human resources, the result of separate cultures and free economies. And, above all, that endeavour requires a free and full exchange of new and different ideas, a full and frank consultation on all issues and all undertakings. For it is clear that no free nation can stand alone to meet the threat of those who make themselves our adversaries, that no free nation can retain any illusions about the nature of that threat, and that no free nation can remain indifferent to the steady erosion of freedom around the globe.

It is equally clear that no western nation on its own can help those less developed lands fulfil their hopes for steady progress. And, finally, it is clear that, in an age when new forces are asserting their strength around the globe, when the political shape of the hemisphere is changing rapidly, nothing is more vital than the unity of your country and mine.

And so, my friends of Canada, whatever problems may exist or arise between us, I can assure you that my associates and I will be ever ready to discuss them with you and to take whatever steps we can to remove them. And whatever those problems may be, I can also assure you that they shrink in comparison with the great and awesome tasks that await us both as free and peace-loving nations.

So let us fix our attention not on those matters that vex us as neighbours, but on those issues that face us as leaders. Let us look southward as part of the hemisphere with whose fate we are inextricably bound. Let us look eastward as part of the North Atlantic partnership upon whose strength and will so

many depend. Let us look westward to Japan, to the newly emerging lands of Asia and, beyond Asia, to Africa and the Middle East where live the peoples upon whose fate and choice the struggle for freedom may ultimately turn. And let us look at the world in which we live and hope to go on living, and at the way of life for which Canadians and Americans alike have always been willing to give up their lives if necessary to defend and preserve it. I was reminded again of this on my visit to your war memorial.

First, if you will, let us consider our mutual hopes for this hemisphere. Stretching virtually from pole to pole, the nations of the western hemisphere are bound together by the laws of economics as well as geography, by a common dedication to freedom as well as a common history of fighting for it. To make this entire area more secure against aggression of all kinds; to defend it against the encroachment of international communism in this hemisphere; and to see our sister states fulfil their hopes and needs for economic and social reform and development, are surely all challenges confronting your nation and deserving of your talents and resources, as well as ours.

To be sure, it would mean an added responsibility, but yours is not a nation that shrinks from responsibility. The hemisphere is a family into which we were born, and we cannot turn our backs to it in time of trouble. Nor can we stand aside from its great adventure of development. I believe that all the free members of the Organization of American States would be both heartened and strengthened by any increase in your hemispheric role. Your skills, your resources, your judicious perception at the council table—even when it differs from our own views—are all needed throughout the inter-American community. Your country and mine are partners in North American affairs; can we not now become partners in inter-American affairs?

Second, let us consider our mutual hopes for the North Atlantic community. Our NATO alliance is still, as it was when it was founded, the world's greatest bulwark of freedom. But the military balance of power has been changing. Enemy tactics and weaponry have been changing. We can stand still only at our peril.

NATO force structures were originally devised to meet the threat of a massive conventional attack, in a period of Western nuclear monopoly. Now, if we are to meet the defence requirements of the 1960's, the NATO countries must push forward simultaneously along two major lines.

First, we must strengthen the conventional capability of our alliance as a matter of the highest priority. To this end we in the United States are taking steps to increase the strength and mobility of our forces and to modernize their equipment. To the same end we will maintain our forces now on the European continent, and will increase their conventional capabilities. We look to our NATO allies to assign an equally high priority to this same essential task.

Second, we must make certain that nuclear weapons will continue to be available for the defence of the entire treaty area, and that these weapons are at all times under close and flexible political control that meets the needs of all NATO countries. We are prepared to join our allies in working out suitable arrangements for this purpose.

To make clear our own intentions and commitment to the defence of the Western world the United States will commit to the NATO command area five and subsequently still more—Polaris atomic missile submarines, which are defensive weapons, subject to any agreed NATO guidelines on their control and use, and responsive to the needs of all members but still credible in an emergency. Beyond this, we look to the possibility of eventually establishing

a NATO sea-borne force which would be truly multilateral in ownership and control, if this should be desired and found feasible by our allies once NATO's non-nuclear goals have been achieved.

Both of these measures—improved conventional forces and increased nuclear forces—are put forward in recognition of the fact that the defence of Europe, and the assurance that can be given to the people of Europe and the defence of North America, are indivisible; in the hope that no aggressor will mistake our desire for peace with our determination to respond instantly to any attack with whatever force is appropriate, and in the conviction that the time has come for all members of the NATO community to further increase and integrate their respective forces in the NATO command area, co-ordinating and sharing in research, development, production, storage, defence, command and training at all levels of armaments. So let us begin. Our opponents are watching to see if we in the West are divided; they take courage when we are, and we must not let them be deceived or in doubt about our willingness to maintain our own freedom.

Third, let us turn to the less-developed nations in the southern half of the globe, those whose struggle to escape the bonds of mass misery appeals to our hearts as well as to our hopes for a free and stable world community. Both your nation and mine have recognized our responsibilities to these new nations. Our people have given generously, though not always effectively. We could not do less, and now we must do more.

For our historic task in this embattled age is not merely to defend freedom. It is to extend its writ and to strengthen its convenant—to peoples of different cultures and creeds and colours, whose policies or economic system may differ from our own, but whose desire to be free is no less fervent than our own. Through the organization for economic co-operative development and the development assistance group, we can pool our vast resources and skills, and make available the kind of long term capital, planning and know-how without which these nations will never achieve independent and viable economies, and without which our efforts will be tragically wasted. I propose further that the O.E.C.D. establish a development centre, where citizens, officials, students and professional men of the Atlantic areas and the less-developed countries can meet to study the problems of economic development.

If we in the Atlantic community can more closely co-ordinate our own economic policies—and certainly the O.E.C.D. provides the framework if we but use it, and I hope you will join us in doing so—then surely our potential economic resources are adequate to meet our responsibilities. Consider, for example, the unsurpassed productivity of our farms. Less than 8 per cent of the American working force is on our farms; less than 11 per cent of the Canadian working force is on yours. Fewer men on fewer acres than almost any nation on earth, but free men on free acres, can produce here in North America all the food a hungry world can use, while all the collective farms and forced labour of the communist system produce one shortage after another. This is a day-to-day miracle of our free societies, easy to forget at a time when our minds are caught up in the glamour of beginning the exploration of space.

As the new nations emerge into independence they face a choice: shall they develop by the method of consent or by turning their freedom over to a system of totalitarian control? In making that decision they should look long and hard at the tragedy now being played out in the villages of communist China.

If we can now work closely together to make our food surpluses a blessing instead of a curse, no man, woman or child need ever go hungry again. And if each of the more fortunate nations can bear its fair share of the effort to help all of the less fortunate—not merely those with whom we have had traditional ties but all who are willing and able to achieve meaningful growth and dignity—then this decade will surely be a turning point in the history of the human family.

Finally, let me say just a few words about the world in which we live. We should not misjudge the force of the challenge we face, a force that is powerful as well as insidious, that inspires dedication as well as fear, that uses means we cannot adopt to achieve ends we cannot permit.

Nor can we mistake the nature of the struggle. It is not for concessions or territory. It is not simply between different systems. It is the age-old battle for the survival of liberty itself. And our great advantage, we must never forget, is that the irresistible tide that began 500 years before the birth of Christ, in ancient Greece, is for freedom, and against tyranny. That is the wave of the future, and the iron hand of totalitarianism can ultimately neither seize it nor turn it back. In the words of Macaulay, "A single breaker may recede, but the tide is coming in".

So we in the free world are not without hope. We are not without friends. And we are not without resources to defend ourselves and those who are associated with us. Believing in the peaceful settlement of disputes and in the defence of human rights, we are working through the United Nations, and through regional and other associations, to lessen the risks, the tensions and the means and opportunity for aggression that have been mounting so rapidly throughout the world. In these councils of peace—in the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, in the Congo, in the International Control Commission in Southeast Asia, in the Ten-Nation Commission on Disarmament—Canada has played a leading, important and constructive role.

If we can contain the powerful struggle of ideologies, and reduce it to manageable proportions we can proceed with the transcendent tasks of disciplining the nuclear weapons which shadow our lives and of finding a widened range of common enterprises between ourselves and those who live under Communist rule. For, in the end, we live on one planet and are part of one human family; and whatever the struggles that confront us we must lose no chance to move forward toward a world of law and a world of disarmament.

At the conference table and in the minds of men the free world's cause is strengthened because it is just. But it is strengthened even more by the dedicated efforts of free men and free nations. As that great parliamentarian, Edmund Burke, said, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing." To do something is in essence why I am here today. This trip is more than a consultation, more than a good will visit. It is an act of faith, faith in your country and your leaders, faith in the capacity of two great neighbours to meet their common problems and faith in the cause of freedom in which we are so intimately associated.

RIGHT HON. MR. DIEFENBAKER: I should like to call now on the honourable the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons to thank the President for his address and at the same time to express the appreciation of the members of both Houses of Parliament for the gracious gesture on the part of the President in that he will meet all members in Room 16 on the conclusion of this gathering.

L'Hon. MARK ROBERT DROUIN (*président du Sénat*): Monsieur le Président, permettez-moi, au nom des membres du Sénat du Canada, de vous dire le vif plaisir que nous éprouvons à vous accueillir parmi nous et à vous exprimer notre gratitude pour l'admirable allocution que vous avez prononcée avec tant d'éloquence.

If I may, Mr. President, I should like to tell you in English that the Senate and the House of Commons had no trouble today in coming to agreement to greet you and Mrs. Kennedy in Ottawa, and if you should be pleased to return and honour us with a further visit I am sure that a truce can be arranged and that we will greet you again with the enthusiasm that you realize is in this assembly.

Ce n'est pas sans une profonde émotion que nous venons de vous entendre parler de ce qui nous unit. Les idées que vous venez d'émettre, les déclarations de principe que vous venez de faire, nous n'avons pas été les seuls ici à les entendre. C'est au peuple canadien, d'abord, que vous les adressiez. Par delà le peuple canadien, vous les adressiez aussi à tout ce que l'univers compte de peuples libres selon nos lois. Enfin, et surtout peut-être, c'est à un autre monde que vous pensiez en nous parlant de paix, en nous prenant à témoins. Ce monde, nous le connaissons. Il nous ignore et nous menace tour à tour. Ce monde est ennemi et pourtant il habite au même titre que nous la terre des hommes. Les principes politiques et humains qui vous animent, vous avez tenu à les énoncer pour la première fois en terre étrangère devant le Parlement canadien. Ce n'est pas sans discernement que vous avez choisi de le faire. Croyez bien que le peuple canadien ressent beaucoup plus fortement que je ne puis l'exprimer l'amitié que vous nous portez. Votre présence en cette enceinte est pour nous un symbole éclatant.

En ces temps difficiles que nous traversons, soyez assuré, monsieur le Président, que les Canadiens ne sont pas des amis que des beaux jours. C'est par deux fois que la fine fleur de la jeunesse de nos deux pays a traversé les océans et a combattu pour la liberté, et pour cette civilisation démocratique à laquelle nos deux pays ressortissent. Aujourd'hui, le chef des démocraties, c'est vous. Et nous tenons à vous assurer que, travaillant de concert et en harmonie avec le vôtre, le peuple canadien apportera l'appui de ses ressources et de son amitié.

Le souci qui vous anime d'étendre par delà les frontières de l'Amérique, une image généreuse de votre pays vous honore, parce que cette politique repose sur ce qui est vrai. Mes compatriotes—et je me plais à le dire—sont, je crois, de par le monde vos ambassadeurs bénévoles et avertis; nous voulons que le monde libre reconnaisse la générosité désintéressée du grand peuple américain. Nous proclamons votre générosité proverbiale; nous voulons qu'enfin on vous dise merci; merci pour vos philanthropes et vos Fondations qui ont aidé à rebâtir tant de cathédrales et secouru tant de miséreux de par les siècles et au delà de toutes les frontières; merci pour les bienfaits incalculables découlant du Plan Marshall qui a rendu possible le relèvement rapide de l'Europe entière; merci aussi pour l'aide considérable que vous avez accordée aux pays insuffisamment développés; merci encore d'être le rampart des démocraties vraiment libres; merci enfin pour ceux qui ne savent pas dire merci.

La longue et amicale histoire de nos relations démontre que deux peuples, bien que d'inégale force, peuvent cohabiter, pacifiques et prospères.

Par votre présence, vous nous apportez l'amitié toujours actuelle de votre pays. La nôtre, vous la percevez dans l'atmosphère de cette assemblée. Vous-même intégrez dans votre personne le savoir et le pouvoir d'action. Vous avez

déjà qualifié le courage comme la vertu humaine la plus admirable entre toutes et vous aviez raison. Votre carrière d'homme politique, qui en somme a atteint les cîmes les plus hautes, en est encore à ses débuts; votre carrière nous a donné des preuves de ce même courage que vous vous êtes plu à exalter chez les autres. Votre pays a confié son avenir à un esprit jeune, perçant et dynamique. C'est un peu l'avenir du nôtre, de la civilisation de l'Occident que vous portez en vous. Rappelons-nous que notre plus grande alliée, c'est la liberté. Les démocraties demeurent, les dictatures passent. L'homme libre ne peut être vaincu; l'homme libre est toujours le plus fort. Le règne de la terreur est toujours de courte durée. L'histoire contemporaine nous en apporte des preuves éclatantes. De mémoire récente combien de dictateurs sont morts dans l'ignominie, et sur leurs tombes la démocratie a fleuri à nouveau.

Je m'en voudrais, monsieur le Président, de ne pas ajouter avant de terminer, que, venant de la province de Québec, cette province qui est par sa civilisation, sa langue, ses traditions et sa religion, différente des autres provinces du Canada, mais qui pourtant en fait partie intégrante, et en fait un pays fort et uni, venant de cette belle province, dis-je, je ne crains pas d'affirmer que la présence à vos côtés de votre ravissante épouse ajoute à l'attachement que nous ressentons pour vous-même et pour ce que vous représentez. C'est en effet un secret de polichinelle, que, dès avant votre élection à la Présidence des États-Unis, nombre de Canadiens se sont empressés de scruter les registres de l'État civil dans l'espoir d'y découvrir que Mme Kennedy était d'origine canadienne. Malheureusement, ces recherches se sont avérées infructueuses. Mais nous nous en sommes rapidement consolés à la pensée que votre épouse était, comme nous, de descendance française. Son charme, sa grâce, sa beauté et sa vivacité d'esprit ont conquis tous les cœurs. Votre union justifie donc doublement notre attachement et notre affection pour vous et vos enfants. Et c'est en m'inclinant devant Mme Kennedy que je vous dis notre confiance, monsieur le Président, et que je forme des vœux pour la grandeur et la prospérité de votre pays. Que Dieu vous soit en aide!

(Text):

Hon. ROLAND MICHENER (*Speaker of the House of Commons*): Mr. President, in the name of the House of Commons, in whose chamber we are assembled, I have the honour to offer you our sincere and profound thanks for your presence here today and for your encouraging message of friendship. I am sure that in this respect the House of Commons reflects the sentiments of all Canadians, not only the distinguished leaders of Church and State and the guests of Parliament who are present, but all Canadians everywhere. Many of them have seen and heard you this last half hour on television. All of them are pleased with your visit. They are all deeply sympathetic with you as you undertake the great responsibilities of your office, responsibilities which have so much significance not only for us as a neighbour, as a partner in NATO and in the free world, but for the strategy of peace in the world at large.

Beyond that, they are deeply interested in you as a person; as a young man who adds resourcefulness and integrity to a profile of courage. If you look about the House of Commons you will see many young men; in fact there are 54 members who have not reached their forty-fourth year. As a group we may be slightly prejudiced in favour of youth and enterprise, in your favour shall we say. There is no doubt whatever of our attitude toward charm and beauty and, therefore, of our wholehearted delight with your wife and with her presence here today. We not only thank you for bringing Mrs. Kennedy but rejoice in the good fortune which gives you such a beautiful and talented helpmate.

Having regard to some things that have been said today and in taking unto myself and to my words this broadly representative character, I must make one exception. None of us in this house would dare to speak for what we refer to rather obscurely as the other place—in the plainest English the senators. Of course they have already been most eloquently represented by my colleague, their Speaker, whose impeccable French, the envy of all would-be parliamentary bilinguists, has given our sentiments most perfect expression.

I can tell you privately, Mr. President, that although we are glad to have the senators with us and to seat them in this chamber, we are not sure that our love is reciprocated. When we are invited from time to time to their chamber—summoned is the appropriate word—our fraternization is somewhat restricted by a brass barrier which they have placed just where the red carpet begins. Perhaps in Washington these legislative rivalries have not been thought of.

However, both the Canadian Senate and House of Commons collaborate most sincerely to welcome you. We collaborate in other ways which would interest you. Twice a year a delegation from our two houses meets a delegation of your Senate and House of Representatives in parliamentary exchanges which are carried on under the name of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group. These have been most cordial and fruitful. Taken together with many other exchanges between our two countries, private and official and at all levels, they are evidence of how closely the social and economic life of our two countries has been interwoven. They are evidence, too, of our determination not to let our proximity produce any unnecessary friction or misunderstanding, of our determination to be good neighbours rather than just neighbours.

We regard your visit, Mr. President, as the highest expression of these neighbourly interchanges, a sort of coping stone added to a solid structure of good will. It serves to bring to focus all our desires and hopes in this most important area of international co-operation.

To our thanks to you and to Mrs. Kennedy may we add our best wishes for continued success and enjoyment of your visit, and express our hope that as you have come first to us in Canada we shall continue to deserve and receive that priority in your affections.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF A SPEECH DELIVERED IN FRENCH ON THE DATE INDICATED

The RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN G. DIEFENBAKER (*Prime Minister*): Today it is my honour to welcome here, on behalf of the Canadian Parliament and people, one who comes to us not only as a new but as a renowned leader of the Free World, and also as a good neighbour and friend.

* * * * *

President JOHN F. KENNEDY: I feel I am truly among friends.

* * * * *

HONOURABLE MARK ROBERT DROUIN (*Speaker of the Senate*): Mr. President, allow me, on behalf of the members of the Senate of Canada, to tell you how delighted we are to welcome you among us, and to express our gratitude to you for the admirable address you have delivered with so much eloquence.

* * * * *

It is not without deep emotion that we have just heard you speak of the things that unite us. We here are not the only ones to have heard the ideas you have expressed, the declarations of principle that you have just made. Your words were addressed to the Canadian people and beyond the Canadian people you were also addressing all those peoples of the universe who, according to our laws, are free peoples. Finally, and mainly perhaps, you were thinking of another world when you spoke to us of peace, taking us to witness. We know that world, it ignores us and menaces us in turn, that world is inimical yet has the same right as we have to live on man's planet. The political and human principles you entertain you have wished to express them for the first time on foreign soil before the Canadian Parliament. If you chose to do so it was not indiscriminately. You may rest assured that the Canadian people appreciate your friendship towards us far more deeply than I can express it. Your presence in this House is a brilliant symbol for us.

In the difficult times we are going through, you may rest assured that Canadians are not merely fairweather friends. Twice the young men of our two countries in the prime of life have crossed the oceans to fight for liberty and for that democratic civilization to which both our countries belong. Today, you are the head of those democracies. And we wish to assure you that the Canadian people working in co-operation and harmony with yours will bring you the support of its resources and friendship.

Your concern to extend beyond the borders of America a generous image of your country honours us because this policy rests on truth. My compatriots I am pleased to say, are, I believe, your voluntary and understanding ambassadors throughout the world—we want the free world to recognize the disinterested generosity of the great American people. We proclaim your proverbial generosity—we want people finally to thank you,—to thank you for your philanthropists and your foundations that have helped to rebuild so many cathedrals and assisted so many in distress through the centuries and beyond all frontiers—to thank you for the incalculable benefits derived from the Marshall Plan that enabled the whole of Europe to recover rapidly—to thank you for the considerable assistance you grant to underdeveloped countries—to thank you for being the rampart of truly free democracies—finally, to thank you on behalf of those who do not know how to thank.

The long and friendly history of our relations shows that two nations, although of unequal force, can live together peacefully and prosperously.

By your presence here you bring us the ever present friendship of your country. As for ours, you can feel it in the atmosphere of this assembly. You yourself have integrated in your person the knowledge and power to act. You have already qualified courage as the most admirable of all human virtues, and you were right. Your political career which in spite of the summits you have already attained is only just beginning, has given us time and again proof of that courage which you were pleased to exalt in others. Your country has entrusted its future to a young, piercing and dynamic mind. It is to some extent our future and that of Western civilization that you carry within you. Let us remember that our greatest ally is liberty. Democracies remain while dictatorships pass. A free man can never be vanquished; a free man is always the stronger. A reign of terror is always of short duration. Contemporary history brings us striking proof of this fact. Within recent times how many dictators have died an ignominious death and on their tombs democracy has blossomed again.

I could not forgive myself, Mr. President, if before finishing I did not add that coming from Québec, that province which through its civilization, its language, its traditions and its religion differs from all the other provinces of Canada but which nevertheless is an integral part of this country, and makes it a strong and united country, coming as I say, from that province, I am not afraid to state that the presence by your side of your ravishing wife adds to the attachment we feel for you and all that you represent. Indeed, it is common knowledge that even before you were elected President of the United States, many Canadians hastened to look through the civil status registers in the hope of discovering that Mrs. Kennedy was of Canadian descent. Unfortunately, this search did not bear fruit. But we soon gained comfort from thought that your wife, like us, was of French descent. Her charm, her grace, her beauty and her vivacity have conquered all our hearts. Your union thus doubly justifies our attachment and our affection for you and your children. Thus, I bow to Mrs. Kennedy in expressing our confidence in you, Mr. President, and our every good wish for the greatness and prosperity of your country. May God be with you!

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 23rd May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 23rd May, 1961.

No. 1.

18th May—Third Reading of Bill C-84, intituled: "An Act respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

No. 2.

14th December—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 3.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Legion".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.*).

No. 4.

11th May—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, for second reading of Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

No. 5.

18th May—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company".—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 6.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 7.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill C-95, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 8.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Wednesday, 24th May, 1961.

No. 1.

27th April—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff". —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Friday, May 19, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Tuesday, May 23, 1961.	
356–S	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m.
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Wednesday, May 24, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, May 25, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills	10.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	11.00 a.m.
	Friday, May 26, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 58

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 23rd May, 1961

8 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Blais,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bradette,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Croll,
Davies,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Golding,
Grant,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Wilson,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Representation Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, the 25th May, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-94, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 25th May, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act respecting Co-operative Life Insurance Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill with one amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

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

Page 1, line 23: Add the words "that at least one director shall be elected from each designated region and" immediately after the word "Provided".

The Honourable Senator Cameron moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pouliot, that the amendment be taken into consideration tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

The Canada Gazette, Part II, Statutory Orders and Regulations, 1961, Wednesday, May 10, 1961, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act,* Chapter 235, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of Agreements made under the *Agricultural Products Co-operative Marketing Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 7 of the said Act, Chapter 5, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill SD-269, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lomer Lussier".

Bill SD-270, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna May Blair".

Bill SD-271, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Bernet Vallieres".

Bill SD-272, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Belsky".

Bill SD-273, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Csilla Groszman".

Bill SD-274, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Selma Kostiner".

Bill SD-275, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah (Lily) Goldberg".

Bill SD-276, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Gardiner".

Bill SD-277, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Diana Miriam Favreau".

Bill SD-278, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Philias Doil Menard".

Bill SD-279, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Viesturs Goba".

Bill SD-280, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Woodward Hall".

Bill SD-281, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Emelia Gador".

Bill SD-282, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Jean Bertram O'Brien".

Bill SD-283, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur George Sims".

Bill SD-284, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Evelyn Viau".

Bill SD-285, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yvonne Humbert-Droz".

Bill SD-286, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre".

Bill SD-287, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Smith".

Bill SD-288, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron".

Bill SD-289, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mara Wokrina".

Bill SD-290, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer".

Bill SD-291, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rowland McLean Loftus".

Bill SD-292, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janina Stefania Luszczki".

Bill SD-293, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Adler".

Bill SD-294, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Juliette Ida Dick".

The Bills were severally read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 25th May, 1961.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill C-84, intituled: "An Act respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services", be read the third time.

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

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, for second reading of the Bill S-4, intituled: "An Act to make Provision for the Disclosure of Information in respect of Finance Charges".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion—
The Senate divided and the names being called they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Basha,
Bradette,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Comeau,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),
Croll,
Davies,
Dupuis,
Gershaw,
Grant,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Lefrançois,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
McGrand,
Pouliot,
Power,
Roebuck,
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (*Westmorland*),
Vaillancourt,
Wilson.—26.

NON-CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Blais,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Buchanan,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),
Fournier,
Golding,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Lambert,
MacDonald,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Pearson,
Reid,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Taylor (*Norfolk*),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Veniot,
Woodrow.—35.

So it was resolved in the negative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., that the Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Legion", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, for second reading of the Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Notices of Motions.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll:

That Rule 119 be suspended in so far as it relates to the Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings), it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that the Bill C-95, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C.—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 24th May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 24th May, 1961.

No. 1.

27th April—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff". —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 3.

23rd May—Consideration of the amendment made by the House of Commons to Bill S-12, intituled: "An Act respecting Co-operative Life Insurance Company".—(*Honourable Senator Cameron*).

No. 4.

11th May—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, for second reading of Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".—(*Honourable Senator Reid*).

No. 5.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 6.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 25th May, 1961.

No. 1.

23rd May—Second Reading of Bill C-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Representation Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

23rd May—Second Reading of Bill C-94, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 3.

23rd May—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-269, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lomer Lussier".

Bill SD-270, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna May Blair".

Bill SD-271, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Bernet Vallieres".

Bill SD-272, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Belsky".

Bill SD-273, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Csilla Groszman".

Bill SD-274, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Selma Kostiner".

Bill SD-275, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah (Lily) Goldberg".

Bill SD-276, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Gardiner".

Bill SD-277, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Diana Miriam Favreau".

Bill SD-278, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Philias Doil Menard".

Bill SD-279, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Viesturs Goba".

Bill SD-280, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Woodward Hall".

Bill SD-281, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Emelia Gador".

Bill SD-282, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Jean Bertram O'Brien".

Bill SD-283, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur George Sims".

Bill SD-284, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Evelyn Viau".

Bill SD-285, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yvonne Humbert-Droz".

Bill SD-286, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre".

Bill SD-287, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Smith".

Bill SD-288, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron".

Bill SD-289, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mara Wokrina".

Bill SD-290, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer".

Bill SD-291, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rowland McLean Loftus".

Bill SD-292, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janina Stefania Luszczki".

Bill SD-293, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Adler".

Bill SD-294, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Juliette Ida Dick".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith.

—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, May 24, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	2.30 p.m.
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.30 a.m.
	Thursday, May 25, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills	10.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	11.00 a.m.
	Friday, May 26, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 59

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 24th May, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bradette,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Davies,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Golding,
Grant,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Wilson,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the number and amount of loans to Immigrants made under the provisions of section 69(1) of the *Immigration Act* during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 69(6) of the said Act, Chapter 325, R.S. 1952. (English text).

Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1960. (English text).

The following petition was read and received:—

Of Georges de Léry Demers and Gilles de Billy, of the City of Quebec, and Dominique M. Charbonneau, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; praying to be incorporated under the name of "Equitable General Insurance Company" and, in French, l'Équitable Compagnie d'Assurances Générales".

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following Report:—

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company", recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-95, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, with one amendment, as follows:—

Page 1, line 17: After "Company," insert "and, in French, L'Acadie, Compagnie d'Assurance-Vie,".

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for the second reading of the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Connolly (*Halifax North*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Power, P.C., that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

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 S-12, intituled: "An Act respecting Co-operative Life Insurance Company".

The Honourable Senator Cameron moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Stambaugh, that the amendment be concurred in now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the 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 amendment made by the Commons to this Bill, without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, for second reading of the Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings), it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 25th May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**

INQUIRY

For Wednesday, 31st May, 1961.

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 25th May, 1961.

No. 1.

24th May—Third Reading of Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company".—(*Honourable Senator Brunt*).

No. 2.

24th May—Third Reading of Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald* (Cape Breton)).

No. 3.

27th April—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".—(*Honourable Senator Connolly* (Halifax North)).

No. 4.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 5.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 6.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 7.

23rd May—Second Reading of Bill C-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Representation Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 8.

23rd May—Second Reading of Bill C-94, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 9.

23rd May—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-269, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lomer Lussier".

Bill SD-270, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna May Blair".

Bill SD-271, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Bernet Vallieres".

Bill SD-272, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Belsky".

Bill SD-273, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Csilla Groszman".
Bill SD-274, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Selma Kostiner".
Bill SD-275, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah (Lily) Goldberg".
Bill SD-276, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Gardiner".
Bill SD-277, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Diana Miriam Favreau".
Bill SD-278, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Philias Doil Menard".
Bill SD-279, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Viesturs Goba".
Bill SD-280, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Woodward Hall".
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Bill SD-283, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur George Sims".
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Bill SD-286, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre".
Bill SD-287, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Smith".
Bill SD-288, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron".
Bill SD-289, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mara Wokrina".
Bill SD-290, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer".
Bill SD-291, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rowland McLean Loftus".
Bill SD-292, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janina Stefania Luszczki".
Bill SD-293, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Adler".
Bill SD-294, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Juliette Ida Dick".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith.

—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, May 25, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills	10.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	11.00 a.m.
	Friday, May 26, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Monday, May 29, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Tuesday, May 30, 1961.	
356–S	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Wednesday, May 31, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, June 1, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 60

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 25th May, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bradette,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Gershaw,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Reid,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Wilson.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report, dated April 28, 1961, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, under the *Combines Investigation Act*, concerning the Distribution and Sale of Gasoline in the Toronto Area (Alleged Price Discrimination—Texaco Canada Limited). (English text).

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Quart, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 pass 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 S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Quart moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Jodoin, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 S-18, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Canada", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Reid moved, for the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the 30th May, 1961, at eight o'clock in the evening.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company", be read the third time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company", be read the third time.

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

The 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 motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for the second reading of the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator McGrand moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Boucher, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Barbour moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Golding, that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., that the Bill C-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Representation Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill C-94, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Isnor moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the following Bills be read the second time:—

Bill SD-269, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lomer Lussier".
Bill SD-270, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna May Blair".
Bill SD-271, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Bernet Vallieres".
Bill SD-272, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Belsky".
Bill SD-273, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Csilla Groszman".
Bill SD-274, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Selma Kostiner".
Bill SD-275, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah (Lily) Goldberg".
Bill SD-276, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Gardiner".
Bill SD-277, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Diana Miriam Favreau".
Bill SD-278, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Philias Doil Menard".
Bill SD-279, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Viesturs Goba".
Bill SD-280, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Woodward Hall".
Bill SD-281, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Emelia Gador".
Bill SD-282, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Jean Bertram O'Brien".
Bill SD-283, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur George Sims".
Bill SD-284, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Evelyn Viau".
Bill SD-285, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yvonne Humbert-Droz".
Bill SD-286, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre".
Bill SD-287, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Smith".
Bill SD-288, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron".
Bill SD-289, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mara Wokrina".
Bill SD-290, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer".
Bill SD-291, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rowland McLean Loftus".
Bill SD-292, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janina Stefania Luszczki".

Bill SD-293, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Adler".
Bill SD-294, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Juliette Ida Dick".

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

The Bills were then severally read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 30th May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Dupuis:

25th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Was there lately a treaty signed between Canada and the United States about the Columbia River, British Columbia?

2. If so, will a copy of such treaty be produced, at the earliest possible moment?

3. Upon what ground and in virtue of what law had the Government the power to sign such treaty?

4. Will the Government submit this treaty to Parliament for its approval?

For Wednesday, 31st May, 1961.

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 30th May, 1961.

No. 1.

25th May—Third Reading of Bill C-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Representation Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

25th May—Third Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-269, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lomer Lussier".

Bill SD-270, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna May Blair".

Bill SD-271, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Bernet Vallieres".

Bill SD-272, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Belsky".

Bill SD-273, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Csilla Groszman".

Bill SD-274, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Selma Kostiner".

Bill SD-275, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah (Lily) Goldberg".

Bill SD-276, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Gardiner".

Bill SD-277, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Diana Miriam Favreau".

Bill SD-278, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Philias Doil Menard".

Bill SD-279, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Viesturs Goba".

Bill SD-280, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Woodward Hall".

Bill SD-281, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Emelia Gador".

Bill SD-282, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Jean Bertram O'Brien".

Bill SD-283, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur George Sims".

Bill SD-284, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Evelyn Viau".

Bill SD-285, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yvonne Humbert-Droz".

Bill SD-286, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre".

Bill SD-287, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Smith".

Bill SD-288, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron".

Bill SD-289, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mara Wokrina".

Bill SD-290, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer".

Bill SD-291, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rowland McLean Loftus".

Bill SD-292, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janina Stefania Luszczki".

Bill SD-293, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Adler".

Bill SD-294, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Juliette Ida Dick".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

27th April—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for second reading of Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff". —(*Honourable Senator McGrand*).

No. 4.

25th May—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)".—(*Honourable Senator Barbour*).

No. 5.

25th May—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-94, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act".—(*Honourable Senator Isnor*).

No. 6.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Friday, May 26, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Monday, May 29, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Tuesday, May 30, 1961.	
356–S	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Wednesday, May 31, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.00 a.m.
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, June 1, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Natural Resources	11.00 a.m.
	Friday, June 2, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 61

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 30th May, 1961

8 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Blais,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bradette,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Euler,
Fraser,
Gershaw,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Raymond,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

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

TUESDAY, May 30, 1961.

Ordered,—That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that the name of Mr. Slogan has been substituted for that of Mr. Horner (*The Battlefords*) on the list of Members appointed to serve on the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs.

Attest.

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

Ordered, That the Message do lie on the Table.

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the nineteenth and twentieth Reports, respectively, of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

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

Of Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; praying for the passing of an Act increasing its capital stock and permitting the Company to transact business either in the name "Guaranty Trust Company of Canada" or the name "Compagnie Guaranty Trust du Canada".

Respectfully submitted,

H. ARMSTRONG,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

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

Of Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux in Canada; praying for the passing of an Act amending their Act of Incorporation.

Respectfully submitted,

H. ARMSTRONG,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Capital Budget of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952, together with copy of Order in Council P.C. 1961-737, dated May 19, 1961, approving same. (English text).

Copy of Reinsurance Agreement, dated May 12, 1961, with The Canadian Shipowners Mutual Assurance Association, under the *Marine and Aviation War Risks Act,* pursuant to section 8 of the said Act, Chapter 328, R.S. 1952. (English text).

The Canada Gazette, Part II Statutory Orders and Regulations, 1961, Wednesday, May 24, 1961, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act,* Chapter 235, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Methot presented to the Senate a Bill S-26, intituled: "An Act respecting the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux in Canada".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Sullivan, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 1st June, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt presented to the Senate a Bill S-27, intituled: "An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 1st June, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Roebuck for the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their three hundred and seventh to three hundred and forty-second Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

FRIDAY, May 12th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Fred Austin Griffith, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Maureen Elizabeth Griffith, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 12th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Jeanne Jodoin, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Janet Louisa Davis, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Robert Davis, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and tenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Margaret Dorothy Smith, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Henry Charles 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Christopher John Henry Doscher, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Mary Beverly Rose Doscher, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twelfth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Martha Saltvik, of St. Sauveur, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Otto Olsen Saltvik, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 12th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Denis Jean-Paul Courchesne, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Albertine Denise Courchesne, 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.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 12th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fourteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Eva Farkass, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Robert Farkass, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Albert Courtois, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Cecile Courtois, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Madeleine Lebegue, of the town of St. Eustache-sur-le-Lac, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jean Yvon Lebegue, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventeenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn, of the city of St. Lambert, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marjorie Katherine Hearn, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and eighteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Alfred Pope, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Katharine Locke Pope, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and nineteenth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marigold Mavis Singer, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Arnold Herbert Hillmer Singer, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twentieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Georgette Anne O'Leary, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Terence Francis Christopher O'Leary, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twenty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ann Cicely Cosgrove, of Beaurepaire, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William John Cosgrove, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 19th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twenty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Agnes Hallstein, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Reinhold Hallstein, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twenty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Arvin Mitchell Bronfman, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twenty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Leta Sybil Farmer, of the town of Rosemere, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Albert Philip Farmer, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twenty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Vlasta Suchomel, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jan Suchomel, 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 $60.00.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twenty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lilian Norah Smith, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wallace 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 26th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twenty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Ephraim Galganov, otherwise known as Effie Gale, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twenty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Anna Zinger, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Alexis Zinger, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and twenty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lucien Gagnon, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeannette Anita Gagnon, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirtieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Dennis James Haney, of the town of L'Abord-a-Plouffe, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Lucille Haney, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of George Kenneth Polk, of the city of Noranda, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with June Doreen Polk, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mario Lattoni, of the city of Westmount, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Gemma Lattoni, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Vincent Laplaca, of the city of Hull, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Obeline Laplaca, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 23rd, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marshall Donald Ward Gregory, of the town of Cowansville, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to annul his marriage with Barbara Gladys Gregory, 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.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 26th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement, of the city of Pointe-Claire, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to annul her marriage with Joseph Moise Etienne Paiement, 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 annul the said marriage.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joy Earle, of the city of New York, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Jeffrey Barnard Earle, 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary, of Bexhill, England, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Humphrey Alexander Barbary, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 26th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Carmen Galipeau Mockeridge, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Henry Mockeridge.

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 the sum of $25.00 to apply on costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 26th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and thirty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Lillian Jane Goldsborough Wells, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Joseph William Wells.

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 the sum of $25.00 to apply on costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, May 26th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fortieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Louise Beausoleil Lavigne, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gilbert Lavigne.

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 the sum of $25.00 to apply on costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and forty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Assof Ernest Shaar, of the town of St. Remi, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeanne D'Arc Shaar, 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,
Chairman.

MONDAY, May 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and forty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Doris Patricia Marois, 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,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the three hundred and seventh to three hundred and forty-second Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce be taken into consideration tomorrow.

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

Congratulations were extended to the Honourable Senator Sullivan recently elected Vice-President of the American Otological Society, Incorporated.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill C-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Representation Act", be read the third time.

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

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hodges, that the following Bills be read the third time:—

Bill SD-269, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lomer Lussier".
Bill SD-270, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna May Blair".
Bill SD-271, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Norma Bernet Vallieres".
Bill SD-272, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rose Belsky".
Bill SD-273, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Csilla Groszman".
Bill SD-274, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Selma Kostiner".
Bill SD-275, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leah (Lily) Goldberg".
Bill SD-276, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Isabella Gardiner".
Bill SD-277, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Diana Miriam Favreau".
Bill SD-278, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Philias Doil Menard".
Bill SD-279, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Viesturs Goba".
Bill SD-280, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Clifford Woodward Hall".
Bill SD-281, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Emelia Gador".
Bill SD-282, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Jean Bertram O'Brien".
Bill SD-283, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Arthur George Sims".

Bill SD-284, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gladys Evelyn Viau".
Bill SD-285, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Yvonne Humbert-Droz".
Bill SD-286, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre".
Bill SD-287, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Thomas Smith".
Bill SD-288, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron".
Bill SD-289, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mara Wokrina".
Bill SD-290, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer".
Bill SD-291, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rowland McLean Loftus".
Bill SD-292, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janina Stefania Luszczki".
Bill SD-293, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Adler".
Bill SD-294, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Juliette Ida Dick".

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

The Bills were then severally read the third time, on division.

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 Choquette, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, for the second reading of the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Choquette moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-94, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Sullivan—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 31st May, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Dupuis:

25th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Was there lately a treaty signed between Canada and the United States about the Columbia River, British Columbia?

2. If so, will a copy of such treaty be produced, at the earliest possible moment?

3. Upon what ground and in virtue of what law had the Government the power to sign such treaty?

4. Will the Government submit this treaty to Parliament for its approval?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 31st May, 1961.

No. 1.

25th May—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)".—(*Honourable Senator Barbour*).

No. 2.

25th May—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-94, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act".—(*Honourable Senator Isnor*).

No. 3.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 4.

30th May—Consideration of the following Reports from the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 307—*re* petition of Fred Austin Griffith;
Report No. 308—*re* petition of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin;
Report No. 309—*re* petition of Janet Louisa Davis;
Report No. 310—*re* petition of Margaret Dorothy Smith;
Report No. 311—*re* petition of Christopher John Henry Doscher;
Report No. 312—*re* petition of Martha Saltvik;
Report No. 313—*re* petition of Joseph Denis Jean-Paul Courchesne;
Report No. 314—*re* petition of Eva Farkass;
Report No. 315—*re* petition of Albert Courtois;
Report No. 316—*re* petition of Madeleine Lebegue;
Report No. 317—*re* petition of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn;
Report No. 318—*re* petition of Joseph Alfred Pope;
Report No. 319—*re* petition of Marigold Mavis Singer;
Report No. 320—*re* petition of Georgette Anne O'Leary;
Report No. 321—*re* petition of Ann Cicely Cosgrove;
Report No. 322—*re* petition of Agnes Hallstein;
Report No. 323—*re* petition of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman;
Report No. 324—*re* petition of Leta Sybil Farmer;
Report No. 325—*re* petition of Vlasta Suchomel;
Report No. 326—*re* petition of Lilian Norah Smith;

Report No. 327—*re* petition of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale;

Report No. 328—*re* petition of Anna Zinger;

Report No. 329—*re* petition of Lucien Gagnon;

Report No. 330—*re* petition of Dennis James Haney;

Report No. 331—*re* petition of George Kenneth Polk;

Report No. 332—*re* petition of Mario Lattoni;

Report No. 333—*re* petition of Vincent Laplaca;

Report No. 334—*re* petition of Marshall Donald Ward Gregory;

Report No. 335—*re* petition of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement;

Report No. 336—*re* petition of Joy Earle;

Report No. 337—*re* petition of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary;

Report No. 338—*re* petition of Carmen Galipeau Mockeridge;

Report No. 339—*re* petition of Lillian Jane Goldsborough Wells;

Report No. 340—*re* petition of Louise Beausoleil Lavigne;

Report No. 341—*re* petition of Assof Ernest Shaar;

Report No. 342—*re* petition of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois.

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Third Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 3.

30th May—Second Reading of Bill S-26, intituled: "An Act respecting the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Methot*).

No. 4.

30th May—Second Reading of Bill S-27, intituled: "An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Brunt*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, May 31, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	2.30 p.m.
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	10.00 a.m.
	Thursday, June 1, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Natural Resources.....	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 62

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 31st May, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bradette,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Euler,
Fournier,
Fraser,
Gershaw,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Power,
Quart,
Raymond,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-17, intituled: "An Act respecting Canadian Pacific Railway Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill, without amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-93, intituled: "An Act to amend the Freight Rates Reduction Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 6th June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 6th June, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

National Defence Booklet, dated May 1961, outlining the Operations of the Armed Services and of the Defence Research Board, together with Explanatory Material relating to the 1961-62 Estimates. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following Report:—

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, for the Honourable Senator Hayden, seconded by the Honourable Senator Taylor (*Norfolk*), that the Report be adopted now.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-94, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the three hundred and seventh to the three hundred and forty-second Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Croll moved, for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Reports be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C.—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 1st June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Dupuis:

25th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Was there lately a treaty signed between Canada and the United States about the Columbia River, British Columbia?

2. If so, will a copy of such treaty be produced, at the earliest possible moment?

3. Upon what ground and in virtue of what law had the Government the power to sign such treaty?

4. Will the Government submit this treaty to Parliament for its approval?

For Friday, 2nd June, 1961.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson, P.C.:

31st May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. What were the average annual expenditures in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, for the period 1956-57 to the latest fiscal year for which information is available, with respect to

(i) Civil Salaries and Wages (including corps of Commissionaires);
(ii) Pay and allowances (Service Personnel);
(iii) Travel and transportation;
(iv) Suppliers (including construction);
(v) Miscellaneous?

2. What are the numbers of Service and Civilian Personnel of the Department of National Defence in each of the above Provinces at the present time?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 1st June, 1961.

No. 1.

31st May—Third Reading of Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

30th May—Second Reading of Bill S-26, intituled: "An Act respecting the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Methot*).

No. 3.

30th May—Second Reading of Bill S-27, intituled: "An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Brunt*).

No. 4.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Tuesday, 6th June, 1961.

No. 1.

31st May—Second Reading of Bill C-93, intituled: "An Act to amend the Freight Rates Reduction Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

31st May—Second Reading of Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, June 1, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Natural Resources	11.00 a.m.
	Tuesday, June 6, 1961.	
356–S	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Wednesday, June 7, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.00 a.m.
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, June 8, 1961.	
356–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills	10.30 a.m.
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 63

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 1st June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bradette,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Euler,
Gershaw,
Golding,
Haig,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Power,
Quart,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a communication had been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

1st June, 1961.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Patrick Kerwin, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 1st June at 5:45 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. JOLY de LOTBINIÈRE,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-88, intituled: "An Act to amend the Army Benevolent Fund Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 6th June, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, from the Standing Committee on Natural Resources to whom was referred the Bill C-86, intituled: "An Act to amend the Fisheries Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, for the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 amendment.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the 6th June, 1961, at eight o'clock in the evening.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt that the Bill C-89, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings)", be read the third time.

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

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill S-26, intituled: "An Act respecting the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux in Canada", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill S-27, intituled: "An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell, at approximately five forty p.m., it was—
Resolved in the affirmative. 4:05 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 5:40 p.m.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity 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 Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber".

The House of Commons being come,

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Bills to be assented to, as follows:—

An Act to Implement a Convention between Canada and the United States of America for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on the Estates of Deceased Persons.

An Act for the Establishment of a National Design Council.

An Act to authorize certain Amendments to the Agreement made under the Coal Production Assistance Act with Bras d'Or Coal Company Limited.

An Act respecting the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons and the Co-ordination of Rehabilitation Services.

An Act to amend the Farm Improvement Loans Act.
An Act respecting Co-operative Life Insurance Company.
An Act to amend the Representation Act.
An Act respecting Canadian Pacific Railway Company.
An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Race Meetings).
An Act to amend the Fisheries Act.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills".

The Commons withdrew.

After which the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 6th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Dupuis:

25th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Was there lately a treaty signed between Canada and the United States about the Columbia River, British Columbia?

2. If so, will a copy of such treaty be produced, at the earliest possible moment?

3. Upon what ground and in virtue of what law had the Government the power to sign such treaty?

4. Will the Government submit this treaty to Parliament for its approval?

No. 3.

By the Honourable Senator Robertson, P.C.:

31st May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. What were the average annual expenditures in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, for the period 1956-57 to the latest fiscal year for which information is available, with respect to

(i) Civil Salaries and Wages (including corps of Commissionaires);
(ii) Pay and allowances (Service Personnel);
(iii) Travel and transportation;
(iv) Suppliers (including construction);
(v) Miscellaneous?

2. What are the numbers of Service and Civilian Personnel of the Department of National Defence in each of the above Provinces at the present time?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 6th June, 1961.

No. 1.

31st May—Second Reading of Bill C-93, intituled: "An Act to amend the Freight Rates Reduction Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

31st May—Second Reading of Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 3.

1st June—Second Reading of Bill C-88, intituled: "An Act to amend the Army Benevolent Fund Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 4.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Tuesday, June 6, 1961.	
356–S	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
176–F	Divorce.....	10.15 a.m.
	Wednesday, June 7, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	10.00 a.m.
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, June 8, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	10.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 64

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 6th June, 1961

8 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Blais,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bradette,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Euler,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lefrançois,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Stambaugh,
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vien.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that he had received a letter from Mr. John F. Kennedy, President of the United States of America.

The Honourable the Speaker then read the letter, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1961

Dear Mr. Speaker:
I am most grateful to you and the distinguished gentlemen of the Senate for the courtesies shown during my recent visit to Ottawa. It was a rare privilege to be able to address the Honorable Members, and I shall long remember the warm reception they tendered me.

The principal impression I gained during my trip to Ottawa was the genuine friendliness extended to my wife and myself. I would like to interpret this to mean that there is an exceedingly firm basis to United States-Canadian relations and that they are as cordial as ever. I will certainly do my utmost to foster this vitally important bond.

Incidentally, I understand that you will be visiting Washington soon with other Canadian members of the United States-Canadian Inter-Parliamentary Group, and I hope I shall have the opportunity of seeing you again and of thanking you personally for your hospitality.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY

The Honorable
Mark Drouin, M.P.,
Speaker of the Senate of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Ordered, That this letter be placed upon the Journals.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 8th June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-103, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Vien, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Dupuis, that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report on the Activities of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 1960-61, pursuant to section 3 of the *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Act*, Chapter 122, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Aseltine presented to the Senate a Bill S-28, intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 13th June, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine presented to the Senate a Bill S-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 13th June, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill SD-295, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Austin Griffith".

Bill SD-296, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin".

Bill SD-297, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janet Louisa Davis".

Bill SD-298, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Dorothy Smith".

Bill SD-299, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Christopher John Henry Doscher".

Bill SD-300, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martha Saltvik".

Bill SD-301, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Farkass".

Bill SD-302, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Courtois".

Bill SD-303, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Madeleine Lebegue".

Bill SD-304, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn".

Bill SD-305, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Pope".

Bill SD-306, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marigold Mavis Singer".

Bill SD-307, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Anne O'Leary".

Bill SD-308, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Cicely Cosgrove".

Bill SD-309, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Hallstein".

Bill SD-310, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman".

Bill SD-311, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leta Sybil Farmer".

Bill SD-312, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vlasta Suchomel".

Bill SD-313, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilian Norah Smith".

Bill SD-314, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale".

Bill SD-315, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Zinger".

Bill SD-316, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon".

Bill SD-317, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dennis James Haney".

Bill SD-318, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Kenneth Polk".

Bill SD-319, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mario Lattoni".

Bill SD-320, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vincent Laplaca".

Bill SD-321, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement".

Bill SD-322, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joy Earle".

Bill SD-323, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary".

Bill SD-324, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Assof Ernest Shaar".

Bill SD-325, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois".

The Bills were severally read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 8th June, 1961.

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

Felicitations were extended to the Honourable Senator Comeau upon whom has been conferred the Order of Acadian Fidelity by the Acadian Association of Education for the Maritime Provinces.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Higgins moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Bill C-93, intituled: "An Act to amend the Freight Rates Reduction Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Higgins moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-88, intituled: "An Act to amend the Army Benevolent Fund Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 7th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Dupuis:

25th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Was there lately a treaty signed between Canada and the United States about the Columbia River, British Columbia?

2. If so, will a copy of such treaty be produced, at the earliest possible moment?

3. Upon what ground and in virtue of what law had the Government the power to sign such treaty?

4. Will the Government submit this treaty to Parliament for its approval?

For Thursday, 8th June, 1961.

By the Honourable Senator Reid:

6th June—That he will draw to the attention of the Senate the serious effect to the Salmon Fisheries of the Fraser River should the building of dams be proceeded with on the Fraser River, as advocated and proposed at the annual convention of the Engineering Institute of Canada, held in Vancouver on June 1st last.

MOTION

For Thursday, 8th June, 1961.

By the Honourable Senator Aseltine:

6th 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, 7th June, 1961.

No. 1.

6th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, for second reading of Bill C-103, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962.—(*Honourable Senator Vien, P.C.*).

No. 2.

31st May—Second Reading of Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 3.

1st June—Second Reading of Bill C-88, intituled: "An Act to amend the Army Benevolent Fund Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 4.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 8th June, 1961.

No. 1.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

6th June—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-295, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Austin Griffith".

Bill SD-296, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin".

Bill SD-297, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janet Louisa Davis".

Bill SD-298, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Dorothy Smith".

Bill SD-299, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Christopher John Henry Doscher".

Bill SD-300, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martha Saltvik".

Bill SD-301, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Farkass".

Bill SD-302, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Courtois".

Bill SD-303, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Madeleine Lebegue".

Bill SD-304, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn".

Bill SD-305, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Pope".

Bill SD-306, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marigold Mavis Singer".

Bill SD-307, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Anne O'Leary".

Bill SD-308, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Cicely Cosgrove".

Bill SD-309, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Hallstein".

Bill SD-310, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman".

Bill SD-311, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leta Sybil Farmer".

Bill SD-312, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vlasta Suchomel".

Bill SD-313, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilian Norah Smith".

Bill SD-314, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale".

Bill SD-315, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Zinger".

Bill SD-316, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon".

Bill SD-317, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dennis James Haney".

Bill SD-318, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Kenneth Polk".

Bill SD-319, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mario Lattoni".

Bill SD-320, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vincent Laplaca".

Bill SD-321, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement".

Bill SD-322, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joy Earle".

Bill SD-323, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary".

Bill SD-324, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Assof Ernest Shaar".

Bill SD-325, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Tuesday, 13th June, 1961.

No. 1.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill S-28, intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill S-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, June 7, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.00 a.m.
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, June 8, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills	10.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 65

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 7th June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable LEON METHOT, Speaker *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bradette,
Brooks,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Campbell,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Euler,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Stambaugh,
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.—

That during the absence of the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senator Methot do preside as Speaker.

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

Whereupon, the Honourable Senator Methot took the Chair.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 13th June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-99, intituled: "An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Tuesday next, 13th June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-104, intituled: "An Act to amend the Judges Act and the Exchequer Court Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Wednesday next, 14th June, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Statement of Operations under the *Civil Service Insurance Act,* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 21(2) of the said Act, Chapter 49, R.S. 1952. (English text).

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill S-27, intituled: "An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Emerson moved, for the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

The question being put on the 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 Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, for second reading of the Bill C-103, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada", it was—
Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Courtemanche, P.C., that the Bill C-88, intituled: "An Act to amend the Army Benevolent Fund Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C.—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 8th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**
7. **Motion.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Dupuis:

25th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Was there lately a treaty signed between Canada and the United States about the Columbia River, British Columbia?

2. If so, will a copy of such treaty be produced, at the earliest possible moment?

3. Upon what ground and in virtue of what law had the Government the power to sign such treaty?

4. Will the Government submit this treaty to Parliament for its approval?

No. 3.

By the Honourable Senator Reid:

6th June—That he will draw to the attention of the Senate the serious effect to the Salmon Fisheries of the Fraser River should the building of dams be proceeded with on the Fraser River, as advocated and proposed at the annual convention of the Engineering Institute of Canada, held in Vancouver on June 1st last.

MOTION

By the Honourable Senator Aseltine:

6th 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, 8th June, 1961.

No. 1.

7th June—Third Reading of Bill S-27, intituled: "An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Emerson for Honourable Senator Brunt*).

No. 2.

7th June—Third Reading of Bill C-103, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 3.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 4.

6th June—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-295, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Austin Griffith".

Bill SD-296, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin".

Bill SD-297, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janet Louisa Davis".

Bill SD-298, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Dorothy Smith".

Bill SD-299, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Christopher John Henry Doscher".

Bill SD-300, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martha Saltvik".

Bill SD-301, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Farkass".

Bill SD-302, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Courtois".

Bill SD-303, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Madeleine Lebegue".

Bill SD-304, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn".

Bill SD-305, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Pope".

Bill SD-306, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marigold Mavis Singer".

Bill SD-307, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Anne O'Leary".

Bill SD-308, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Cicely Cosgrove".

Bill SD-309, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Hallstein".

Bill SD-310, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman".

Bill SD-311, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leta Sybil Farmer".

Bill SD-312, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vlasta Suchomel".

Bill SD-313, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilian Norah Smith".

Bill SD-314, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale".

Bill SD-315, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Zinger".

Bill SD-316, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon".

Bill SD-317, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dennis James Haney".

Bill SD-318, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Kenneth Polk".

Bill SD-319, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mario Lattoni".

Bill SD-320, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vincent Laplaca".

Bill SD-321, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement".

Bill SD-322, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joy Earle".

Bill SD-323, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary".

Bill SD-324, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Assof Ernest Shaar".

Bill SD-325, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 5.

16th May—Second Reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 6.

31st May—Second Reading of Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Tuesday, 13th June, 1961.

No. 1.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill S-28, intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill S-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 3.

7th June—Second Reading of Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 4.

7th June—Second Reading of Bill C-99, intituled: "An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Wednesday, 14th June, 1961.

7th June—Second Reading of Bill C-104, intituled: "An Act to amend the Judges Act and the Exchequer Court Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, June 8, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
356–S	Miscellaneous Private Bills.....	10.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications.....	11.00 a.m.
	Tuesday, June 13, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
	Wednesday, June 14, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, June 15, 1961.	
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment.....	10.00 a.m.
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
	Friday, June 16, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce.....	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 66

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 8th June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable LEON METHOT, Speaker *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Bishop,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Bradette,
Brooks,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Euler,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Reid,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vien.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—
Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate with one amendment, as follows:—

Page 1, lines 22 and 23: Strike out lines 22 and 23 and substitute therefor the following:—

"(3) Subject only to an appeal to the Tariff Board, the decision of which Board shall be final and in respect of which appeal the provisions of section 44 of the *Customs Act* shall apply *mutatis mutandis,* the Minister shall decide the following matters:".

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Aseltine, that the Report be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Honourable Senator Bouffard, from the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills to whom was referred the Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Legion", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Bouffard moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hugessen, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 S-26, intituled: "An Act respecting the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux in Canada", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, for the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 C-93, intituled: "An Act to amend the Freight Rates Reduction Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Higgins moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Aseltine, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-94, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, for the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the third time, on division.

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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their three hundred and sixty-first Report, as follows:—

TUESDAY, June 6th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Suzanne Begin Genest, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Emile Genest.

2. The Committee recommend that the time limited by Rule 138 for filing petitions for Bills of Divorce, which expired on Tuesday, February 7th, 1961, be further extended to Wednesday, May 10th, 1961, for the sole purpose of receiving the said petition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the three hundred and sixty-first Report be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

With leave,
The Senate proceeded to Inquiries.

The Honourable Senator Reid drew to the attention of the Senate the serious effect to the Salmon Fisheries of the Fraser River should the building of dams be proceeded with on the Fraser River, as advocated and proposed at the annual convention of the Engineering Institute of Canada, held in Vancouver, on June 1st last.

Debated.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.—

That, for the balance of the present Session, Rules 23, 24 and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to Public Bills.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Pearson moved, for the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill S-27, intituled: "An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada", be read the third time.

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

The 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 Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill C-103, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962", be read the third time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Notices of Motions.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the 13th June, 1961, at eight o'clock in the evening.

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

The Honourable the Speaker *pro tem* informed the Senate that a communication had been received from the Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker *pro tem*, as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

8th June, 1961.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Patrick Kerwin, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General,

will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 8th June at 5:45 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ESMOND BUTLER,
Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Golding, that the following Bills be read the second time:—

Bill SD-295, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Austin Griffith".

Bill SD-296, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin".

Bill SD-297, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janet Louisa Davis".

Bill SD-298, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Dorothy Smith".

Bill SD-299, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Christopher John Henry Doscher".

Bill SD-300, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martha Saltvik".

Bill SD-301, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Farkass".

Bill SD-302, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Courtois".

Bill SD-303, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Madeleine Lebegue".

Bill SD-304, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn".

Bill SD-305, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Pope".

Bill SD-306, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marigold Mavis Singer".

Bill SD-307, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Anne O'Leary".

Bill SD-308, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Cicely Cosgrove".

Bill SD-309, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Hallstein".

Bill SD-310, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman".

Bill SD-311, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leta Sybil Farmer".

Bill SD-312, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vlasta Suchomel".

Bill SD-313, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilian Norah Smith".

Bill SD-314, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale".

Bill SD-315, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Zinger".

Bill SD-316, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon".

Bill SD-317, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dennis James Haney".

Bill SD-318, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Kenneth Polk".

Bill SD-319, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mario Lattoni".

Bill SD-320, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vincent Laplaca".

Bill SD-321, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement".

Bill SD-322, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joy Earle".

Bill SD-323, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary".

Bill SD-324, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Assof Ernest Shaar".

Bill SD-325, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois".

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

The Bills were then severally read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Golding, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

Pursuant to the Orders of the Day, the Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Robertson, P.C., that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until later this day.

Later this day:

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Connolly (*Ottawa West*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Honourable the Speaker *pro tem* having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell, at approximately five forty p.m., it was—

Resolved in the affirmative. 5:30 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 5:40 p.m.

The Honourable the Speaker *pro tem* having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, having come and being seated at the foot of the Throne—

The Honourable the Speaker *pro tem* 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 Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber".

The House of Commons being come,

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Bills to be assented to, as follows:—

An Act to amend the Freight Rates Reduction Act.

An Act to amend the Canadian National Railways Act.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills".

The Honourable the Speaker of the Commons then addressed the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

"May it please Your Honour:

The Commons of Canada have voted supplies 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 Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962.

To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour's Assent".

After the Clerk Assistant read the title of the Bill,—

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

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

The Commons withdrew.

After which the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 13th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Dupuis:

25th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Was there lately a treaty signed between Canada and the United States about the Columbia River, British Columbia?

2. If so, will a copy of such treaty be produced, at the earliest possible moment?

3. Upon what ground and in virtue of what law had the Government the power to sign such treaty?

4. Will the Government submit this treaty to Parliament for its approval?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 13th June, 1961.

No. 1.

8th June—Third Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-295, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Austin Griffith".

Bill SD-296, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin".

Bill SD-297, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janet Louisa Davis".

Bill SD-298, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Dorothy Smith".

Bill SD-299, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Christopher John Henry Doscher".

Bill SD-300, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martha Saltvik".

Bill SD-301, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Farkass".

Bill SD-302, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Courtois".

Bill SD-303, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Madeleine Lebegue".

Bill SD-304, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn".

Bill SD-305, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Pope".

Bill SD-306, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marigold Mavis Singer".

Bill SD-307, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Anne O'Leary".

Bill SD-308, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Cicely Cosgrove".

Bill SD-309, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Hallstein".

Bill SD-310, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman".

Bill SD-311, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leta Sybil Farmer".

Bill SD-312, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vlasta Suchomel".

Bill SD-313, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilian Norah Smith".

Bill SD-314, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale".

Bill SD-315, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Zinger".

Bill SD-316, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon".

Bill SD-317, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dennis James Haney".

Bill SD-318, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Kenneth Polk".

Bill SD-319, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mario Lattoni".

Bill SD-320, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vincent Laplaca".

Bill SD-321, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement".

Bill SD-322, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joy Earle".

Bill SD-323, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary".

Bill SD-324, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Assof Ernest Shaar".

Bill SD-325, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 2.

8th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada". —(*Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.*).

No. 3.

8th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".—(*Honourable Senator Connolly* (Ottawa West)).

No. 4.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill S-28, intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 5.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill S-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 6.

7th June—Second Reading of Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 7.

7th June—Second Reading of Bill C-99, intituled: "An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 8.

8th June—Consideration of the Report from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce with respect to Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".—(*Honourable Senator Hayden*).

No. 9.

8th June—Consideration of the Report No. 361 from the Standing Committee on Divorce.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 10.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Wednesday, 14th June, 1961.

7th June—Second Reading of Bill C-104, intituled: "An Act to amend the Judges Act and the Exchequer Court Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Tuesday, June 13, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
	Wednesday, June 14, 1961	
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment (*In Camera*).....	10.00 a.m.
176–F	Divorce.....	10.15 a.m.
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	11.30 a.m.
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, June 15, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
	Friday, June 16, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce.....	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 67

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 13th June, 1961

8 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Blois,
Boucher,
Bradette,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-33, intituled: "An Act to amend the Transport Act, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 15th June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-100, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 15th June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 15th June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-98, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Monette, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 15th June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-15, intituled: "An Act respecting the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River near the city of Trois-Rivières",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill, without amendment.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for Canada, Vol. III, being Annual Statements of Life Insurance Companies and Fraternal Benefit Societies, for the year ended December 31, 1959, pursuant to section 9 of the *Department of Insurance Act*, Chapter 70, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Memorandum of Agreement (Amending Agreement No. 1) made the 4th day of May, 1961, respecting contributions under the *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act*, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of the Northwest Territories. (English text).

Exchange of Notes and Memorandum of Understanding, dated at Ottawa June 12, 1961, constituting an Agreement between Canada and the United States of America, concerning means for ensuring the most effective use of certain resources which each Government is prepared to make available, pursuant to the objectives of the North Atlantic Treaty, for improving Air Defence of the Canada-United States Region of NATO, for furthering the Defense Production Sharing Program of both Governments, and for the provision of assistance to certain other NATO Governments. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Roebuck for the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their three hundred and forty-third to three hundred and fifty-ninth Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and forty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Joan Dorothy Margaret Pfeifer, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and forty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Rita Elizabeth Bowden, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Clifford Leonard Bowden, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and forty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Hazel Margaret Calvert, of the city of Verdun, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Fred Calvert, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and forty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Luciano Domenis, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Aldina Domenis, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and forty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Alice Archambault, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and forty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Ernestine Lavallee, of the city of Longueuil, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Laurent Lavallee, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and forty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Isabelle Antoinette Florence Lacerte, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fiftieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Doreen Chantigny, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Louis Chantigny, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifty-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Sema Borodow, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Borris Borodow, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Gisele Lamarche, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Roger Lamarche, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Estelle Mathieu, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Wilfrid Roger Mathieu, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Vilma Beaudoin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Norman Erwin Beaudoin, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, May 30th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Donald Kirk, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Suzanne Kirk, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, June 6th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Jacques-Emile Blanchard, of the town of Waterloo, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Yvette Blanchard, 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,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, June 6th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Julius Wahl, of the city of Outremont, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Pearl Wahl, 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.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, June 6th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Hante Grinberg Rusinek, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Max Rusinek, the Committee find that the requirements of the Rules of the Senate have been complied with in all material respects.

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 the sum of $110.00 to apply on costs.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

TUESDAY, June 6th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and fifty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Guy Thomas Carpenter, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Myrna Roberta Carpenter, 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,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the three hundred and forty-third to three hundred and fifty-ninth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce be taken into consideration tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the following Bills be read the third time:—

Bill SD-295, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Fred Austin Griffith".

Bill SD-296, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin".

Bill SD-297, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Janet Louisa Davis".

Bill SD-298, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Margaret Dorothy Smith".

Bill SD-299, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Christopher John Henry Doscher".

Bill SD-300, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Martha Saltvik".

Bill SD-301, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Eva Farkass".

Bill SD-302, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Albert Courtois".

Bill SD-303, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Madeleine Lebegue".

Bill SD-304, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn".

Bill SD-305, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Pope".

Bill SD-306, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marigold Mavis Singer".

Bill SD-307, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Georgette Anne O'Leary".

Bill SD-308, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ann Cicely Cosgrove".

Bill SD-309, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Agnes Hallstein".

Bill SD-310, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman".

Bill SD-311, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Leta Sybil Farmer".

Bill SD-312, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vlasta Suchomel".

Bill SD-313, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lilian Norah Smith".

Bill SD-314, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale".

Bill SD-315, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Anna Zinger".

Bill SD-316, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon".

Bill SD-317, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dennis James Haney".
Bill SD-318, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Kenneth Polk".
Bill SD-319, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mario Lattoni".
Bill SD-320, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vincent Laplaca".
Bill SD-321, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement".
Bill SD-322, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joy Earle".
Bill SD-323, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary".
Bill SD-324, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Assof Ernest Shaar".
Bill SD-325, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois".

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

The Bills were then severally read the third time, on division.

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 to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of the Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill S-28, intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill S-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Sullivan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that the Bill C-99, intituled: "An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Sullivan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

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

The Order of the Day being called for consideration of the Report of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce with respect to the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the three hundred and sixty-first Report from the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Report be adopted now.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 14th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 14th June, 1961.

No. 1.

7th June—Second Reading of Bill C-104, intituled: "An Act to amend the Judges Act and the Exchequer Court Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

13th June—Consideration of the following Reports from the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 343—*re* petition of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer;
Report No. 344—*re* petition of Rita Elizabeth Bowden;
Report No. 345—*re* petition of Hazel Margaret Calvert;
Report No. 346—*re* petition of Luciano Domenis;
Report No. 347—*re* petition of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault;
Report No. 348—*re* petition of Ernestine Lavallee;
Report No. 349—*re* petition of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte;
Report No. 350—*re* petition of Doreen Chantigny;
Report No. 351—*re* petition of Sema Borodow;
Report No. 352—*re* petition of Gisele Lamarche;
Report No. 353—*re* petition of Estelle Mathieu;
Report No. 354—*re* petition of Vilma Beaudoin;
Report No. 355—*re* petition of Donald Kirk;
Report No. 356—*re* petition of Jacques-Emile Blanchard;
Report No. 357—*re* petition of Julius Wahl;
Report No. 358—*re* petition of Hante Grinberg Rusinek;
Report No. 359—re petition of Guy Thomas Carpenter.

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

8th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.*).

No. 4.

7th June—Second Reading of Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 5.

8th June—Consideration of the Report from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce with respect to Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".—(*Honourable Senator Hayden*).

No. 6.

6th June—Second Reading of Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 15th June, 1961.

No. 1.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-33, intituled: "An Act to amend the Transport Act".—(*Honourable Senator Buchanan*).

No. 2.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-100, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 3.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 4.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-98, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, June 14, 1961	
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment (*In Camera*)	10.00 a.m.
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
256–S	Banking and Commerce	11.30 a.m.
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	2.30 p.m.
	Thursday, June 15, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	10.30 a.m.
	Friday, June 16, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 68

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 14th June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bradette,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-107, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Credit Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Friday next, 16th June, 1961.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report on Prairie Farm Rehabilitation and Related Activities for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1960, pursuant to section 12 of the *Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act,* Chapter 214, R.S. 1952. (English text).

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-88, intituled: "An Act to amend the Army Benevolent Fund Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill S-28, intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, with three amendments, as follows:—

1. *Page 2, lines 2 and 3:* Strike out lines 2 and 3 and substitute therefor the following:—
"aggregate of (*a*) the book value of the company's own funds and (*b*) the guaranteed trust money"

2. *Page 3, lines 27 and 28:* Strike out lines 27 and 28 and substitute therefor the following:—
"aggregate of (*a*) the book value of the company's own funds and (*b*) the guaranteed trust money"

3. *Page 4, lines 27 and 28:* Strike out lines 27 and 28 and substitute therefor the following:—
"fifteen per cent of the aggregate of (a) the book value of the company's own funds and (b) the guaranteed".

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hayden, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 S-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, with the following amendment:—

Strike out Clause 3 and substitute therefor the following:—

"3. Section 61 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

'61. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 60, a loan company that, prior to the 28th day of June, 1922, held shares of a trust company to the extent of at least fifty per cent of the total number of shares of such trust company outstanding at the said date may continue to hold such shares and may purchase or otherwise acquire any additional shares of such trust company or any or all of the shares of a company formed by the amalgamation of such trust company with one or more other trust companies.' "

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Aseltine, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 Methot, from the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, presented their fourth Report, as follows:

WEDNESDAY, June 14th, 1961.

The Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, make their fourth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that their authority to print 1500 copies in English and 500 copies in French of their day to day proceedings, be increased to 2,000 copies in English and 600 copies in French, with respect to the fifth Report only.

All which is respectfully submitted.

LEON METHOT,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Methot, from the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, presented their fifth and final Report.

The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), that the Report be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, 20th June, 1961.

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

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), that the conclusions and recommendations contained in the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada be printed as an Appendix to the Debates of the Senate and to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of this day, and form part of the permanent records of this House.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

(*See Appendix to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of today*).

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The following petition was presented:—

By the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Divorce:

Of Suzanne Begin Genest, of Montreal, Quebec; praying for the passage of an Act to dissolve her marriage with Emile Genest.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill C-104, intituled: "An Act to amend the Judges Act and the Exchequer Court Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the three hundred and forty-third to the three hundred and fifty-ninth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Reports be adopted now.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of the Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until later this day.

Later this day:

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of the Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Natural Resources.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Lambert, that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce with respect to the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

After debate,
It being six o'clock,
With leave of the Senate,
The debate continued.

After further debate, and—
The question being put on the motion—
The Senate divided and the names being called they were taken down, as follows:—

CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Baird,	Dessureault,	McLean,
Barbour,	Dupuis,	Paterson,
Basha,	Gershaw,	Roebuck,
Beaubien (*Provencher*),	Golding,	Savoie,
Bishop,	Hayden,	Smith (*Kamloops*),
Blais,	Hodges,	Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Boucher,	Hugessen,	Stambaugh,
Bradette,	Jodoin,	Taylor, (*Norfolk*),
Burchill,	Lambert,	Taylor (*Westmorland*),
Comeau,	Lefrançois,	Turgeon,
Connolly (*Halifax North*),	Leonard,	Vaillancourt,
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),	Macdonald (*Brantford*),	Woodrow.—37.
	McGrand,	

NON-CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Haig,	MacDonald,
Blois,	Higgins,	Methot,
Brooks,	Hnatyshyn,	Monette,
Brunt,	Horner,	Pearson,
Buchanan,	Irvine,	Quart,
Choquette,	Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),	Sullivan,
Emerson,		Thorvaldson.—21.
Gladstone,		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill, as amended, be read the third time now.

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

The Bill, as amended, was then read the third time, on division.

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 one amendment to which they desire their concurrence.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to resume at the call of the bell at approximately eight fifteen p.m., it was—
Resolved in the affirmative. 6:40 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 8:15 p.m.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Pouliot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Stambaugh, that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

APPENDIX

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FIFTH (FINAL) REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE APPOINTED TO STUDY AND REPORT UPON THE TRENDS IN MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS AND UTILIZATION IN CANADA

JUNE 14, 1961.

The recent trends and developments in the Canadian economy as they affect manpower and employment are summarized in following sections of this report. The summary contained in these sections is derived from the valuable information given to the Committee by the witnesses who appeared before it, by the briefs which were presented and by the research studies specially prepared for the Committee. From this comprehensive material we have drawn certain conclusions which follow.

a) Over the past decade there has been an upward drift in the general level of unemployment. This tendency has been especially pronounced since the end of the "boom" in 1956-57. During 1960 the average rate of unemployment was about 7%, a rate which is of major concern both from the standpoint of lost human opportunities and lost production.

b) The level of unemployment during the past year is the result of a combination of factors. This was a period of recession in the business cycle similar in nature to the several which have occurred since the end of the war. The recession has coincided with a series of continuing structural maladjustments in the economy which have inhibited the forces of economic growth. This coincidence has compounded the degree of unemployment.

c) As seen from Chart 2, in recent years there has been a pronounced change in the rate of economic growth. The great economic expansion of the preceding decade was followed by relative stagnation. Total output in the Canadian economy over the past four years has failed to match the growth in population with the result that the average real output per capita has declined and the number of additional job opportunities has fallen substantially short of the growth in the labour force.

d) The structural maladjustments in the Canadian economy have arisen out of a number of developments, some of which have appeared in recent years and others of which have operated for a longer period. The "boom" of 1955-57 was characterised by a very high rate of capital investment and by inflationary pressures. After 1957 there was a significant decline in rate of capital investment, especially private investment, and inflationary pressures subsided. As a result of these changes a considerable proportion of the labour and other productive resources which had been drawn into the construction and capital goods industries became superfluous. This displaced labour has not been reabsorbed into other activities in the economy and is continuing to constitute a chronic element in the volume of unemployment.

e) During the greater part of the nineteen-fifties a growing volume of exports and an optimistic outlook regarding export markets for industrial raw materials and fuels provided a dynamic stimulus for expansion. This stimulus has declined (as shown in Chart 3) following a slowing down in the rate of growth of exports and the appearance of more uncertain prospects regarding future markets. At the same time Canadian secondary manufacturing indus-

tries became subject to greatly intensified competition in their domestic markets from the fully restored economies of Western Europe and Japan. The difficulties of adjustment to the more competitive international situation have had a depressing influence on economic growth.

f) The above mentioned changes in recent years have been superimposed on developments of a deeper and longer-run significance. The post-war era has been a period of accelerating technological progress, of rapid innovation, of revolutionary improvements in labour-saving devices, and of pronounced shifts in the growth of consumer demand. These far-reaching changes have necessitated a general up-grading in human skills, large-scale movements between occupations, and a high degree of mobility of labour between industries and between geographical areas. The economy and its manpower have failed to adjust to these basic developments on a sufficient scale or with sufficient speed. These problems of adjustment have become more difficult in the circumstances of a slow rate of economic growth. In a measure, the lagging rate of adjustment and the lagging rate of growth aggravate each other and to this degree constitute a vicious circle.

These broad conclusions are the basis for the following recommendations and observations:

Immediate Outlook

There are indications that the recessionary phase of the current business cycle has come to an end and that the upward movement of business activity has begun. The forces of recovery have been operating in the United States for several months and if these continue they would strengthen business revival in Canada in the months ahead. This improvement can be expected to result in rising levels of employment and consequently in some decline in the rate of unemployment. It is essential that this development be facilitated and re-inforced by the appropriate monetary and fiscal policies. In particular there is need for a suitable increase in the availability of credit to encourage an expanding scale of business operations. This does not mean a massive infusion of new money which would become the basis of a future inflation, but a carefully regulated increase geared to the requirements of a growing volume of output and employment. Monetary policy should be accompanied by a complementary fiscal policy which (*a*) is designed to promote expansion in the critical sectors of the economy and (*b*) is settled so as to remove discouraging uncertainties.

With regard to the role of monetary and fiscal policy attention must be directed to an important weakness which has developed in this country. There has been a serious lack of co-ordination between these two powerful instruments of economic policy. This lack of co-ordination has made it much more difficult, if not impossible, to influence the movement of interest rates, exchange rates, money supply, and capital flows in the directions which help to maintain high levels of employment and production. The fluctuations of recent years and the resultant impact on the economy are hard to reconcile with an effective use of integrated monetary and fiscal policies. There have been needless divergencies and uncertainties. The idea that monetary and fiscal policies are independently determined and can be separately pursued is incompatible with the realities of a highly complex money and exchange economy in which the operations of government play so large a part.

The experience of recent years has shown that there is a strong case for a comprehensive study and re-examination of our machinery for monetary control and of its place in the formulation and the carrying out of economic policies. The purpose of such a study would be to propose arrangements which are up-to-date and more adequate to cope with the continuing problem of maintaining high levels of output and employment in the circumstances of today.

Problems of Economic Growth

There is a distinct danger that a considerable volume of unemployment will remain after the business cycle recovery now underway has reached its peak. That was the case in the immediately preceding business cycle of 1957-59. The provision of adequate employment opportunities for both a rapidly growing labour force and a large number of unemployed will require a massive expansion in business activity. More is needed than an ordinary business revival; it is necessary above all to re-establish an adequate rate of economic growth. The challenge has been aptly stated by President Kennedy: "Large-scale unemployment during a recession is bad enough—large scale unemployment during a period of prosperity would be intolerable".

The problem is to achieve an adequate rate of sustained growth by means which do not result in the evils of inflation, inefficiency and arbitrary controls. The attainment of the goal depends very largely on the initiative and enterprise of private business operating in an appropriate framework of government measures and government policies.

The expansion of exports has always occupied a leading role in Canadian development and must continue to play a large part in the future. There is no less need today than in the past for trade, transportation, and other policies designed to promote the growth of exports. However, the immediate outlook in international markets for primary raw materials is not such that they can be relied upon to do the whole job. A heavy reliance must be placed, also, on our domestic secondary manufacturing, construction and service industries for a large-scale increase in opportunities for employment.

In recent years the service industries have been the most dynamic element in the economy. The rapid rise in demand for services is likely to continue and this tendency is likely to provide substantial increases in opportunities for jobs. The principal limiting factor with regard to many of the most rapidly expanding opportunities in this area will be the supply of suitably trained and skilled labour.

In the domestic economy our main concern must be focussed upon the secondary manufacturing and capital investment industries. It is particularly vital to achieve renewed expansion in both these fields. The malaise in secondary manufacturing points strongly to the need for new and positive approaches. The solution is not to be found in restrictive and cost-raising measures of national self-sufficiency. The temporary spurt which such measures might provide would quickly subside and leave a heritage of rigidity and inefficiency. What is needed are measures which would stimulate expansion along efficient and dynamic lines which hold promise for future growth and

adaptability in a highly competitive and rapidly changing world. Our secondary manufacturing industries must be encouraged to keep abreast of the most advanced technology, to engage in a rapid rate of innovation and development, to seek areas of advantageous specialization and to achieve adequate scales of output so that they can compete effectively both at home and abroad. This is the surest way of maintaining a high standard of living, of attaining a satisfactory rate of growth and of holding a tenable position among the industrial giants around us.

Taxation, at the level which prevails today, is a powerful instrument of economic policy for good or ill. It can be used to promote expansion along desirable lines or it can operate as a strong deterrent. This instrument is readily available for the provision of effective incentives. With regard to the problem of achieving renewed expansion in secondary manufacturing the method of tax incentive can be used to provide attractive encouragement for greatly enlarged expenditures on research, innovation and development. Here there has long been a serious weakness in the Canadian economy which must now be overcome rapidly if we are to attain a satisfactory rate of industrial progress. (It is no part of the obligation of other countries to look after us in this task). Such a policy should be made effective and carried through by means of a system of depreciation allowances which would at all times provide a stronger incentive for the replacement and installation of productive facilities with the most modern and technically up-to-date machinery and equipment. Canadian manufacturers must now compete with industries in other countries which have been so re-equipped on a large scale in recent years.

The restricted scale of output is often a handicap to secondary industry in Canada. In many cases the domestic market alone is not adequate to support the most efficient scale of production and the necessary degree of specialization. Because of the rapid growth of population in large industrial countries and the development of larger trading blocs, the problems of scale and specialization are likely to become more serious in the future for a country of small population such as Canada. Consequently, new approaches and renewed efforts are urgently required to provide stronger encouragement to our manufacturing industries to develop substantial increases in their exports. In this way efficient scales of output and specialization could be achieved by our soundly based secondary industries which would enable them, also, to compete against the inroads of imports at home.

Because of the immediate importance of such a new emphasis in industrial policy urgent consideration should be given to the possibility of establishing effective and practicable tax reliefs or tax incentives for the achievement of increases in the export of manufactured goods. Such measures are being employed in varying degree by a number of well established industrial countries. In the new competitive conditions Canada cannot afford to overlook the consequences or the possibilities of this situation.

The achievement of renewed expansion in our secondary manufacturing industries along efficient lines would bring about a revival in private investment. Such a revival would stimulate expansion in the construction and capital goods industries which are large employers of labour. These industries must play a substantial part in reducing the level of chronic unemployment.

The maintenance of an adequate rate of economic growth requires a continuing high level of capital investment, both private and public. Private capital

investment must be supplemented and stimulated by an adequate rate of government investment in social capital. Our stock of social capital is both inadequate and in many respects obsolescent, especially in our rapidly expanding urban areas. We are in a continuing danger of choking our economic growth with congestion, pollution, the development of slums, and with the effects of deficiencies in vital public services and amenities. The bottlenecks appear to lie in the methods of financing, in lack of planning, and in the difficulties of achieving effective co-operation between the three levels of government. The solution of these problems requires new thinking, experimentation, and the development of new machinery for financing, planning and inter-governmental co-operation. The initiative taken recently by the Federal Government to encourage a more adequate provision of sewerage facilities is an example of what is needed. The scale of capital financing required in the future for municipal works is so large that a new measure of responsibility is required in the raising of such funds on the part of the provincial and federal governments. Here, perhaps, is the basis on which a solution to the other problems of better planning and the development of better machinery for co-operation might, also be sought.

From the standpoint of maintaining high levels of employment, government investment in social capital is a possible means to counter cyclical and seasonal fluctuations. In recent years a number of constructive and helpful steps have been taken under the leadership of the Federal Government to alleviate seasonal unemployment. However, in spite of these efforts the seasonal fluctuations in employment continue to be very large. More can be done by suitable planning and timing of public investment. It might involve some additional effort and cost but these would be small as compared with the repeated annual wastage resulting from high levels of seasonal unemployment.

Price and Wage Policy

Attempts to achieve an adequate rate of economic growth can be completely frustrated by inappropriate price and wage policies. It must be realized by governments, by management, and by labour that there has been a basic change in the general world economic environment in recent years. Since the end of the post-war inflation it is no longer possible to pass on so easily price and cost increases to customers either at home or abroad. If our prices and costs get out of line with the general pattern around us, unemployment and retarded growth will follow. In these circumstances attempts to remedy unemployment by boot-strap methods must result in lower *real* wages and a lower standard of living. Canada is a country of relatively high wages and a high standard of living and both are equally dependent upon high productivity and high efficiency. Sustained economic growth and a steady improvement in material welfare are most likely to be achieved under conditions of a reasonably stable price level. This requires that wage increases, *on the average,* should not get out of line with increases in productivity. If these realities are taken seriously, there would be great scope for fruitful co-operation between representatives of management and labour in joint periodic assessments of the condition of the economy for the purpose of laying out guide lines for price and wage policies. We need a suitable body or a suitable forum for making these assessments.

Regional Problems

The achievement of a satisfactory rate of economic growth for the country as a whole may not, by itself, solve the unemployment problems or particular areas and regions which have long endured economic difficulties. The most serious problem in this respect lies in the Atlantic region. Over the long run there are only two solutions; either the people move out to better opportunities elsewhere, or better opportunities are made available to them where they are. The massive migration of the population is neither socially nor economically desirable, *and we reject this possibility*. Therefore the other course, namely of providing better opportunities for these people in the areas concerned, must be undertaken with determined effort. The consequences of technological changes and the effects of declining industries are so large that little can be accomplished with marginal and small scale remedies. New industries which have a good prospect of prospering in these locations must be established. For this purpose a co-ordinated programme must be undertaken which includes all the steps that are necessary—research and study to determine the best economic potentialities of the areas concerned, the provision of capital on attractive terms to build new productive facilities, retraining of manpower along the appropriate lines, and the provision of social capital in the form of utilities and other public services. Sporadic incursions into this problem and random flourishes are not going to bring results. The Federal Government, with the co-operation of the Provincial Governments, must take the initiative in developing a co-ordinated series of efforts which get to grips with the task involved. In addition to the long standing problems in the Atlantic region, difficulties of a similar nature have arisen in some other areas of Canada. Special attention must be directed to these areas also.

Manpower Research, Training, and Education

The many and far-reaching changes in the economy are having a profound impact on our manpower resources. Patterns of consumption are changing as new products and services become available and as standards of living rise. New methods and new materials are continually being introduced into production processes as technology evolves at a rapid pace. Conditions in world markets are changing, too, as competition becomes keener. All of these developments affect the demand for labour—the skills that are required and the industrial and geographic location of job opportunities. We cannot pretend at this time to know precisely where the changes will lead us in the next few years but we can be absolutely certain that they will continue and that the labour force will be required to make adjustments. It is not enough to recognize the need for these adjustments in retrospect—we must continually do our best to anticipate them, and to formulate our policies accordingly.

The Committee is impressed with the work being carried out in various branches of the Federal Government. We have heard expert civil service witnesses, and without exception they have displayed competence and a genuine concern about the problems which confront Canada today. Our own research staff has received the greatest co-operation from the experts in various government agencies. If we are to keep continually abreast of changing circum-

stances, the utmost encouragement must be given to manpower research and fact finding in the government service and the universities. In the years ahead, the costs of insufficient knowledge and inadequate preparation are likely to be extremely high.

It is essential that we keep the closest watch on changing patterns of employment, on the requirements for the various skills, on developments in foreign and domestic markets, on the effects of technological change, on the implications of changing levels of investment and changing patterns of government expenditure, on the impact of population growth, changing rates of family formation, and changing levels of immigration. It is essential, too, that we have complete, accurate, and detailed information on the characteristics of the labour force, and particularly of the unemployed—where they are located, what industries they have come from, their educational attainments and occupational skills, how long and how frequently they have been out of work, and so forth. We have come a long way in the last two decades in this regard, but we must go still further if we are to have sufficient knowledge on which to base truly effective programmes to combat unemployment.

More specifically, steps should be taken immediately to initiate a continuous and comprehensive programme designed to provide periodic analyses and forecasts of the size and composition of the labour force and the demand for workers in different industries, areas, occupations, and with different skills. The results of these studies should be given wide publicity. It is not sufficient that the government of the day be correctly informed on these matters, although it goes without saying that this is of fundamental importance. The public must also be informed. Our teachers, educational administrators, employers, labour unions, and others must be fully acquainted with the changes that are taking place. Up to the present the situation has not been satisfactory in this regard. A programme such as this is an urgent requirement if we are to avoid the danger of training today's youth for yesterday's jobs.

This leads to a consideration of the whole question of education and training in Canada. Nothing has impressed the Committee more than the very heavy incidence of unemployment among young people, the unskilled, and the inadequately educated. This has been brought out repeatedly, both by the Committee's own research staff and by other witnesses. Every study that has been made reveals that in the economy of today the emphasis is increasingly on skill and training, and every forecast that has been prepared indicates clearly that this trend will continue in the years ahead. The opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled workers are becoming more and more limited as time passes.

This situation must be viewed with a sense of urgency. Without any question we must devote a much larger proportion of our resources to education and training of all kinds—academic, professional, vocational, and technical. To a much greater degree than in the past our national investment must include investment in people—and we must begin *now*. An immediate programme must be initiated and no effort must be spared in making the public aware of the situation and of the need for remedial action. The young people, and the parents and teachers of young people, should be fully apprised of the dangers of leaving school early and without suitable qualifications. They must be helped to recognize that to do so may invite a lifetime of recurrent unemployment, insecurity and personal distress.

If we are to obtain the best fit between workers' skills and job requirements, a vigorous programme of vocational and technical training for both our young people and the unemployed must play an important part. The recent initiative of the Federal Government in this field is well founded and timely. This programme should be implemented rapidly and the provinces are urged to extend their activities in co-operation with the Federal Government. An imaginative, large-scale programme which provides particularly for a higher status for technical and commercial courses of instruction and for advanced technical training is the sort of effort which is needed. While governments have a general responsibility there is also a definite responsibility on the shoulders of management and labour to contribute of their skills and resources to the carrying out of these programmes.

In order to be effective, vocational and technical training should be carefully planned and must be based on the most reliable estimates of future job requirements. However, it is important to bear in mind that forecasting is fallible, and that even under the best conditions one cannot hope to predict precisely the skills which will be in demand five, ten, or twenty years from now. In view of this, emphasis should be placed on flexibility. As much as possible people should be given the sort of basic training that will permit them to move with the times. Specialization is essential and unavoidable in the modern economy, but a sound balance must be achieved between specialization and adaptability. This is easy to say and much more difficult to implement. Nevertheless, this should be one of the guiding principles in any programme of vocational training. We must prepare people for a world of work that is continually in evolution.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission

The National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission is potentially a powerful vehicle for dealing with both day-to-day and longer-run structural unemployment problems by facilitating the movement of people between different firms, industries, occupations, and areas; by co-operating in the implementation of training programmes; and by disseminating information. However, at present it is not being used as effectively as possible to carry out these vital functions. There is a regrettable lack of integration between the operations of the Employment Service and the research and policy-making activities of other government agencies, including the Department of Labour. The Unemployment Insurance Commission in general has been severely handicapped by not having an adequate professional research staff to appraise changing conditions in the labour market and to provide necessary information and guidance. The time has now come to make a thorough study of the adequacy of the Employment Service and of its organization and practices in the light of present day conditions. Such a study should be carried out at the earliest possible time. The Employment Service must become much more than an adjunct of the unemployment insurance system. It must be well informed, properly guided, resourceful, and fully integrated into an overall programme for maintaining high levels of employment. There must be the closest possible contact with industry in every area and a thorough and detailed knowledge of job requirements and of changing occupational trends. In order to accomplish this, it is essential that employers should list their openings with

the Service, and that persons who are out of work should have sufficient confidence in the service that they will register irrespective of whether they are required to do so as claimants for unemployment insurance. The study suggested above should include an examination of the practical possibilities for overcoming the problems and difficulties which continue to restrict the mobility of labour.

The time has also come to make a thorough study of the unemployment insurance system. The system was established two decades ago when conditions were vastly different from what they are today. Since that time it has been extended in coverage, it has assumed new responsibilities, and it has been greatly increased in complexity, but there has been no fundamental reappraisal of its operations or their results. In view of the criticism that has been directed at certain aspects of the system, the rapid depletion of the insurance fund, and the changing nature of our economy and of our labour force, such a comprehensive reappraisal is an urgent requirement.

The studies of the Committee have shown that the Canadian economy has entered a somewhat different phase in its development. There is a changed world environment. There are new trends and new circumstances in our society at home. These require re-thinking and a willingness to re-examine our priorities, our methods, and our machinery of economic policy. Continued progress depends on the ability to adapt, to solve new problems, and to take advantage of new opportunities. The Committee has sought in its report to indicate some of the challenges which have emerged. The Committee hopes that the suggestions which it has made for meeting these challenges will prove helpful and constructive.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 15th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator McLean:

24th May—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. If there are any particulars available with regard to the Profit and Loss Account of a Crown Company, namely, the Bank of Canada?

2. What was the amount of interest paid by the Government to the Bank of Canada on their own Federal Treasury Bills and other securities, such as debentures and bonds issued or guaranteed by Canada held by the Bank amounting to $2,689,731,681, during the year 1960?

3. How much did the Bank spend on buildings during the same year?

4. How much depreciation was written off?

5. What was the amount paid in salaries by the Bank during 1960, and what amount was paid out in travelling expenses?

6. What dividend did the Government receive on the capital stock of the Bank which is 25 million and was paid for by the Government?

For Friday, 16th June, 1961.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 15th June, 1961.

No. 1.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-98, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

14th June—Third Reading of Bill C-88, intituled: "An Act to amend the Army Benevolent Fund Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 3.

14th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 4.

14th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 5.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-33, intituled: "An Act to amend the Transport Act".—(*Honourable Senator Buchanan*).

No. 6.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-100, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 7.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Friday, 16th June, 1961.

14th June—Second Reading of Bill C-107, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Credit Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Tuesday, 20th June, 1961.

14th June—Consideration of the fifth (and final) Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Methot*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, June 15, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*)	9.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	10.30 a.m.
	Friday, June 16, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
	Tuesday, June 20, 1961.	
256–S	Public Health and Welfare	10.30 a.m.

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No. 69

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 15th June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Boucher,
Bradette,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Haig,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Royal Commission on Publications, dated May 1961 and Appendices (M. Grattan O'Leary, Esquire, Chairman). (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Monette, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill SD-326, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer".

Bill SD-327, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Elizabeth Bowden".

Bill SD-328, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret Calvert".

Bill SD-329, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Luciano Domenis".

Bill SD-330, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault".

Bill SD-331, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernestine Lavallee".

Bill SD-332, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte".

Bill SD-333, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doreen Chantigny".

Bill SD-334, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sema Borodow".

Bill SD-335, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gisele Lamarche".

Bill SD-336, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-337, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vilma Beaudoin".

Bill SD-338, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Donald Kirk".

Bill SD-339, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacques-Emile Blanchard".

Bill SD-340, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Thomas Carpenter".

The Bills were severally read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the first sitting of the Senate next week.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Blois moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, that the Bill C-98, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Blois moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the Bill C-88, intituled: "An Act to amend the Army Benevolent Fund Act", be read the third time.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Order of the Day being read,
With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Smith (*Kamloops*) resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code".

After debate—
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until Tuesday next, 20th June, 1961.

The question being put on the 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 Hnatyshyn, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)".

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pouliot, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-33, intituled: "An Act to amend the Transport Act", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-100, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries", be read the second time.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, for the Honourable Senator Hugessen, seconded by the Honourable Senator Golding, that further debate on the motion for second reading of the Bill be adjourned until tomorrow.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 16th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 16th June, 1961.

No. 1.

14th June—Second Reading of Bill C-107, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Credit Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

14th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 3.

15th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries". —(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 4.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-33, intituled: "An Act to amend the Transport Act".—(*Honourable Senator Buchanan*).

No. 5.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-100, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For the first sitting of the Senate next week.

15th June—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-326, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer".

Bill SD-327, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Elizabeth Bowden".

Bill SD-328, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret Calvert".

Bill SD-329, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Luciano Domenis".

Bill SD-330, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault".

Bill SD-331, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernestine Lavallee".

Bill SD-332, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte".

Bill SD-333, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doreen Chantigny".

Bill SD-334, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sema Borodow".

Bill SD-335, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gisele Lamarche".
Bill SD-336, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Mathieu".
Bill SD-337, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vilma Beaudoin".
Bill SD-338, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Donald Kirk".
Bill SD-339, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacques-Emile Blanchard".
Bill SD-340, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Thomas Carpenter".
—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Tuesday, 20th June, 1961.

No. 1.

14th June—Consideration of the fifth (and final) Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Methot*).

No. 2.

14th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Friday, June 16, 1961.	
176–F	Divorce	10.15 a.m.
256–S	Natural Resources	10.30 a.m.
	Tuesday, June 20, 1961.	
256–S	Transport and Communications	11.00 a.m.
	Wednesday, June 21, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 70

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Friday, 16th June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Basha,
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Boucher,
Brooks,
Buchanan,
Cameron,
Choquette,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Drouin,
Emerson,
Gershaw,
Golding,
Haig,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Irvine,
Lambert,
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Budget Papers presented by the Honourable Donald M. Fleming, M.P., Minister of Finance, for the information of Parliament, in connection with the Budget of 1961-1962. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, from the Standing Committee on Natural Resources to whom was referred the Bill C-77, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 amendment.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, the 20th June, 1961, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill C-107, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Credit Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of the Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Buchanan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill C-33, intituled: "An Act to amend the Transport Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill C-100, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C.—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 20th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 20th June, 1961.

No. 1.

13th June—Second Reading of Bill C-100, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

14th June—Consideration of the fifth (and final) Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Methot*).

No. 3.

14th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 4.

15th June—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-326, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer".

Bill SD-327, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Elizabeth Bowden".

Bill SD-328, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret Calvert".

Bill SD-329, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Luciano Domenis".

Bill SD-330, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault".

Bill SD-331, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernestine Lavallee".

Bill SD-332, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte".

Bill SD-333, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doreen Chantigny".

Bill SD-334, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sema Borodow".

Bill SD-335, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gisele Lamarche".

Bill SD-336, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-337, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vilma Beaudoin".

Bill SD-338, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Donald Kirk".

Bill SD-339, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacques-Emile Blanchard".

Bill SD-340, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Thomas Carpenter".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 5.

14th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 6.

15th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries". —(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Tuesday, June 20, 1961.	
256–S	Transport and Communications	11.00 a.m.
	Wednesday, June 21, 1961.	
356–S	Public Health and Welfare	10.00 a.m.
256–S	Banking and Commerce	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 71

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 20th June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Basha,
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Boucher,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Comeau,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Euler,
Gershaw,
Golding,
Haig,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Kinley,
Lefrançois,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-24, intituled: "An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill, without amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-101, intituled: "An Act to amend the War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading later this day.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Later this day:

The Order of the Day being called for the second reading of the Bill C-101, intituled: "An Act to amend the War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-109, intituled: "An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 22nd June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-110, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 22nd June, 1961.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-108, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export Credits Insurance Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

The Canada Gazette, Part II, Statutory Orders and Regulations 1961, Wednesday, June 14, 1961, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act*, Chapter 235, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations with respect to *The Canada Gazette*, Part II, Statutory Orders and Regulations, for the period January 1, 1955 to March 31, 1961. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented to the Senate the following report:

TUESDAY, June 20th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-98, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-98, intituled: "An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Blois moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck for the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their three hundred and sixtieth, and three hundred and sixty-second to the three hundred and seventy-sixth Reports, both inclusive, as follows:—

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixtieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of George Louis Draper, of the town of Mount Royal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Elizabeth Draper, 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,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, June 14th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixty-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Berthe Daigneault, of the town of Riviere-des-Prairies, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Normand Daigneault, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixty-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Stephen Beauchemin, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Alice Beauchemin, 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,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, June 14th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixty-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Helena Jadwiga Igiel Wodnicki, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Stanislaw Wodnicki, 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.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, June 14th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixty-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of John Gerald Wellington Hall, of the city of St-Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Muriel Joyce Hall, 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.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixty-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Marie Gabrielle Lise Chouinard, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Raymond Chouinard, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixty-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Zar Boik, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Bruno Boik, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixty-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of John Anthony Clifford Manning, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Margaret Jennifer Manning, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and sixty-ninth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Pearl Arron, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Edward Arron, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventieth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Joseph Alfred Laflamme, of Kirk's Ferry, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Jeanne Laflamme, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventy-first Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Dorothy Elizabeth Davies, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Edwin Geoffrey 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.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventy-second Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Elizabeth Rae Murphy, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with George Baillie Murphy, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventy-third Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Hazel May Terry, of the city of Pointe Claire, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with William Harrison Terry, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventy-fourth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Therese Hastings, of Merville (Nord), France, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Gerald Raymond Hastings 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventy-fifth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Paul Lapres, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve his marriage with Marie Alida Jeanne Lorraine Lapres, 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,
Chairman.

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventy-sixth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Mary Christine Sweeney, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Charles Edmond Sweeney, 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,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the three hundred and sixtieth, and three hundred and sixty-second to the three hundred and seventy-sixth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce be taken into consideration tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Sullivan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that the Bill C-100, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Sullivan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.

The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), that the Report be adopted now.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Turgeon, that further debate on the motion for adoption of the report be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Methot, that the Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment be printed as an Appendix to the Debates of the Senate and to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of this day and form part of the permanent records of this House.

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

(*This Appendix will be printed in the* Senate Minutes *as soon as it can be reproduced by the Printing Bureau. The Appendix will appear in the bound volume of the* Journals of the Senate *of this day*).

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for second reading of the Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the following Bills be read the second time:—

Bill SD-326, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer".

Bill SD-327, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Elizabeth Bowden".

Bill SD-328, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret Calvert".

Bill SD-329, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Luciano Domenis".

Bill SD-330, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault".

Bill SD-331, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernestine Lavallee".

Bill SD-332, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte".

Bill SD-333, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doreen Chantigny".

Bill SD-334, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sema Borodow".

Bill SD-335, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gisele Lamarche".

Bill SD-336, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-337, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vilma Beaudoin".

Bill SD-338, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Donald Kirk".

Bill SD-339, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacques-Emile Blanchard".

Bill SD-340, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Thomas Carpenter".

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

The Bills were then severally read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading on Thursday next, 22nd June, 1961.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., for second reading of the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of the Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-111, intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

APPENDIX

FINAL REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1961

The Honourable LEON METHOT, Chairman.
The Honourable DONALD SMITH, Deputy Chairman.

(This Appendix will be printed in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate as soon as it can be reproduced by the Printing Bureau. The Appendix will appear in the bound volume of the Journals of the Senate of this day.)

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 21st June, 1961

1. Presentation of Petitions.
2. Reading of Petitions.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Notices of Inquiries.
5. Notices of Motions.
6. Inquiry.

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 21st June, 1961.

No. 1.

20th June—Second Reading of Bill C-101, intituled: "An Act to amend the War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 2.

20th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Smith* (Queens-Shelburne)).

No. 3.

15th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries". —(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 4.

20th June—Second Reading of Bill C-108, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export Credits Insurance Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 5.

20th June—Second Reading of Bill C-111, intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 6.

20th June—Consideration of the following Reports from the Standing Committee on Divorce:—

Report No. 360—*re* petition of George Louis Draper;
Report No. 362—*re* petition of Berthe Daigneault;
Report No. 363—*re* petition of Stephen Beauchemin;
Report No. 364—*re* petition of Helena Jadwiga Igiel Wodnicki;
Report No. 365—*re* petition of John Gerald Wellington Hall;
Report No. 366—*re* petition of Marie Gabrielle Lise Chouinard;
Report No. 367—*re* petition of Zar Boik;
Report No. 368—*re* petition of John Anthony Clifford Manning;
Report No. 369—*re* petition of Pearl Arron;
Report No. 370—*re* petition of Joseph Alfred Laflamme;
Report No. 371—*re* petition of Dorothy Elizabeth Davies;
Report No. 372—*re* petition of Elizabeth Rae Murphy;
Report No. 373—*re* petition of Hazel May Terry;

Report No. 374—*re* petition of Therese Hastings;
Report No. 375—*re* petition of Paul Lapres;
Report No. 376—*re* petition of Mary Christine Sweeney.
—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Thursday, 22nd June, 1961.

No. 1.

20th June—Third Reading of the following Bills:—
Bill SD-326, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer".
Bill SD-327, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Elizabeth Bowden".
Bill SD-328, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret Calvert".
Bill SD-329, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Luciano Domenis".
Bill SD-330, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault".
Bill SD-331, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernestine Lavallee".
Bill SD-332, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte".
Bill SD-333, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doreen Chantigny".
Bill SD-334, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sema Borodow".
Bill SD-335, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gisele Lamarche".
Bill SD-336, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Mathieu".
Bill SD-337, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vilma Beaudoin".
Bill SD-338, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Donald Kirk".
Bill SD-339, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacques-Emile Blanchard".
Bill SD-340, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Thomas Carpenter".
—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 2.

20th June—Second Reading of Bill C-109, intituled: "An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 3.

20th June—Second Reading of Bill C-110, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:
1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and
2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith.
—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, June 21, 1961.	
356–S	Public Health and Welfare	10.00 a.m.
256–S	Banking and Commerce	11.00 a.m.
	Tuesday, June 27, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	2.00 p.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 72

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 21st June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Connolly (Halifax North),	Horner,	Pouliot,
Basha,	Connolly (Ottawa West),	Hugessen,	Quart,
Beaubien (Provencher),	Courtemanche,	Inman,	Robertson,
Bishop,	Croll,	Irvine,	Roebuck,
Blois,	Dessureault,	Kinley,	Savoie,
Bois,	Drouin,	Lambert,	Smith (Kamloops),
Boucher,	Dupuis,	Lefrançois,	Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Bouffard,	Euler,	Macdonald (Brantford),	Stambaugh,
Brooks,	Fournier,	MacDonald,	Sullivan,
Brunt,	Golding,	McGrand,	Taylor (Norfolk),
Buchanan,	Gouin,	McLean,	Thorvaldson,
Burchill,	Haig,	Methot,	Turgeon,
Cameron,	Hardy,	Molson,	Vaillancourt,
Choquette,	Higgins,	Monette,	Veniot,
Comeau,	Hnatyshyn,	Paterson,	Woodrow.
		Pearson,	

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-113, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Energy Board Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Supplementary Report of the Canadian Wheat Board on the 1959-60 Pool Account for wheat, oats and barley, pursuant to section 7 of the *Canadian Wheat Board Act,* Chapter 44, R.S. 1952. (English text).

Capital Budget of the Northern Canada Power Commission for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962, and copy of Order in Council P.C. 1961-493, dated March 30, 1961, approving same, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 12 of the Statutes of 1951. (English text).

Report of the Royal Commission on the Automotive Industry, dated April 14, 1961 (V. W. Bladen, Esquire, Chairman). (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Veniot, from the Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare to whom was referred the Bill C-99, intituled: "An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Sullivan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Veniot, from the Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare to whom was referred the Bill C-100, intituled: "An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Sullivan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, for the Honourable Senator Brunt, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-104, intituled: "An Act to amend the Judges Act and the Exchequer Court Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, for the Honourable Senator Brunt, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-107, intituled: "An Act to amend the Farm Credit Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Monette, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Courtemanche, P.C., that the Bill C-101, intituled: "An Act to amend the War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The question being put on the 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 Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Burchill moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Dupuis, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of the Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill C-108, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export Credits Insurance Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Haig, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Horner moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill C-111, intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Horner moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the three hundred and sixtieth, and the three hundred and sixty-second to the three hundred and seventy-sixth Reports, both inclusive, of the Standing Committee on Divorce.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Golding, that the Reports be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 22nd June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 22nd June, 1961.

No. 1.

20th June—Third Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-326, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer".

Bill SD-327, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Elizabeth Bowden".

Bill SD-328, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret Calvert".

Bill SD-329, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Luciano Domenis".

Bill SD-330, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault".

Bill SD-331, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernestine Lavallee".

Bill SD-332, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte".

Bill SD-333, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doreen Chantigny".

Bill SD-334, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sema Borodow".

Bill SD-335, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gisele Lamarche".

Bill SD-336, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-337, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vilma Beaudoin".

Bill SD-338, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Donald Kirk".

Bill SD-339, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacques-Emile Blanchard".

Bill SD-340, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Thomas Carpenter".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 2.

20th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

No. 3.

20th June—Second Reading of Bill C-109, intituled: "An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 4.

20th June—Second Reading of Bill C-110, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 5.

21st June—Second Reading of Bill C-113, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Energy Board Act.—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 6.

15th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries". —(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, June 22, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.30 a.m.
	Tuesday, June 27, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.00 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	2.00 p.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 73

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 22nd June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Basha,
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Euler,
Fournier,
Golding,
Gouin,
Haig,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McLean,
Methot,
Molson,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Quart,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a communication had been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

22nd June, 1961.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Patrick Kerwin, Chief Justice of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 22nd June at 5:45 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. JOLY de LOTBINIÈRE,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Auditor General on the Examination of the Accounts and Financial Statements of the National Battlefields Commission, for the year ended March 31, 1961, as required by section 12 of *An Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec,* Chapter 57 of Statutes of 1908. (English text).

The Honourable Senator Brunt, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-108, intituled: "An Act to amend the Export Credits Insurance Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Methot moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Brunt, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-101, intituled: "An Act to amend the War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their three hundred and seventy-seventh Report, as follows:—

FRIDAY, June 16th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventy-seventh Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Corinne Ryder Nurse, of the city of St. Laurent, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Graham Hesketh Nurse, 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,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the three hundred and seventy-seventh Report be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bills:—

Bill SD-341, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Louis Draper".

Bill SD-342, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Berthe Daigneault".

Bill SD-343, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stephen Beauchemin".

Bill SD-344, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Gabrielle Lise Chouinard".

Bill SD-345, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zar Boik".

Bill SD-346, intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Anthony Clifford Manning".

Bill SD-347, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Arron".

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Bill SD-349, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Elizabeth Davies".

Bill SD-350, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Rae Murphy".

Bill SD-351, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Terry".

Bill SD-352, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Hastings".

Bill SD-353, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Paul Lapres".

Bill SD-354, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Christine Sweeney".

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Monday next, 26th June, 1961.

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

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that when the Senate adjourns today, it do stand adjourned until Monday next, the 26th June, 1961, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the following Bills be read the third time:—

Bill SD-326, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer".

Bill SD-327, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Rita Elizabeth Bowden".

Bill SD-328, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret Calvert".

Bill SD-329, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Luciano Domenis".

Bill SD-330, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault".

Bill SD-331, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ernestine Lavallee".

Bill SD-332, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte".

Bill SD-333, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Doreen Chantigny".

Bill SD-334, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Sema Borodow".

Bill SD-335, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Gisele Lamarche".

Bill SD-336, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Estelle Mathieu".

Bill SD-337, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Vilma Beaudoin".

Bill SD-338, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Donald Kirk".
Bill SD-339, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Jacques-Emile Blanchard".
Bill SD-340, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Guy Thomas Carpenter".

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

The Bills were then severally read the third time, on division.

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 Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, for the Honourable Senator Croll, seconded by the Honourable Senator Golding, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill C-109, intituled: "An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill C-110, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill C-113, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Energy Board Act", be read the second time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that further debate on the motion for the second reading of the Bill be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of the Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell, at approximately five forty p.m., it was—
Resolved in the affirmative. 5:00 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 5:40 p.m.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity 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 Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber".

The House of Commons being come,

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Bills to be assented to, as follows:—

An Act respecting the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River near the city of Trois-Rivieres.

An Act to amend the Army Benevolent Fund Act.

An Act to provide for the Rehabilitation of Agricultural Lands and the Development of Rural Areas in Canada.

An Act to amend the Government Property Traffic Act.

An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act.

An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act.

An Act to provide for the Control of Narcotic Drugs.

An Act to amend the Judges Act and the Exchequer Court Act.

An Act to amend the Farm Credit Act.

An Act to amend the War Veterans Allowance Act, 1952.

An Act to amend the Export Credits Insurance Act.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills".

The Commons withdrew.

After which the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 26th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 26th June, 1961.

No. 1.

20th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 2.

22nd June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, for second reading of Bill C-113, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Energy Board Act".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.*).

No. 3.

22nd June—Consideration of Report No. 377 from the Standing Committee on Divorce with respect to the petition of Corinne Ryder Nurse.—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 4.

22nd June—Second Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-341, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Louis Draper".

Bill SD-342, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Berthe Daigneault".

Bill SD-343, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stephen Beauchemin".

Bill SD-344, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Gabrielle Lise Chouinard".

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Bill SD-352, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Hastings".

Bill SD-353, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Paul Lapres".

Bill SD-354, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Christine Sweeney".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 5.

15th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries". —(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Tuesday, June 27, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.00 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	2.00 p.m.
	Wednesday, June 28, 1961.	
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

FINAL REPORT OF

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

ON

MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1961

The Honourable LEON METHOT, Chairman

The Honourable DONALD SMITH, Deputy Chairman

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	v
Order of reference	vii
Senators comprising Steering Committee	ix
Senators comprising Committee	ix
List of witnesses	xi
Index of charts	xv
Index of tables	xvi
Sectional index	xviii
Report of the Committee	1
Conclusions and Recommendations	1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	v
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FOREWORD

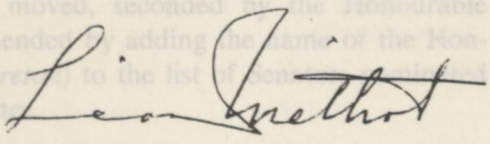
The Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment, of which I have the honour to be Chairman, conducted an inquiry through two sessions of Parliament, considered many briefs, and held twenty-three public hearings.

National organizations representing the major components of the Canadian economy were called upon to make special studies of their individual problems, for submission to the Committee. Their willingness and co-operation in this regard was of great assistance to the inquiry and our appreciation is gratefully acknowledged.

We were particularly fortunate in being able to retain the services of Dr. John J. Deutsch, whose knowledge and advice were of inestimable value. Among his many efforts on our behalf, Dr. Deutsch assembled a research team whose special studies in this matter have already been widely acclaimed.

For these studies our highest praise goes to Mr. F. T. Denton, Dr. William C. Hood, Dr. R. Warren James, Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Dr. W. Donald Wood and Dr. Stanislaw Judek.

Many departments and agencies of government were called upon from time to time and their response was most gratifying. Deserving of special mention in this connection are Dr. W. R. Dymond, Mr. C. R. Ford, Dr. Gil Schonning and Mr. F. T. Doucet, all of the Department of Labour, who appeared before the Committee as witnesses.



Leon Methot

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Leon Methot

Ottawa, June 14, 1961.

ORDER OF REFERENCE

Extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate, Tuesday, November 22, 1960.

"The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.—

1. That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, with the object of exploring the possibilities of maintaining and extending a high level of employment and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, to inquire into and report upon the following:

a) the growth of the economy and of other factors influencing employment opportunities including particularly technological changes; and

b) the growth and characteristics of the Canadian labour force;

2. That the said Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Blois, Bouffard, Brunt, Buchanan, Burchill, Cameron, Choquette, Connolly (*Ottawa West*), Courtemanche, Croll, Emerson, Haig, Higgins, Hnatyshyn, Horner, Hugessen, Inman, Irvine, Lambert, Leonard, McDonald (*Queens*), Methot, Monette, Pratt, Reid, Roebuck, Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), Thorvaldson, Vaillancourt, Wall, White and Wilson (32);

3. That the Committee have power to engage the services of such counsel and technical and clerical personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry; and

4. That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate, and to report from time to time.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the motion be amended by adding the name of the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) to the list of Senators nominated to serve on the said Special Committee.

After debate, and—

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

After further debate, and—

The question being put on the motion as amended, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative."

J. F. MacNEILL,
Clerk of the Senate

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3. That the Committee have power to engage the services of such counsel and technical and clerical personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry; and

4. That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, to sit during sittings and adjournments of the Senate, and to report from time to time.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Isnor, that the motion be amended by adding the name of the Honourable Senator Macdonald (Cape Breton) to the list of Senators nominated to serve on the said Special Committee.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the amendment, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

After further debate, and—

The question being put on the motion as amended, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative."

J. F. MacNEILL,
Clerk of the Senate

STEERING COMMITTEE

The Honourable Senators

Brunt, Choquette, Connolly *(Ottawa West)*, Croll, Haig, Leonard, Methot and Smith *(Queens-Shelburne)*.—(8)

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

The Honourable Leon Methot, *Chairman*.

The Honourable Donald Smith, *Deputy Chairman*.

The Honourable Senators

Blois
Bouffard
Brunt
Buchanan
Burchill
Cameron
Choquette
Connolly *(Ottawa West)*
Courtemanche
Croll
Emerson
Haig
Higgins
Hnatyshyn
Horner
Hugessen
Inman
Irvine
Lambert
Leonard
MacDonald *(Queens)*
Macdonald *Cape (Breton)*
Methot
Monette
Pratt
Reid
Roebuck
Smith *(Queens-Shelburne)*
Thorvaldson
Vaillancourt
Wall
White
Wilson—(33)

(Quorum 9)

WITNESSES

Witnesses are listed in the order of their appearance. The number of the volume containing their verbatim evidence, the date thereof and the appendix if any, are also shown.

Volume	Date	Witnesses
1.	Nov. 30, 1960.	Dr. J. J. Deutsch, Mr. F. T. Denton.
2.	Dec. 8, 1960.	Dr. William C. Hood, Dr. J. J. Deutsch, Mr. F. T. Denton.
3.	Dec. 14, 1960.	*For Canadian Chamber of Commerce:* Mr. Leonard Hynes, Chairman, Executive Council; Mr. W. J. Sheridan, Assistant General Manager; Dr. A. N. McLeod, Chairman, Public Finance and Taxation Committee; Mr. Lloyd Hemsworth, Chairman, Labour Relations Committee.
4.	Jan. 25, 1961.	Dr. J. J. Deutsch; Mr. F. T. Denton, Dr. R. Warren James.
5.	Jan. 26, 1961.	*For Canadian Labour Congress:* Mr. William Dodge, Executive Vice President; Dr. Eugene Forsey, Director of Research; Mr. Russell Bell, Assistant Director of Research.
6.	Feb. 1, 1961.	Dr. J. J. Deutsch; Dr. W. R. Dymond, Director, Economics & Research Branch, Dept. of Labour; Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Assistant Professor of Economics, McGill University. *For Council of the Forest Industries of British Columbia:* Mr. J. R. Nicholson, President.
7.	Feb. 2, 1961.	*For The Canadian Exporters' Association:* Mr. R. D. L. Kinsman, President; Mr. A. K. Stuart, Chairman, Policy Committee. Dr. Stanislaw Judek, Associate Professor of Economics, University of Ottawa. *Appendix:* Canada's Persistent Unemployment Problem—Labour Surplus Market Areas.
8.	Feb. 8, 1961.	*For Canadian Metal Mining Association:* Mr. V. C. Wansbrough, Vice President and Managing Director; Dr. E. B. Gillanders, 1st Vice President; Mr. W. S. Row, 2nd Vice President; Mr. J. D. Barrington, Director; Mr. A. L. Penhale, Director; Mr. R. P. Riggin, Director of Industrial Relations, Noranda Mines Ltd. *For Canadian Pulp and Paper Association:* Mr. R. M. Fowler, President. *Appendix:* Statistical Tables relating to Survey of Registrants with National Employment Service (Dr. R. Warren James, Vol. 4).

Volume	Date	Witnesses
9.	Feb. 9, 1961.	*For Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association:* Mr. B. Napier Simpson, General Manager; Mr. Thomas Edmondson, Vice President of Board of Directors; Mr. H. B. Style, Vice President of Board of Directors; Mr. J. D. Campbell, Member of Board of Directors. *For Canadian Federation of Agriculture:* Mr. David Kirk, Secretary; Dr. W. C. Hopper, Economist.
10.	Feb. 15, 1961.	*For Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities:* Mr. S. L. Buckwold, President; Mr. George S. Mooney, Executive Director; Mr. Eric Beecroft, Director of Ottawa Bureau; Mr. Michael Patrick, Mayor of Windsor, Ontario; Mr. Mark H. Danzker, Alderman, Winnipeg, Manitoba. *For Canadian Importers and Traders Association:* Mr. L. C. Bosanquet, President; Mr. H. C. MacKendrick, Manager. *Appendix:* Supplementary Memorandum from Canadian Labour Congress.
11.	Feb. 16, 1961.	*For Canadian Manufacturers' Association:* Mr. T. R. McLagen, President; Mr. Ian F. McRae, Past President; Mr. Ira G. Needles, Chairman, Tariff Committee; Mr. H. B. Style, Chairman, Commercial Intelligence Committee; Mr. Carl A. Pollock, Chairman, Ontario Division; Mr. W. Hugh Flynn, Chairman, Taxation Committee.
12.	Feb. 16, 1961.	*For The Railway Association of Canada:* Mr. G. A. Richardson, General Secretary; Mr. W. T. Wilson, Vice President, Personnel and Labour Relations, C.N.R.; Mr. D. I. McNeill, Q.C., Vice President, Personnel, C.P.R.; Mr. Keith Campbell, Assistant Manager, Labour Relations, C.P.R.; Mr. J. Lach, Special Assistant to Vice President of Personnel, C.N.R.
13.	Feb. 22, 1961.	*For Canadian Construction Association:* Mr. A. G. Sullivan, President; Mr. W. G. Malcolm, Past President and Chairman, Winnipeg Employment Committee; Mr. G. Milsom, Chairman, Labour Relations Committee; Mr. J. Faulds, Chairman, Manufacturers' and Suppliers' Section; Mr. S. D. C. Chutter, General Manager. *For Canadian Lumbermen's Association:* Mr. J. A. Schryburt, Director of Public Relations. *Appendix:* Submission by Fisheries Council of Canada.

Volume	Date	Witnesses
14.	Feb. 23, 1961.	*For Primary Textiles Institute:* Mr. G. H. Dobbie, Chairman; Mr. W. M. Berry, President; Mr. W. H. Young, President, Cotton Institute of Canada; Mr. E. F. King, Director, Man-Made Fibre Textiles Institute; Mr. R. B. MacPherson, Member. *For Engineering Institute of Canada:* Mr. Garnet T. Page, General Secretary.
15.	Mar. 1, 1961.	Dr. J. J. Deutsch; Dr. W. Donald Wood, Associate Professor of Economics and Director, Industrial Relations Centre, Queens University.
16.	Mar. 2, 1961.	Dr. Gil Schonning and Mr. F. T. Doucet, Economics & Research Branch, Dept. of Labour. *For Maritime Lumber Bureau:* Brief by Mr. R. R. Murray, Chairman, Unemployment Insurance Committee, read by Hon. G. P. Burchill.
17.	Mar. 8, 1961.	*For Chemical Institute of Canada:* Mr. T. H. G. Michael, General Manager; Mr. W. N. Hall, President; Mr. P. W. Blaylock (Vice President, Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd.); Dr. Leo Marion, Vice President; Mr. F. L. W. McKim (National Research Council); Mr. G. K. Wright, Director of Public Relations.
18.	Mar. 9, 1961.	*For Canadian Association for Adult Education:* Mr. A. V. Pigott, Associate Director; Mr. Eric W. Robinson (Principal, Frontier College, Toronto).
19.	Mar. 15, 1961.	*For The Canadian Research Committee on Taxation:* Mr. B. Sevack, Chairman; Mr. P. J. Blackwell, member; Mr. J. P. R. Perron, member; Miss S. Walton, member.
20.	Mar. 16, 1961.	*For Canadian Welfare Council:* Mr. Kenneth LeM. Carter, President; Mr. Robert A. Willson, member, Board of Directors; Dr. George M. Hougham, Director of Research; Mr. Richard E. G. Davis, Executive Director; Miss Phyllis Burns, Director of Welfare Services. Mr. C. R. Ford, Director, Canadian Vocational Training Branch, Dept. of Labour.

Volume	Date	Witnesses
21.	Mar. 22, 1961.	*For Agricultural Institute of Canada:* Dr. W. M. Drummond, Chairman; Dr. J. E. R. Greenshields, Honorary Secretary; Mr. J. E. McCannel, Executive Secretary. *For School of Economic Science:* Mr. Harry Pollard, Director of Studies. *Appendix:* Submission by Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers' Association of Canada.
22.	Mar. 23, 1961.	*For La Fédération des Caisses Populaires Desjardins du Québec:* Mr. Paul Emile Charron, Assistant Secretary; Dr. Gerald Fortin (Dept. of Sociology, Laval University). *Appendix:* Submission from The Confederation of National Trade Unions.
23.	Apr. 26, 1961	Mr. James E. Coyne, Governor, Bank of Canada. *Appendix:* Submissions by The Frontier College; The Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO, CLC; The National Joint Committee on Wintertime Construction.
24.	May 17, 1961.	*Appendix:* Submission by the Government of Saskatchewan.
25.	June 14, 1961.	Report of the Committee.

INDEX OF CHARTS

Page

1. Unemployed as a Percentage of Labour Force: Annual Averages, 1947-1960 12

2. Indexes of Gross National Expenditure in Constant Dollars: Actual 1949-60 Compared with 1949-57 Trend Lines 22

3. Indexes of Gross National Expenditure and its Major Components in Constant Dollars: Actual 1949-60 Compared with 1949-57 Trend Lines 24

4. Indexes of Private Investment and its Components in Constant Dollars: Actual 1949-60 Compared with 1949-57 Trend Lines 26

5. Indexes of Consumer Expenditure and its Components in Constant Dollars: Actual 1949-60 Compared with 1949-57 Trend Lines 30

6. Indexes of Commodity Imports in Constant Dollars: Actual 1949-60 Compared with 1949-57 Trend Lines 36

7. Indexes of Commodity Exports in Constant Dollars: Actual 1949-60 Compared with 1949-57 Trend Lines 38

8. Percentage Changes in Average Employment in Selected Occupations in Five Manufacturing Industries, Based on Average Employment for 1950-52 and 1957-59 50

9. Employment and Output Trends in Five Manufacturing Industries: 1949 to 1957-59 52

10. The Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1947-1960 54

11. Average Seasonal Amplitudes of Industrial Employment Variations: 1949-1959 72

12. Average Seasonal Disemployment: 1955-1959 73

INDEX OF TABLES

Page

1. Regional Unemployment Rates (Unemployed as Percentage of the Civilian Labour Force) 11
2. Changes in the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Labour Force: 1950-1960 16
3. Immigration to Canada: 1950-1960 16
4. Population 15-19 Years of Age in Selected Years (June 1) and Number of Live Births 15-19 Years Earlier 17
5. Labour Force "Participation Rates" in Different Age Groups, Men and Women: 1950 and 1960 17
6. Forecasts of Labour Force Growth: 1960-1965 18
7. Estimated Contributions of Changes in the Domestic Population and of Migration to Changes in the Labour Force: 1950-1955, 1955-1960, and Forecasts for 1960-1965 19
8. Postwar Turning Points in Economic Activity and Duration of Contractions and Expansions 23
9. Private Investment (Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation) in Constant (1949) Dollars: 1949-1960 25
10. Approximate Percentage Increase in Capacity in Two Year Period 1957 and 1958: Selected Commodities 28
11. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services in Constant (1949) Dollars: 1949-1960 29
12. Government Transfer Payments: 1956 and 1960 32
13. Merchandise Imports and Exports Classified by Degree of Manufacture: 1959 33
14. Merchandise Imports and Exports Classified by Area, 1959 34
15. Balance of Payments on Current Account: 1949-1960 35
16. Classification of Specific Examples of Technological Change in Five Manufacturing Industries 41
17. Increases in "Real Output" per Man-Hour in Manufacturing Industries: 1949-1959 42
18. The Percentage Distribution of Non-Farm Employment by Industrial Groups: 1950 and 1960 44
19. Classification of Canadian Industries by Employment Trends: 1950-1959 47
20. The Percentage Distribution of Non-Farm Employment by Occupational Groups: 1950 and 1960 49

INDEX OF TABLES

(Contd.)

Page

21. Labour Force, Employment, and Unemployment: 1950-1960 53

22. Changes in Employment from the First Half of 1957 to the First Half of 1960 55

23. Classification of Canadian Industries by Employment Changes from the First Half of 1957 to the First Half of 1960 56

24. Male Registrants 20-64 Years of Age at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Usual Place of Work and Claimant Status: September, 1960 (Senate Survey) 59

25. Male Registrants 20-64 Years of Age at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Months Since Last Regular Work and Claimant Status: September, 1960 (Senate Survey) 59

26. Unemployment Rates by Age and Sex (Persons Without Jobs and Seeking Work as Percentage of the Civilian Labour Force) 60

27. The Percentage Distribution of Unemployment (Persons Without Jobs and Seeking Work) by Age and Sex 61

28. Unemployment Rates by Level of Education (Persons without Jobs and Seeking Work as Percentage of the Civilian Labour Force): Week Ending Feb. 20, 1960 61

29. Registrants at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Educational Level: September, 1960 (Senate Survey) 62

30. Registrants at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Technical Training or Special Qualifications: September, 1960 (Senate Survey) 62

31. Male Registrants at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Usual Activity: September, 1960 (Senate Survey) 64

32. Male Registrants at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Technical Training or Special Qualifications: September, 1960 (Senate Survey) 64

33. Labour Surplus Market Areas: Type, Region, and Ratio of N.E.S. Registrations to Paid Workers 68

34. Comparison of First-Quarter, Third-Quarter, and Annual Average National Unemployment Rates: 1953-1960 70

35. Comparison of First-Quarter, Third-Quarter, and Annual Average Regional Unemployment Rates: Average, 1956-1960 74

36. Employees in Manufacturing as Percent of All Paid Workers, by Regions: 1958 Average 75

37. Percentage Differences Between Actual Employment Figures and Employment Figures with Seasonal Variations Eliminated: First and Third Quarters, 1953-1960 76

SECTIONAL INDEX

Page

1. Conclusions and Recommendations 1

2. The Different Types of Unemployment 10

3. The Rising Trend of Unemployment 11

4. The Definition and Measurement of Unemployment 13

5. The Labour Force Since 1950 15

6. The Labour Force in the Years Ahead 18

7. The Slowing Down of The Rate of Economic Expansion 20

8. The Declining Rate of Investment 25

9. The Changing Level and Competition of Consumer Expenditure 28

10. Changes in Government Expenditure 31

11. The Changing Pattern of International Trade 33

12. The Changing Methods of Production and Increasing Productivity 40

13. Employment Trends Since 1950 43

14. The More Recent Changes in Employment 51

15. The Characteristics of the Unemployed 58

16. The Geographic Distribution of Unemployment 66

17. The Problem of Seasonal Unemployment 69

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT

There may sometimes be disagreement on ways and means, but it would be difficult to find an example of greater unanimity than that which exists concerning the desirability of maintaining high levels of employment. In the highly specialized modern society most people do not consume directly the fruits of their labour but rely instead on the proper functioning of an impersonal market system to provide them with jobs, income, and a command over the goods and services which the economy as a whole creates. When the system falters they may face, through no fault of their own, economic distress for themselves and for their families. Even in the absence of such distress the inability to find work may have serious consequences. To the young man in quest of his first job it may bring involuntary idleness and frustration, and even though he is still able to draw on the resources of his parents for support, the experience may leave its scars. To the more mature person it may bring disillusionment and a feeling of inadequacy which the unemployment insurance system is powerless to allay.

From another point of view, the failure of the economy to utilize fully its labour resources involves a loss of production. Nor can this production be later recovered—it is gone for ever. Unemployment implies, then, both the inability of certain members of the society to share equitably in the national output and a reduction of the national output itself. Furthermore, the mere awareness that a significant number of people are out of work—and with the modern development of statistics and the means of communicating them widespread public awareness is never long delayed—has an adverse effect on social morale and the climate of enterprise. In fact, the number of people without jobs is one of the most common and most important standards used to evaluate the performance of a free society and in the present world of ideological conflict it is hardly an overstatement to say that a high level of employment is a goal deserving of the utmost priority.

It is in full recognition of the serious implications of unemployment that the committee has conducted its investigation and prepared its recommendations.

1. Conclusions and Recommendations

The recent trends and developments in the Canadian economy as they affect manpower and employment are summarized in following sections of this report. The summary contained in these sections is derived from the valuable information given to the Committee by the witnesses who appeared before it, by the briefs which were presented and by the research studies specially prepared for the Committee. From this comprehensive material we have drawn certain conclusions which follow.

a) Over the past decade there has been an upward drift in the general level of unemployment. This tendency has been especially pronounced since the end of the "boom" in 1956-57. During 1960 the average rate of unemployment was about 7%, a rate which is of major concern both from the standpoint of lost human opportunities and lost production.

b) The level of unemployment during the past year is the result of a combination of factors. This was a period of recession in the business cycle similar in nature to the several which have occurred since the end of the war. The recession has coincided with a series of continuing structural maladjustments in the economy which have inhibited the forces of economic growth. This coincidence has compounded the degree of unemployment.

c) As seen from Chart 2, in recent years there has been a pronounced change in the rate of economic growth. The great economic expansion of the preceding decade was followed by relative stagnation. Total output in the Canadian economy over the past four years has failed to match the growth in population with the result that the average real output per capita has declined and the number of additional job opportunities has fallen substantially short of the growth in the labour force.

d) The structural maladjustments in the Canadian economy have arisen out of a number of developments, some of which have appeared in recent years and others of which have operated for a longer period. The "boom" of 1955-57 was characterized by a very high rate of capital investment and by inflationary pressures. After 1957 there was a significant decline in rate of capital investment, especially private investment, and inflationary pressures subsided. As a result of these changes a considerable proportion of the labour and other productive resources which had been drawn into the construction and capital goods industries became superfluous. This displaced labour has not been re-absorbed into other activities in the economy and is continuing to constitute a chronic element in the volume of unemployment.

e) During the greater part of the nineteen-fifties a growing volume of exports and an optimistic outlook regarding export markets for industrial raw materials and fuels provided a dynamic stimulus for expansion. This stimulus has declined (as shown in Chart 3) following a slowing down in the rate of growth of exports and the appearance of more uncertain prospects regarding future markets. At the same time Canadian secondary manufacturing industries became subject to greatly intensified competition in their domestic markets from the fully restored economies of Western Europe and Japan. The difficulties of adjustment to the more competitive international situation have had a depressing influence on economic growth.

f) The above mentioned changes in recent years have been super-imposed on developments of a deeper and longer-run significance. The post-war era has been a period of accelerating technological progress, of rapid innovation, of revolutionary improvements in labour-saving devices, and of pronounced shifts in the growth of consumer demand. These far-reaching changes have necessitated a general up-grading in human skills, large scale movements between occupations, and a high degree of mobility of labour between industries and between geographical areas. The economy and its manpower have failed to adjust to these basic developments on a sufficient scale or with sufficient speed. These problems of adjustment have become more difficult in the circumstances of a slow rate of economic growth. In a measure, the lagging rate of adjustment and the lagging rate of growth aggravate each other and to this degree constitute a vicious circle.

These broad conclusions are the basis for the following recommendations and observations:

The Immediate Outlook

There are indications that the recessionary phase of the current business cycle has come to an end and that the upward movement of business activity has begun. The forces of recovery have been operating in the United States for several months and if these continue they would strengthen business revival in Canada in the months ahead. This improvement can be expected to result in rising levels of employment and consequently in some decline in the rate of unemployment. It is essential that this development be facilitated and re-inforced by the appropriate monetary and fiscal policies. In particular there is need for a suitable increase in the availability of credit to encourage an expanding scale of business operations. This does not mean a massive infusion of new money which would become the basis of a future inflation, but a carefully regulated increase geared to the requirements of a growing volume of output and employment. Monetary policy should be accompanied by a complementary fiscal policy which (a) is designed to promote expansion in the critical sectors of the economy and (b) is settled so as to remove discouraging uncertainties.

With regard to the role of monetary and fiscal policy attention must be directed to an important weakness which has developed in this country. There has been a serious lack of co-ordination between these two powerful instruments of economic policy. This lack of co-ordination has made it much more difficult, if not impossible, to influence the movement of interest rates, exchange rates, money supply, and capital flow in the directions which help to maintain high levels of employment and production. The fluctuations of recent years and the resultant impact on the economy are hard to reconcile with an effective use of integrated monetary and fiscal policies. There have been needless divergencies and uncertainties. The idea that monetary and fiscal policies are independently determined and can be separately pursued is incompatible with the realities of a highly complex money and exchange economy in which the operations of government play so large a part.

The experience of recent years has shown that there is a strong case for a comprehensive study and re-examination of our machinery for monetary control and of its place in the formulation and the carrying out of economic policies. The purpose of such a study would be to propose arrangements which are up-to-date and more adequate to cope with the continuing problem of maintaining high levels of output and employment in the circumstances of today.

Problems of Economic Growth

There is a distinct danger that a considerable volume of unemployment will remain after the business-cycle recovery now underway has reached its peak. That was the case in the immediately preceding business cycle of 1957-59. The provision of adequate employment opportunities for both a rapidly growing labour force and a large number of unemployed will require a massive expansion in business activity. More is needed than an ordinary business revival; it is necessary above all to re-establish an adequate rate of economic growth. The challenge has been aptly stated by President Kennedy:

"Large-scale unemployment during a recession is bad enough—large-scale unemployment during a period of prosperity would be intolerable".

The problem is to achieve an adequate rate of sustained growth by means which do not result in the evils of inflation, inefficiency and arbitrary controls. The attainment of the goal depends very largely on the initiative and enterprise of private business operating in an appropriate framework of government measures and government policies.

The expansion of exports has always occupied a leading role in Canadian development and must continue to play a large part in the future. There is no less need today than in the past for trade, transportation, and other policies designed to promote the growth of exports. However, the immediate outlook in international markets for primary raw materials is not such that they can be relied upon to do the whole job. A heavy reliance must be placed, also, on our domestic secondary manufacturing, construction and service industries for a large-scale increase in opportunities for employment.

In recent years the service industries have been the most dynamic element in the economy. The rapid rise in demand for services is likely to continue and this tendency is likely to provide substantial increases in opportunities for jobs. The principal limiting factor with regard to many of the most rapidly expanding opportunities in this area will be the supply of suitably trained and skilled labour.

In the domestic economy our main concern must be focussed upon the secondary manufacturing and capital investment industries. It is particularly vital to achieve renewed expansion in both these fields. The malaise in secondary manufacturing points strongly to the need for new and positive approaches. The solution is not to be found in restrictive and cost-raising measures of national self-efficiency. The temporary spurt which such measures might provide would quickly subside and leave a heritage of rigidity and inefficiency. What is needed are measures which would stimulate expansion along efficient and dynamic lines which hold promise for future growth and adaptability in a highly competitive and rapidly changing world. Our secondary manufacturing industries must be encouraged to keep abreast of the most advanced technology, to engage in a rapid rate of innovation and development, to seek areas of advantageous specialization and to achieve adequate scales of output so that they can compete effectively both at home and abroad. This is the surest way of maintaining a high standard of living, of attaining a satisfactory rate of growth and of holding a tenable position among the industrial giants around us.

Taxation, at the level which prevails today, is a powerful instrument of economic policy for good or ill. It can be used to promote expansion along desirable lines or it can operate as a strong deterrent. This instrument is readily available for the provision of effective incentives. With regard to the problem of achieving renewed expansion in secondary manufacturing the method of tax incentive can be used to provide attractive encouragement for greatly enlarged expenditures on research, innovation and development. Here there has long been a serious weakness in the Canadian economy which must now be overcome rapidly if we are to attain a satisfactory rate of industrial progress. (It is no part of the obligation of other countries to look after us in this task). Such a policy should be made effective and carried through by means of a system of depreciation allowances which would at all times provide a stronger incentive for the replacement and installation of productive facilities with the most modern and technically up-to-date machinery and

equipment. Canadian manufacturers must now compete with industries in other countries which have been so re-equipped on a large scale in recent years.

The restricted scale of output is often a handicap to secondary industry in Canada. In many cases the domestic market alone is not adequate to support the most efficient scale of production and the necessary degree of specialization. Because of the rapid growth of population in large industrial countries and the development of larger trading blocs, the problems of scale and specialization are likely to become more serious in the future for a country of small population such as Canada. Consequently, new approaches and renewed efforts are urgently required to provide stronger encouragement to our manufacturing industries to develop substantial increases in their exports. In this way efficient scales of output and specialization could be achieved by our soundly based secondary industries which would enable them, also, to compete against the inroads of imports at home.

Because of the immediate importance of such a new emphasis in industrial policy urgent consideration should be given to the possibility of establishing effective and practicable tax reliefs or tax incentives for the achievement of increases in the export of manufactured goods. Such measures are being employed in varying degree by a number of well established industrial countries. In the new competitive conditions Canada cannot afford to overlook the consequences or the possibilities of this situation.

The achievement of renewed expansion in our secondary manufacturing industries along efficient lines would bring about a revival in private investment. Such a revival would stimulate expansion in the construction and capital goods industries which are large employers of labour. These industries must play a substantial part in reducing the level of chronic unemployment.

The maintenance of an adequate rate of economic growth requires a continuing high level of capital investment, both private and public. Private capital investment must be supplemented and stimulated by an adequate rate of government investment in social capital. Our stock of social capital is both inadequate and in many respects obsolescent, especially in our rapidly expanding urban areas. We are in a continuing danger of choking our economic growth with congestion, pollution, the development of slums, and with the effects of deficiencies in vital public services and amenities. The bottlenecks appear to lie in the methods of financing, in lack of planning, and in the difficulties of achieving effective co-operation between the three levels of government. The solution of these problems requires new thinking, experimentation, and the development of new machinery for financing, planning and inter-governmental co-operation. The initiative taken recently by the Federal Government to encourage a more adequate provision of sewerage facilities is an example of what is needed. The scale of capital financing required in the future for municipal works is so large that a new measure of responsibility is required in the raising of such funds on the part of the provinicial and federal governments. Here, perhaps, is the basis on which a solution to the other problems of better planning and the development of better machinery for co-operation might, also, be sought.

From the standpoint of maintaining high levels of employment, government investment in social capital is a possible means to counter cyclical and seasonal fluctuations. In recent years a number of constructive and helpful steps have been taken under the leadership of the Federal Government to alleviate seasonal unemployment. However, in spite of these efforts the

seasonal fluctuations in employment continue to be very large. More can be done by suitable planning and timing of public investment. It might involve some additional effort and cost but these would be small as compared with the repeated annual wastage resulting from high levels of seasonal unemployment.

Price and Wage Policy

Attempts to achieve an adequate rate of economic growth can be completely frustrated by inappropriate price and wage policies. It must be realized by governments, by management, and by labour that there has been a basic change in the general world economic environment in recent years. Since the end of the post-war inflation it is no longer possible to pass on so easily price and cost increases to customers either at home or abroad. If our prices and costs get out of line with the general pattern around us, unemployment and retarded growth will follow. In these circumstances attempts to remedy unemployment by boot-strap methods must result in lower *real* wages and a lower standard of living. Canada is a country of relatively high wages and a high standard of living and both are equally dependent upon high productivity and high efficiency. Sustained economic growth and a stead improvement in material welfare are most likely to be achieved under conditions of a reasonably stable price level. This requires that wage increases, *on the average,* should not get out of line with increases in productivity. If these realities are taken seriously, there would be great scope for fruitful co-operation between representatives of management and labour in joint periodic assessments of the condition of the economy for the purpose of laying out guide lines for price and wage policies. We need a suitable body or a suitable forum for making these assessments.

Regional Problems

The achievement of a satisfactory rate of economic growth for the country as a whole may not, by itself, solve the unemployment problems of particular areas and regions which have long endured economic difficulties. The most serious problem in this respect lies in the Atlantic region. Over the long run there are only two solutions; either the people move out to better opportunities elsewhere, or better opportunities are made available to them where they are. The massive migration of the population is neither socially nor economically desirable, *and we reject this possibility*. Therefore the other course, namely of providing better opportunities for these people in the areas concerned, must be undertaken with determined effort. The consequences of technological changes and the effects of declining industries are so large that little can be accomplished with marginal and small-scale remedies. New industries which have a good prospect of prospering in these locations must be established. For this purpose a co-ordinated programme must be undertaken which includes all the steps that are necessary—research and study to determine the best economic potentialities of the areas concerned, the provision of capital on attractive terms to build new productive facilities, retraining of manpower along the appropriate lines, and the provision of social capital in the form of utilities and other public services. Sporadic incursions into this problem and random flourishes are not going to bring results. The Federal Government, with the co-operation of the Provincial Governments, must take the initiative in developing a co-ordinated series of efforts which get to grips with the task involved. In addition to the long standing problems in the

Atlantic region, difficulties of a similar nature have arisen in some other areas of Canada. Special attention must be directed to these areas also.

Manpower Research, Training, and Education

The many and far-reaching changes in the economy are having a profound impact on our manpower resources. Patterns of consumption are changing as new products and services become available and as standards of living rise. New methods and new materials are continually being introduced into production processes as technology evolves at a rapid pace. Conditions in world markets are changing, too, as competition becomes keener. All of these developments affect the demand for labour—the skills that are required and the industrial and geographic location of job opportunities. We cannot pretend at this time to know precisely where the changes will lead us in the next few years but we can be absolutely certain that they will continue and that the labour force will be required to make adjustments. It is not enough to recognize the need for these adjustments in retrospect—we must continually do our best to anticipate them, and to formulate our policies accordingly.

The Committee is impressed with the work being carried out in various branches of the Federal Government. We have heard expert civil service witnesses, and without exception they have displayed competence and a genuine concern about the problems which confront Canada today. Our own research staff has received the greatest co-operation from the experts in various government agencies. If we are to keep continually abreast of changing circumstances, the utmost encouragement must be given to manpower research and fact finding in the government service and the universities. In the years ahead, the costs of insufficient knowledge and inadequate preparation are likely to be extremely high.

It is essential that we keep the closest watch on changing patterns of employment, on the requirements for the various skills, on developments in foreign and domestic markets, on the effects of technological change, on the implications of changing levels of investment and changing patterns of government expenditure, on the impact of population growth, changing rates of family formation, and changing livels of immigration. It is essential, too, that we have complete, accurate, and detailed information on the characteristics of the labour force, and particularly of the unemployed—where they are located, what industries they have come from, their educational attainments and occupational skills, how long and how frequently they have been out of work, and so forth. We have come a long way in the last two decades in this regard, but we must go still further if we are to have sufficient knowledge on which to base truly effective programmes to combat unemployment.

More specifically, steps should be taken immediately to initiate a continuous and comprehensive programme designed to provide periodic analyses and forecasts of the size and composition of the labour force and the demand for workers in different industries, areas, occupations, and with different skills. The results of these studies should be given wide publicity. It is not sufficient that the government of the day be correctly informed on these matters, although it goes without saying that this is of fundamental importance. The public must also be informed. Our teachers, educational administrators, employers, labour unions, and others must be fully acquainted with the changes that are taking place. Up to the present the situation has not been satisfactory in this regard. A programme such as this is an urgent require-

ment if we are to avoid the danger of training today's youth for yesterday's jobs.

This leads to a consideration of the whole question of education and training in Canada. Nothing has impressed the Committee more than the very heavy incidence of unemployment among young people, the unskilled, and the inadequately educated. This has been brought out repeatedly, both by the Committee's own research staff and by other witnesses. Every study that has been made reveals that in the economy of today the emphasis is increasingly on skill and training, and every forecast that has been prepared indicates clearly that this trend will continue in the years ahead. The opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled workers are becoming more and more limited as time passes.

This situation must be viewed with a sense of urgency. Without any question we must devote a much larger proportion of our resources to education and training of all kinds—academic, professional, vocational, and technical. To a much greater degree than in the past our national investment must include investment in people—and we must begin *now*. An immediate programme must be initiated and no effort must be spared in making the public aware of the situation and of the need for remedial action. The young people, and the parents and teachers of young people, should be fully apprised of the dangers of leaving school early and without suitable qualifications. They must be helped to recognize that to do so may invite a lifetime of recurrent unemployment, insecurity and personal distress.

If we are to obtain the best fit between workers' skills and job requirements, a vigorous programme of vocational and technical training for both our young people and the unemployed must play an important part. The recent initiative of the Federal Government in this field is well founded and timely. This programme should be implemented rapidly and the provinces are urged to extend their activities in co-operation with the federal government. An imaginative, large-scale programme which provides particularly for a higher status for technical and commercial courses of instruction and for advanced technical training is the sort of effort which is needed. While governments have a general responsibility there is also a definite responsibility on the shoulders of management and labour to contribute of their skills and resources to the carrying out of these programmes.

In order to be effective, vocational and technical training should be carefully planned and must be based on the most reliable estimates of future job requirements. However, it is important to bear in mind that forecasting is fallible, and that even under the best conditions one cannot hope to predict precisely the skills which will be in demand five, ten, or twenty years from now. In view of this, emphasis should be placed on flexibility. As much as possible people should be given the sort of basic training that will permit them to move with the times. Specialization is essential and unavoidable in the modern economy, but a sound balance must be achieved between specialization and adaptability. This is easy to say and much more difficult to implement. Nevertheless, this should be one of the guiding principles in any programme of vocational training. We must prepare people for a world of work that is continually in evolution.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission

The National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission is potentially a powerful vehicle for dealing with both day-to-day and

longer-run structural unemployment problems by facilitating the movement of people between different firms, industries, occupations, and areas; by co-operating in the implementation of training programmes; and by disseminating information. However, at present it is not being used as effectively as possible to carry out these vital functions. There is a regrettable lack of integration between the operations of the Employment Service and the research and policy-making activities of other government agencies, including the Department of Labour. The Unemployment Insurance Commission in general has been severely handicapped by not having an adequate professional research staff to appraise changing conditions in the labour market and to provide necessary information and guidance. The time has now come to make a thorough study of the adequacy of the Employment Service and of its organization and practices in the light of present day conditions. Such a study should be carried out at the earliest possible time. The Employment Service must become much more than an adjunct of the unemployment insurance system. It must be well informed, properly guided, resourceful, and fully integrated into an overall programme for maintaining high levels of employment. There must be the closest possible contact with industry in every area and a thorough and detailed knowledge of job requirements and of changing occupational trends. In order to accomplish this, it is essential that employers should list their openings with the Service, and that persons who are out of work should have sufficient confidence in the service that they will register irrespective of whether they are required to do so as claimants for unemployment insurance. The study suggested above should include an examination of the practical possibilities for overcoming the problems and difficulties which continue to restrict the mobility of labour.

The time has also come to make a thorough study of the unemployment insurance system. The system was established two decades ago when conditions were vastly different from what they are today. Since that time it has been extended in coverage, it has assumed new responsibilities, and it has been greatly increased in complexity, but there has been no fundamental reappraisal of its operations or their results. In view of the criticism that has been directed at certain aspects of the system, the rapid depletion of the insurance fund, and the changing nature of our economy and of our labour force, such a comprehensive reappraisal is an urgent requirement.

The studies of the Committee have shown that the Canadian economy has entered a somewhat different phase in its development. There is a changed world environment. There are new trends and new circumstances in our society at home. These require re-thinking and a willingness to re-examine our priorities, our methods, and our machinery of economic policy. Continued progress depends on the ability to adapt, to solve new problems, and to take advantage of new opportunities. The Committee has sought in its report to indicate some of the challenges which have emerged. The Committee hopes that the suggestions which it has made for meeting these challenges will prove helpful and constructive.

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2. The Different Types of Unemployment

It is convenient to distinguish several types of unemployment; indeed when the concern is with corrective or preventive measures it is of the greatest importance to do so, for measures which are appropriate for one type may be quite inappropriate for another. First, there is what is usually termed "frictional unemployment" because it results from the necessarily imperfect operation of the labour market. At any given time some small fraction of the working population are between jobs and temporarily out of work. Not only is this an unavoidable characteristic of a free society but it is an essential one for it is part of the constant process by which labour resources are allocated and reallocated in response to market stimuli and the changing requirements of a dynamic economy. Frictional unemployment is never absent, even in periods of so-called "full employment", but its magnitude may be greater or smaller depending, for example, on the degree to which workers are correctly informed about the existence, nature, and location of job opportunities, or on the degree to which employers are acquainted with existing supplies of labour.

The second type of unemployment is that which accompanies the "business cycle" as it oscillates between peaks and troughs, and to this is given the obvious name "cyclical unemployment". This is the recurrent type of unemployment which reaches its maximum during periods of recession and falls to a minimum during periods of general economic expansion. Since World War II there have been in Canada three complete cycles of general economic activity and part of a fourth, and their effects on unemployment are cleary reflected in the statistical record.

The third type is that curse of the northern climate, "seasonal unemployment". Invariably, and irrespective of the phase of the business cycle, the number of persons out of work in Canada starts to increase in the fall, slowly at first, and then more and more rapidly as the temperature drops. By about February or March a maximum is reached and then, as winter gives way to spring, the pendulum swings back with equal predictability and unemployment starts to decline again. So it goes from one year to the next with almost clock-like regularity. Of course, seasonal unemployment is much more severe in some areas than in others but no area is completely spared, and from one end of the country to the other the annual toll is a heavy one.

The fourth type is what is often referred to as "technological unemployment". The growth of one industry may cause the decline of another and as a result some workers may find themselves out of jobs (the classic example, of course, is the replacement of the horse-drawn carriage by the automobile); changes in methods of production render some skills obsolete and increase the demand for others. Persons displaced by technological change may find themselves out of work for shorter or longer periods depending on particular circumstances and on the general economic climate prevailing at the time.

A fifth type is what has been loosely referred to as "structural unemployment". This type is attributed to the failure of the economy to adjust at a sufficient rate to changing circumstances. It may arise, for example, from widespread technological changes when such changes alter significantly the occupational or industrial structure of the demand for labour. Such changes may require people to move from one area, industry, or occupation, to another, and if the movements do not occur rapidly enough, unemployment will

result even though the aggregate demand for labour has not declined. Structural unemployment may also result from major changes in the domestic demand for goods and services or in the conditions of international trade. The term has been used to cover a multitude of situations and in particular it has been used to refer to the notably higher unemployment rates observed in recent years both in Canada and in the United States. To some extent this is an unfortunate usage for, as we shall observe, these higher rates should probably not be attributed entirely to so-called "structural" changes in the economy but also to the general slowing down of the rate of economic expansion. In so far as this is the case, a term such as "chronic unemployment" might be preferable. However, arguments about terminology are more likely to obscure basic issues than to clarify them, and we shall make no attempt here at greater precision.

3. The Rising Trend of Unemployment

We shall be concerned in this report with all of the various types—and, as one might infer from the preceding remarks, the different types are not always mutually exclusive—but first we wish to focus attention on what we consider to be one of the most pressing national problems confronting Canada at the present time: the upward drift in the general level of unemployment. Reference is made to Chart I in which are displayed the annual average proportions of the labour force out of work from 1947 to 1960. The cyclical behaviour of unemployment to which we have referred stands out clearly in this chart, with peak annual rates occurring in 1950, 1954, and 1958, and troughs in the years 1951, 1956, and 1959. The most striking feature, though, is the pronounced upward drift of the rates throughout the period, and particularly after 1956. In each successive recession the percentage of people out of work has been higher than in the

Table 1. Regional Unemployment Rates (Unemployed as Percentage of the Civilian Labour Force)

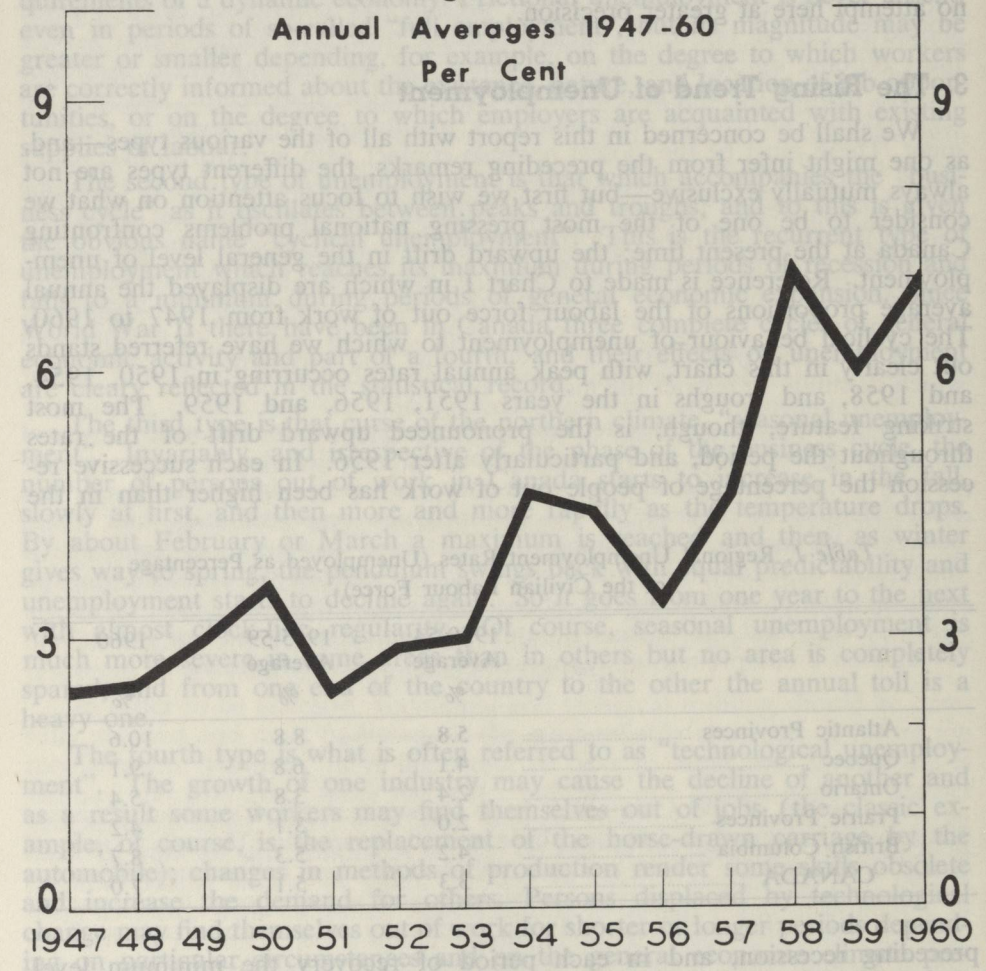
	1950-54 Average	1955-59 Average	1960
	%	%	%
Atlantic Provinces	5.8	8.8	10.6
Quebec	4.1	6.8	9.1
Ontario	2.4	3.8	5.4
Prairie Provinces	2.0	3.1	4.2
British Columbia	4.2	5.3	8.7
CANADA	3.3	5.1	7.0

preceding recession, and in each period of recovery the minimum level attained has been higher than the preceding minimum. The 1950 peak rate was 3.6 percent, whereas the 1958 peak was 7.1 percent; the 1951 trough was 2.4 percent, and the 1959 trough, 6.0 percent.

The upward drift of the unemployment rates ("creeping unemployment", someone has termed it) is evident not only at the national level but in each of the major regions of Canada, as Table 1 reveals. Over the last decade, the rates have been persistently above the national average in some regions and persistently below in others, and we shall have occasion

Chart 1

UNEMPLOYED
As a Percentage of Labour Force
Annual Averages 1947-60
Per Cent



to comment on this in a later section. The point we wish to make here, though, is that in every area the average 1955-59 and 1960 rates were substantially higher than the average 1950-54 rates, so that in essence the problem is clearly not a local or regional one but a national one. Recognition of this fact is of the greatest importance in considering what measures might best be taken to deal with the problem.

Unemployment is, of course, the product of a divergence between the demand for labour and its supply, and in order to discover the underlying causes of the situation to which we have just referred one must study both sides of the market. On the one hand one must look at the changing size and composition of the working population, and on the other hand one must consider the general economic factors that determine how many workers employers wish to employ. This we shall do in subsequent sections, but first we deem it desirable to digress in order to consider another fundamental matter: the definition and measurement of unemployment.

4. The Definition and Measurement of Unemployment

Dr. Sylvia Ostry has observed in her report to the committee that "While it is quite clear that a measure of unemployment is a highly significant and important source of economic information, it is by no means so clear what is to be measured. Unemployment is not an absolute or unique concept, but is subject to a number of different interpretations". For many people, of course, working is a continuous necessity and the loss of one job is followed by immediate and intensive efforts to find another one. This is certainly true of the vast majority of men, at least from their early twenties to their early sixties. One can not assume it to be true for some other groups, though, such as older people, married women, or very young adults, for in these cases the attachment to the labour force is sometimes weak and uncertain. Whether or not a person in one of these groups who has no job is classified as an unemployed member of the labour force or as someone outside the labour force altogether (and therefore not unemployed in the meaningful sense of the word) often depends on the test which is applied. A question phrased in one way may elicit one response from such a person and when phrased in another way, or when asked in different circumstances, may elicit quite a different response. This is the problem that confronts the economic statistician in his attempts to measure unemployment. He recognizes that in a not insignificant number of situations unemployment is a highly subjective and ambiguous concept and that he can never hope to find a single absolute measure appropriate at all times, in all places, and for all purposes. Rather must he strive, by the exercise of informed judgment, to define and measure unemployment in such a way that the results are meaningful and useful for whatever requirements they are intended to satisfy. Unfortunately, the general public has not always been so well aware of the problem.

There has been considerable confusion in this country for a number of years arising out of the differences—sometimes very large differences between two basic sets of unemployment data: those derived from the Labour Force Survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and those resulting from the operations of the National Employment Service. Attempts by persons familiar with the different sets of data to explain to the public some of the reasons for the differences frequently met with little success, and the popular debate continued to produce much heat and smoke

but very little light. However, within the last year there has been an important development and one of which we thoroughly approve. An interdepartmental committee of civil service experts was constituted and charged with the task of considering the most appropriate basis for an "official" national measure of unemployment and of reviewing the adequacy of existing statistics for the purpose of constructing such a measure. This committee released its report in August of last year and as a result certain steps were taken immediately which will, we hope, encourage public attention in the future to be more properly focussed on basic issues rather than on questions of definition.

The interdepartmental committee recognized that as a measure of unemployment the N.E.S. statistics are deficient in several respects. First, there is, on the one hand, a financial incentive for people to register for employment with the N.E.S., since this is a mandatory prerequisite to obtaining unemployment insurance benefits, while on the other hand it is impossible in many cases to provide frequent tests of registrants' interest in working by the offer of suitable jobs. Indeed, it is in periods when unemployment is greatest that the possibility of such testing is at a minimum owing to the scarcity of job opportunities. Second, the N.E.S. statistics are at the same time too restrictive and too comprehensive. They are too restrictive because they relate largely to that part of the population which is covered by the unemployment insurance system, it being quite obvious that in the absence of financial incentive a substantial proportion of people not covered by the system do not make use of the employment service facilities, and they are too comprehensive because they include people whose attachment to the labour force and whose interest in working are, to say the least, extremely weak. Third, the N.E.S. statistics lack the constancy of definition which economic analysis requires for they are affected by changes in statutory coverage and in administrative practices.

The N.E.S. statistics are "operational" statistics. They provide important information about the operations of the employment service and in this respect they are of interest to the administrator, the specialist, and, to a lesser degree, the public at large. However, they most certainly do not satisfy well the statistical requirements for a meaningful, reliable, and consistent measure of aggregate unemployment. As the interdepartmental committee has observed in connection with the N.E.S. figures, "purely administrative considerations must prevail whenever conflict arises between administrative and statistical objectives". We therefore concur with the conclusion that the Labour Force Survey is a much more appropriate vehicle for the measurement of unemployment in Canada.

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey of households across the country. It was started in 1945 on a quarterly basis, and since the end of 1952 it has been conducted on a monthly basis. In technical design it conforms rigorously with the accepted principles and practices of modern statistics and, with only two exceptions, we have relied exclusively on the estimates of unemployment which it provides. The first of the two exceptions occurs in Section 15 of this report, which is concerned with the characteristics of people out of work. Here we have drawn heavily on a special nation-wide survey of registrants at employment offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in September of last year, this survey having been carried out for the committee under the direction of Dr. R. W. James with the object of gathering detail of a kind not available from any other source. The second exception

occurs in Section 16 which discusses the problem of chronic local and regional unemployment and which draws much of its material from a report presented to the committee by Professor S. Judek. For reasons that are noted in the discussion, use is made in this section of the regular "operational" statistics of the National Employment Service. In all other cases where unemployment is discussed, it can be assumed that the D.B.S. Labour Force Survey figures have been used.

As a result of recommendations of the interdepartmental committee there have recently been some changes of definition and terminology in the official publications of the results of the Labour Force Survey. Persons reported as being on temporary layoff with instructions to return to work within thirty days were formerly regarded as "persons with jobs" (though not at work, of course); they are now regarded as "unemployed", this latter term having been adopted and the older term "persons without jobs and seeking work" discarded. The change of definition has had comparatively little quantitative effect on the unemployment figures; in the three years 1958-1960 it resulted in an increase of less than 7 percent, on the average. Certainly it has not altered basic patterns of movement; the upward drift which we have noted stands out with equal clarity in both the old and the new series. However, the change is, we believe, a reasonable one, and one which has generally been regarded with favour. The new unemployment series has now been accepted as the "official" series and we have used it throughout this report wherever possible (in some cases it was necessary to use the older definition of unemployment because data for earlier years were not yet available on the new basis).

We have attempted no international comparisons of unemployment levels for, as Dr. Ostry has remarked, "In different countries unemployment series vary greatly not only in the definition adopted, but in economic scope or coverage, source of data and methods of compilation". That different concepts and methods produce different results is abundantly clear from the material provided in Dr. Ostry's report. For example, a sample survey of the labour force in Sweden produced an unemployment figure of 136,000 at a time (April, 1959) when the operational unemployment measure—the number of persons registered at local employment offices of the National Labour Market Board—was only 47,000. Again, the Australian census of 1954 produced a figure which was about four times the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit payments, the latter measure being one which is often cited in discussions of unemployment in Australia. Clearly, if such differences can arise within the same country the difficulties in comparing situations in different countries are very great indeed. With the possible exception of the United States, unemployment statistics of other countries do not lend themselves to comparison with our own.

Having noted, and expressed our views on, the questions of measurement and definition which have for so long plagued public discussion of unemployment in this country, we return now to the main stream. We shall consider in the next two sections the changing size and nature of the Canadian labour force.

5. The Labour Force Since 1950

The decade of the 1950's was a period of unusual expansion in Canada and the rapid growth of the labour force was a major factor in this expansion. From 1950 to 1960, a million and a quarter people were added to the work-

ing population, and in the last five years alone there was an increase of almost 800 thousand. This growth is impressive by itself but it becomes even more impressive when one considers that agriculture, one of the largest sectors of the economy, was declining markedly as a source of employment. Not only did all of the increase in the Canadian labour force go into the non-agricultural sector, but in addition this sector was called on to absorb another 330 thousand people for whom farming no longer provided jobs. The net result was that the non-agricultural labour force increased by almost two-fifths over the ten-year period.

Table 2. Changes in the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Labour Force: 1950-1960

	Labour Force (Thousands)		Change	
	1950	1960	Thousands	Percent.
Agricultural Labour Force	1,020	690	—330	—32.4
Non-Agricultural Labour Force	4,140	5,710	1,570	37.9
Total Labour Force	5,160	6,400	1,240	24.0

Immigration contributed heavily. More than a million and a half people came to Canada in the 1950's. They included young children and men and women of all ages, but a very large proportion were between twenty and thirty-five or forty, and for this reason the immigrant population made a disproportionately large contribution to the nation's supply of productive manpower. Over half of the immigrants sought jobs immediately upon arrival

Table 3. Immigration to Canada: 1950-1960

	Thousands of Persons		Thousands of Persons
1950	74	1956	165
1951	194	1957	282
1952	164	1958	125
1953	169	1959	107
1954	154	1960	104
1955	110		

and in many cases they were joined later by their children who had finished their education in the new country and come of working age. On the other hand, there was a smaller but nevertheless substantial movement of people out of Canada, particularly to the United States. The information available on emigration leaves something to be desired, but it appears that nearly 600 thousand people may have left the country in the period 1950-1959, and to a considerable extent these, too, were people in the most active years of their lives. The net gain to the Canadian labour force as a result of international population movements was therefore considerably less than one would infer from an examination of the immigration statistics alone. Nevertheless, It was sufficient to account for almost half of the total increase in manpower and was responsible in no small measure for the rapidity with which this country was able to expand its productive capacity.

The changes in the domestic population have been equally dramatic. In the first place, the number of working women has increased to a degree that the most astute observer could not have predicted in 1950. Social attitudes

have changed and basic forces at work in the economy have brought about a great proliferation of job opportunities for women—in banks, stores, government offices, hospitals, schools, insurance companies, and so on. In the age group over thirty or thirty-five the increase has been particularly striking and reflects the rising proportion of married women who seek employment after the early child-bearing ages. This trend, clearly evident throughout the 1950's, became particularly pronounced in the latter half of the decade. Although the female labour force accounts for only about a quarter of the total, the increase in the number of women in the labour force from 1955 to 1960 was almost as great as the increase in the number of men.

The second important change in the domestic population has been the change in the number of young people. Looking back to the years 1950-1954, the fifteen-to-nineteen-year-olds of that period were the children of the 1930's, a decade in which the Canadian birth rate reached the lowest point of a long-run decline. The people who were in the fifteen-to-nineteen age group in 1960 were born during the war years when the birth rate was rising, and those who

Table 4. Population 15-19 Years of Age in Selected Years (June 1) and Number of Live Births 15-19 Years Earlier

	Population 15-19 Years of Age (Thousands)	Number of Live Births 15-19 Years Earlier (Thousands)
1950	1,080	1,180 (1931-35)
1955	1,140	1,180 (1936-40)
1960	1,380	1,430 (1941-45)
1965	1,740 (forecast)	1,820 (1946-50)

will be in this group in 1965 were born during the years immediately following the war when the rate had risen still further. The number of children born in the first five years after the war exceeded the number born in the five years just before the war by almost sixty percent. The "population bulge" has already had a staggering impact on our schools and more recently its effects have begun to be felt in the labour market. Fortunately, though, this is only part of the story.

Ten years ago the "population bulge" would have had a much greater and more sudden impact on the labour force. Today, however, young men are staying in school longer. The effect of the oncoming wave of young people is

Table 5. Labour Force "Participation Rates" in Different Age Groups. Men and Women: 1950 and 1960

	Men		Women	
	1950 %	1960 %	1950 %	1960 %
Under 20 (14-19)	55.9	43.0	33.0	32.6
20-24	93.0	91.2	46.4	48.1
25-64	95.3	95.7	20.2	27.7
65 and Over	40.4	30.2	4.2	5.5
All Ages 14 and Over	84.0	80.8	23.2	28.0

being modified; it is being spread out over a longer period of time. In 1950 about 56 percent of the civilian male population 14-19 years of age belonged to the labour force. By 1960 the so-called "participation rate" had dropped to

about 43 percent, and there is every indication that the downward trend will continue. Moreover, there has also been a significant contraction of the male working life at the other end as a result of the tendency towards earlier retirement, and this has been an additional factor in restraining the rate of growth of the male working force.

Canada has entered the 1960's, then, with a labour force that has been growing rapidly for a decade and particularly rapidly in the past five years. Immigration has been one major factor and the increasing participation of married women has been another. Employment in agriculture has declined sharply, thus imposing an additional burden on the job-producing capacity of the non-agricultural sector. The "population bulge" is moving along the age stream and into the labour market, albeit subject to the modification noted. This is the legacy of the 1950's. Now what are the prospects for the years ahead?

6. The Labour Force in the Years Ahead

Five years is a long time in the perilous art of forecasting and no attempt has been made to peer further into the future than 1965. Even so, it has been necessary to make certain assumptions about changes in the average school-leaving age, the average age of retirement, the proportion of married women who will seek employment, the rates of immigration and emigration, and so on. Time has a habit of being unkind to forecasters and we can not be sure that all of these assumptions will prove accurate. It is important, therefore, to regard the forecasts in Table 6 with some measure of caution. Nevertheless, these figures do, we believe, indicate with reasonable accuracy the probable increase in the labour force which the Canadian economy will be required to absorb in the next few years from 1961 to 1965 (the table is reproduced from Mr. F. T. Denton's report to the committee).

Table 6. Forecasts of Labour Force Growth: 1960-1965

	Increase in Labour Force	
	Thousands	Percent
If Immigration is 75,000 per year		
Men	360	7.6
Women	325	19.8
Both Sexes	685	10.7
If Immigration is 100,000 per year		
Men	410	8.6
Women	340	20.7
Both Sexes	750	11.7
If Immigration is 125,000 per year		
Men	450	9.6
Women	360	21.7
Both Sexes	810	12.7

Although it is unlikely that there will be any acceleration in the rate of growth there is no doubt that the labour force will continue to increase at a rapid pace. From 1955 to 1960 the increase was about 14 percent. The forecasts presented in Table 6 suggest that from 1960 to 1965 it may be of the order of 11 to 13 percent, depending on the annual rate of immigration. This

would mean an addition to the Canadian working population of some 700 thousand to 800 thousand people. If relatively full employment is to be achieved the economy must provide jobs for all of these people, and more. It must also provide jobs for those who at present are out of work and for others who in all probability will be displaced from the agricultural sector as farming continues to decline in terms of manpower. It has been estimated that if the unemployment rate (based on the new definition) is to be reduced from the comparatively high level of 1960 to, say, 3½ percent of the labour force, then non-agricultural employment must increase by 18 to 20 percent by 1965. The non-agricultural sector must be able to absorb roughly a million more workers over the five-year period. This is the situation which confronts Canada today. Unless we can achieve a rate of economic expansion which would be considered rapid by any standard, even the standard of our own postwar experience, we are faced at best with the prospect of a continuation of recent levels of unemployment, and at worst with the prospect of somewhat higher levels. Clearly the rate of economic growth over the next few years is of fundamental importance.

Immigration will probably play a less important role in the growth of the labour force than it did in the 1950's. The economies of many nations of western Europe are flourishing and the number of people seeking entrance to Canada has declined appreciably in recent years. The chance that in the next few years immigration will again reach the levels of the last decade seems remote. In 1959 and 1960 the annual rate was not much above 100 thousand. This is a far cry from the 282 thousand figure of 1957 and well below the average annual rate of 170 thousand in the years 1951 to 1958. The forecasts presented in Table 6 are based on the assumption that the annual rate in the next few years will be somewhere between 75 thousand and 125 thousand. Moreover, recent trends suggest that emigration to the United States and elsewhere may average about 70 thousand per year, so that on balance the increments to the Canadian population as a result of these international movements will probably be of modest proportions. Except to a comparatively minor extent, then, the increase in the labour force is not likely to come from this source. Rather, it is likely to come from within the population: from the increasing numbers of young people who will be leaving school to enter the labour market, and from the rising percentage of women who will be seeking employment.

Table 7. Estimated Contributions of Changes in the Domestic Population and of Migration to Changes in the Labour Force: 1950-1955, 1955-1960, and Forecasts for 1960-1965

(thousands)

Factors Contributing to Changes in the Labour Force	1950-55	1955-60	1960-1965		
			Low	Medium	High
Changes in the Domestic Population	150	510	645	645	645
Net Migration	300	280	40	105	170
Immigration	410	420	190	255	320
Emigration	—110	—140	—150	—150	—150
Total Change in Labour Force	450	790	685	750	815

If the increase in the working force is to come from within the Canadian population rather than from abroad, then one important consequence must be faced: to a much greater extent than in the past the rate of growth of the

working force will be beyond the reach of government influence. During the 1950's the federal government could, if it so desired, excercise a considerable measure of control over the increasing supply of labour by controlling the rate of immigration. In the years ahead such control will be much less effective. Even if immigration were to cease entirely—a most unlikely event—the labour force would probably grow by some 500 thousand people. Of course, immigrants do not merely increase the size of the working force. They also increase the demand for goods and services, and hence the demand for labour. The large numbers of newcomers to Canada in the 1950's contributed greatly to the process of economic expansion both by their purchases and by their productive efforts. The point we wish to make here is not that immigration should or should not be restricted but merely that even if it is restricted there will still be substantial growth in the number of workers for whom jobs must be provided. This growth is inevitable.

7. The Slowing Down of the Rate of Economic Expansion

The Canadian economy emerged from World War II and was confronted almost immediately with immense demands on its productive capacity. Fears concerning its ability to effect a relatively smooth transition from war to peace proved ill-founded and short-lived. A large volume of liquid savings and a backlog of postponed purchases ensured a high level of consumer spending. Industrial technology had advanced rapidly during the war and entrepreneurs were not slow to find profitable applications. New products were introduced and new methods of production instituted. In many cases replacement of worn out capital assets had been deferred during the depression of the 1930's and then further deferred during the war years. Producers were anxious to rectify this situation, and old buildings and machines were replaced or supplemented with new and often much better ones. The stock of capital assets was replenished, modernized, and greatly expanded. The population was increasing, too. In 1947 the birth rate reached a new peak and it remained at a high level in the years that followed. Urban communities expanded and vast new residential areas came into being on the outskirts of the older cities. Municipalities were hard pressed to keep up with this growth and their requirements for additional facilities imposed further demands on the capacity of the economy. Finally, the productive machinery of many nations had been crippled by the war. The long, slow process of reconstruction had commenced and the foreign demand for our raw materials was strong and destined to grow stronger. In the early postwar years Canadian loans to European countries helped to offset in part the difficulties caused by currency shortages and further facilitated the development of our export markets.

The "business cycle" had not been conquered but its impact had been greatly reduced. With the cessation of hostilities there was some immediate reduction of overall activity, as measured by the conventional statistical aggregates. This was short-lived, though, and attributable wholly to the temporary dislocation associated with demobilization and conversion to a peacetime economy. The first wave of expansion commenced early in 1946 and continued uninterupted until the last months of 1948. There followed, then, a recession, or what has been more appropriately termed "a pause for breath". This was brief and of minor degree, and by the end of 1949 the economy was again moving towards a position in which growth was limited only by the scarcity of human and capital productive resources.

The second wave of expansion had been in progress for only a few months when war broke out in Korea. Government defence expenditures were increased sharply and the demand for raw materials on world markets rose, giving further support to many of our export industries. The shortages of World War II were still fresh in the public memory and there was an immediate rash of speculative buying by consumers and businesses. Encouraged by the rise in foreign and domestic demand, new sources of raw materials were sought and expenditures on exploration and development were increased. The population grew rapidly in this period, too, with the first great wave of postwar immigration. In 1951, 194 thousand people came to Canada, and in each of 1952 and 1953 the total was in excess of 160 thousand. This, together with the continuing shifts from rural to urban areas and from cities to suburbs, created a large and persistent demand for housing, for household furnishings and equipment, for municipal capital facilities, and so on.

In 1953 the pace of growth again slackened somewhat, and the Canadian economy entered another period of recession. Again the recession was not of major proportions although in some respects it was more severe than the preceding one. It reached its lowest point about mid-1954 and was followed by the third major postwar expansion. This expansion carried the economy to still greater heights, but it differed from the earlier expansions in some significant respects. Resource development, based largely on the prospect of a continuing high rate of growth of export demand, proceeded at a rapid pace and investment expenditures reached "boom" proportions. Population growth was again an important factor. In 1956 immigration again exceeded 160 thousand and in 1957 it reached a postwar peak of 282 thousand. But the forces which had been released after World War II had lost much of their potency. No longer was there a large backlog of deferred purchases to stimulate demand. The Korean war was over, too, and the fillip which it had provided was not repeated. The expansion in this period was rapid by any standard, but it was noticeably shorter in duration than its predecessors, and it was followed by the most severe postwar recession which Canada had yet experienced.

With the wisdom of hindsight one can see in the statistical record evidence of weakness emerging gradually over a period of many years. In a sense, though, the 1957-58 recession was a major turning point. The recovery from this recession was relatively moderate and conspicuously short-lived. Widely held expectations about the increase in national output soon turned out to be over-optimistic, and the economy proved incapable of providing the number of new jobs necessary simultaneously to absorb the increases in the labour force and to reduce unemployment to pre-recession levels. The volume of immigration had declined sharply from its 1957 peak and the rate of family formation had fallen off. Overcapacity had developed in many parts of the economy and this situation, which persisted throughout the period of recovery, had a serious effect on investment expenditures. Early in 1960 the economy entered another recession without ever having recovered fully from the preceding one.

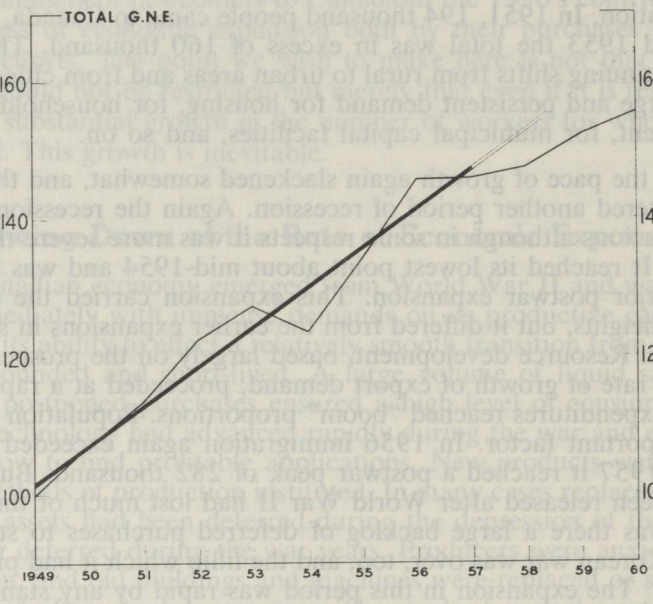
The weakness of the recovery from the 1957-58 recession is evident in Chart 2. The upper part of the chart displays indexes of the volume of aggregate national output (gross national expenditure in constant dollars) for the years from 1949 to 1960. It displays also the "trend" line representing the average path of development in the period 1949-57 and the projection of this trend line into the more recent period. It will be observed that in each of the last three years the actual index has been well below the projected trend line,

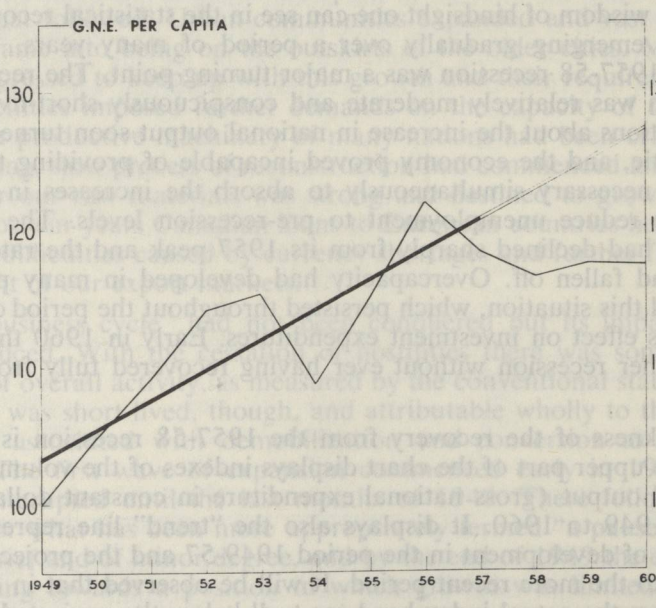
Chart 2

INDEXES OF GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

Actual 1949-60 Compared with 1949-57 Trend Lines

Index 1949=100





indicating that the 1958-60 rate of growth has been substantially less than the average 1949-57 rate.

This point stands out even more clearly in the lower part of Chart 2 which presents indexes of the volume of national output *per capita* (constant-dollar gross national expenditure divided by the total population). Again the 1949-57 trend line has been projected into the 1958-60 period, and again the recent indexes are seen to be well below the trend line. Now, though, it is apparent that there has been more than just a moderation of the rate of increase. The inability of national output to keep pace with the growing population has resulted in a significant reduction of output per capita in the last four years. The 1959 and 1960 per capita figures, which were just about identical, were lower than the 1956 figure by about 4 percent.

Although this country has experienced phenomenal growth since World War II, over the years, and particularly in recent years, the forces of expansion have become weaker. The statistical evidence leaves no doubt about this. Since 1948 there have been three complete cycles of recession and expansion.

Table 8. Postwar Turning Points in Economic Activity and Duration of Contractions and Expansions

Year	Quarter	Month	Character of Turning Point	Duration of Contraction (months)	Duration of Expansion (months)
1946	First	February	Trough	—	32
1948	Fourth	October	Peak	11	—
1949	Third	September	Trough	—	43
1953	Second	April	Peak	14	—
1954	Second	June	Trough	—	34
1957	Second	April	Peak	12	—
1958	Second	April	Trough	—	21
1960	First	January	Peak	—	—

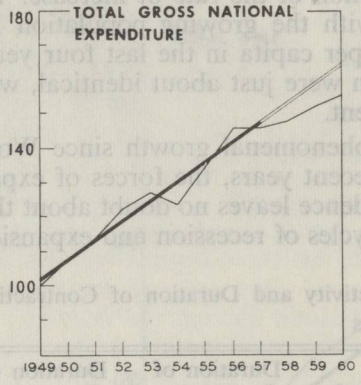
The growth which we have witnessed in Canada attests to the fact that throughout the period the expansions have predominated, but the significant point is that in each cycle the expansion has been of shorter duration than in the previous cycle. The application of a common procedure for dating the peaks and troughs of the "business cycle" indicates that the expansion which commenced about September, 1949, lasted until about April, 1953, a period of 43 months. The second major expansion began about June, 1954, and terminated about April, 1957, after some 34 months. The most recent expansion covered a period of only 21 months, from about April, 1958, to January, 1960, and, as we have noted, was much weaker than the earlier ones.

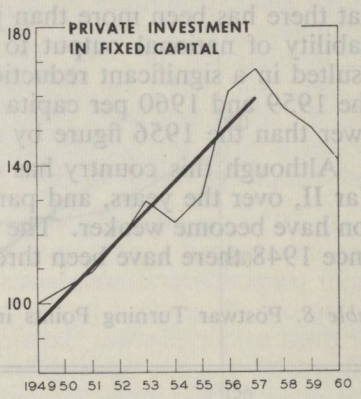
Each recession takes its toll in lost production and unemployment, but the "business cycle", as it is usually conceived, covers a relatively short period of time. From peak to peak or trough to trough it spans at most, only a few years. The main problem at the present time is not the undulation of the "business cycle" but the slowing-down of the longer-run rate of growth observable from one cycle to the next and the effect that this has had on the demand for labour. The slower rate of growth is of particular concern in view of the continuing and prospective increase in the labour force and the concomitant need for expanding job opportunities to which we have already drawn attention!

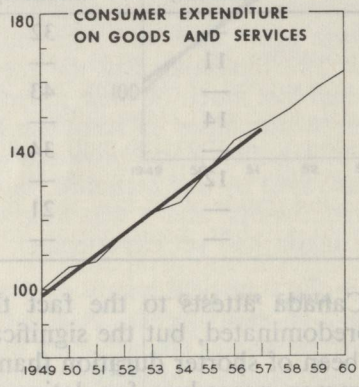
Chart 3

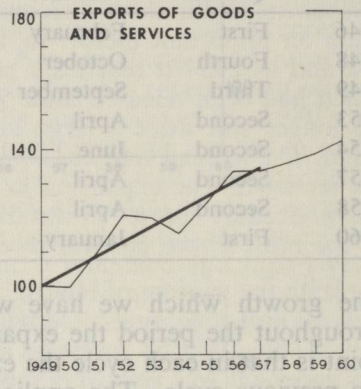
INDEXES OF GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE AND ITS MAJOR COMPONENTS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS
Actual 1949-60 Compared With 1949-57 Trend Lines

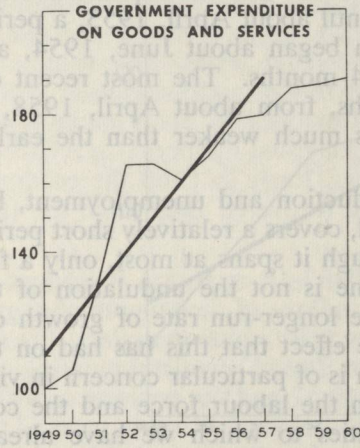
Index 1949=100

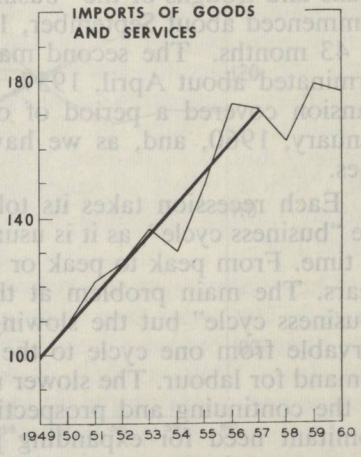












8. The Declining Rate of Investment

The tendency for the rate of economic growth to subside has been carefully and thoroughly documented by Professor Hood in the study which he prepared for the committee. It is evident in many parts of the economy and reflected in numerous statistical series. Nowhere, though, is it more conspicuous than in the case of private investment.

This fact is brought out in Chart 3 in which are presented, for the years 1949 to 1960, indexes of most of the major components of gross national expenditure in constant dollars, together with 1949-57 trend lines. It will be observed that whereas the other components of GNE showed at least some tendency to increase after the 1957-58 recession, in the case of private investment (or "business gross fixed capital formation", to give it a more technical name) there was a continuous decline. By 1960 the annual total had fallen some 16 percent from its 1957 peak level.

This decline in the rate of private investment must be viewed as an occurrence of the utmost importance. It both reflects and has contributed to the slowing down of the overall rate of economic expansion as measured by the rate of increase in national output and income. In order for the construction industry, the producers of machinery and equipment, and many of the industries which supply them, to prosper it is necessary not only that the economy be operating at a high level of activity but that it be expanding continuously, for the products of these industries are the tools of expansion. In this regard the investment goods industries are in a position different from that of other industries. When the overall rate of growth declines many industries continue to expand, although at a reduced rate. Firms that produce investment goods, though, may find not only that the demand for their output has stopped expanding entirely but that it has actually contracted. These firms are among the first and most seriously affected by changes in the economic climate. Moreover, changes in the investment goods industries affect aggregate income and employment and thereby reinforce changes in the economy at large.

As indicated by Table 9, in which figures are expressed in terms of constant (1949) dollars, and Chart 4, in which the same figures are expressed

Table 9. Private Investment (Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation) In Constant (1949) Dollars: 1949-1960

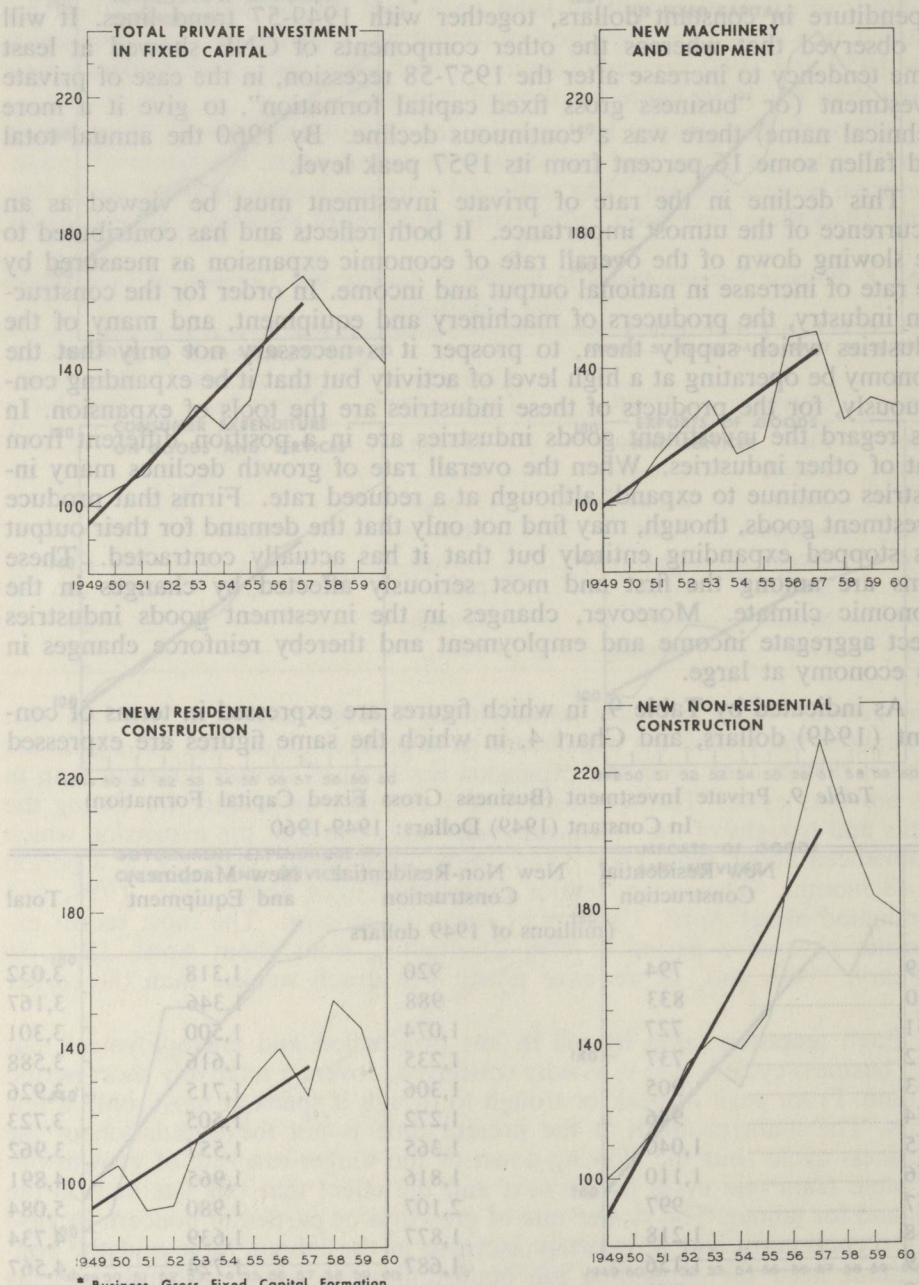
	New Residential Construction	New Non-Residential Construction	New Machinery and Equipment	Total
	(millions of 1949 dollars			
1949	794	920	1,318	3,032
1950	833	988	1,346	3,167
1951	727	1,074	1,500	3,301
1952	737	1,235	1,616	3,588
1953	905	1,306	1,715	3,926
1954	946	1,272	1,505	3,723
1955	1,040	1,365	1,557	3,962
1956	1,110	1,816	1,965	4,891
1957	997	2,107	1,980	5,084
1958	1,218	1,877	1,639	4,734
1959	1,156	1,687	1,724	4,567
1960	959	1,634	1,693	4,286

Chart 4

INDEXES OF PRIVATE INVESTMENT* AND ITS COMPONENTS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

Actual 1949-60 Compared With 1949-57 Trend Lines

Index 1949=100



* Business Gross Fixed Capital Formation

in index form, the weakness of capital investment is observable not only in the total but in each of the three major divisions of the total: expenditure on new machinery and equipment; expenditure on new residential construction; and expenditure on new non-residential construction. It is true that owing to factors peculiar to the housing market, expenditure on new residential construction has behaved somewhat differently from the other types of investment expenditure, particularly in 1958 in which year it increased very rapidly and actually achieved a record level. However, since 1958 weaknesses have emerged even in this category, as the chart and table reveal.

The recent weakness of investment follows a long period of rapid capital expansion, a period in which the nation as a whole was willing and able to devote a large and increasing proportion of its existing productive capacity to the augmentation of that capacity through the creation of a bigger and better stock of capital assets. In 1949, public and private investment combined (in current dollars) represented 22 percent of total gross national expenditure; by 1957 the proportion had risen above 27 percent (it has since declined noticeably). These ratios are unusually high—higher than those of most other nations and, in particular, well above the ratios in the United States. What this means is that in the first dozen years following World War II the Canadian economy evolved an economic structure compatible with, and indeed essential to, the maintenance of a rapid overall rate of growth. Such a structure is clearly not compatible with the lower rate of growth which has obtained in recent years, though, and this has undoubtedly been a major source of difficulty, for the labour and capital which previously had been used in the production of investment goods can not suddenly be shifted to other types of activity in which they might better be employed. Given enough time they may be shifted, but the change can not be accomplished overnight, and it is apparent that the inability to adjust with sufficient rapidity to the situation which emerged after the 1957-58 recession has had serious consequences. That considerable overcapacity has existed in recent years in certain parts of the economy is evident, for example, from Table 10, which appeared in the 1958 annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and which was reproduced by Professor Hood in his report to the committee. The table indicates approximately in percentage terms the extent of new capacity which came into being in 1957-58 in selected areas of the economy following the investment "boom", and this information, together with the knowledge that in many cases the demand for the relevant commodities has fallen short of expectations, implies that much of the expanded capacity remains unutilized. In view of the effect which this situation must have had on the incentive to expand productive facilities further it is not surprising that aggregate industrial investment has failed to recover its former level, let alone to increase beyond this level as it would have had to do if full employment were to have been maintained in the investment goods industries and, more generally, in the economy at large.

The increase in the proportion of total goods and services devoted to private capital expansion in the period prior to the 1957-58 recession is reflected in the fact that the 1949-57 trend line for private investment displayed in Chart 3 rises more rapidly than the trend line for total gross national expenditure. In other words, during the period 1949-57 private investment constituted a rising percentage of national output. Obviously this situation could not have continued indefinitely; the nation could not have continued to increase without limit the share of goods and services devoted to investment, as a con-

Table 10. Approximate Percentage Increase in Capacity in Two Year Period 1957 and 1958

Commodity	% Increase	Commodity	% Increase
Newsprint	15	Iron Ore	26
Woodpulp	15	Petroleum Crude	60
Aluminum	16	Petroleum Refined	22
Nickel	9	Cement	25
Copper	15	Iron and Steel	15
Asbestos	13	Electric Power	25

tinuation along the trend lines would have implied. The significant point, then, is not that there has been a change, for such a change was inevitable, but rather that the change came so abruptly. If the transition had come more gradually the problems of adjustment would have been much less severe, and the fact that it came very suddenly in the wake of the 1955-57 investment "boom" is at the root of much of our present difficulties.

If, then, the recent weakness of capital investment and the attendant "structural" difficulties to which this has given rise both reflect and have contributed to the slowing down of the overall rate of economic expansion, there are two possible general types of corrective action which should be considered. One type would be directed toward stimulating investment, and thereby creating a situation in which the existing economic structure would once again represent a more appropriate allocation of the nation's productive resources; the other type would be directed towards facilitating the process of reallocation of the resources required in a period of less rapid capital expansion. At this point, we wish to observe that measures of the first type—the type aimed directly or indirectly at stimulating investment—are likely to have much greater immediate effect than measures of the second type, though the latter are of basic importance for the longer-run.

9. The Changing Level and Composition of Consumer Expenditure

If investment has been a volatile element in the Canadian economy, as indeed it is in any dynamic economy, consumer expenditure has been a stabilizing element. Referring again to Chart 3, it will be observed that unlike other components of gross national expenditure, expenditure by consumers has continued to rise more or less steadily through good times and bad times. As consumer expenditure represents some 60 or 65 percent of the total, it is evident that this relative stability of growth has had an important mitigating influence over the course of the business cycle. Moreover, it is a fact of considerable consequence that the stability has been maintained throughout the past few years, in the face of weaknesses which have emerged elsewhere in the economy, and which clearly transcend, both in duration and importance, the ordinary business cycle recession. Had it not been so it is certain that our present difficulties would have been seriously aggravated.

The relative overall stability of growth of consumer expenditure does obscure, however, the less stable behaviour of some of its components. In particular, it masks the pronounced fluctuations of demand for automobiles, furniture, household appliances, and consumer durable goods in general. These fluctuations reflect the fact that purchases of this type are more severely

affected by the variations of personal income over the course of the business cycle, and it reflects also the natural tendency for sales of durable goods (i.e. goods which by their nature do not have to be replaced at frequent intervals) to exhibit a wave motion, with a higher sales volume in one period being compensated by a lower volume in the next period because consumers who had made purchases find it unnecessary to repeat them. As Table 11 and Chart 5 reveal, expenditure on durable goods, while representing only a small proportion of total consumer expenditure (11 percent in 1960 in terms of current dollars), has been by far the most unstable component over the years, and in the past few years its rate of growth has declined sharply. Just as industrial investment had been severely affected since the 1957-58 recession, so has consumer investment in durable assets been affected, though in lesser degree. Whereas from 1952 to 1956 there was a rise of 45 percent in the "real" volume of consumer durables purchased, from 1956 to 1960 the increase was less than 4 percent.

Table 11. Personal Expenditure on Consumer Goods and Services in Constant (1949) Dollars: 1949-1960

	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	Services	Total
		(millions of 1949 dollars)		
1949	1,146	6,409	3,368	10,923
1950	1,432	6,712	3,498	11,642
1951	1,297	6,819	3,701	11,817
1952	1,526	7,181	3,926	12,633
1953	1,737	7,531	4,070	13,338
1954	1,724	7,749	4,177	13,650
1955	2,066	8,187	4,409	14,662
1956	2,209	8,705	4,689	15,603
1957	2,126	9,047	4,885	16,058
1958	2,157	9,288	5,123	16,568
1959	2,273	9,632	5,376	17,281
1960	2,289	9,957	5,528	17,774

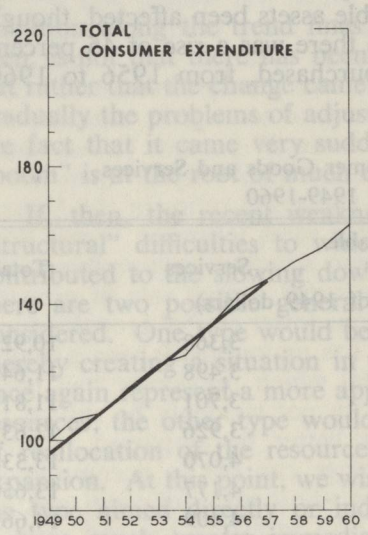
As the level of consumer expenditure has changed, so has its composition. To take a conspicuous example, television was scarcely known in Canada at the beginning of the last decade but by the end of the decade four out of every five households had purchased receiving sets. This, of course is a dramatic illustration of the way in which the pattern of demand may be influenced by technological change—by the development of an entirely new product, or perhaps more frequently, by the improvement of an old one. But the pattern of demand responds also to changes in the level of income, for a rising standard of living manifests itself in an alteration of the proportions of income devoted to different classes of goods and services as well as an increase in the aggregate volume of the goods and services which are bought. Expenditure on food may rise less rapidly than expenditure on travel, expenditure on clothing less rapidly than expenditure on medical care, and so on. Speaking in terms of the broad divisions for which indexes and trend lines are provided in Chart 5, it will be observed that, apart from short-run fluctuations associated with the business cycle, the 1949-57 rate of growth of purchases of durable goods exceeded substantially the rate of growth for both services and non-durable goods. Thus, in spite of the overall stability

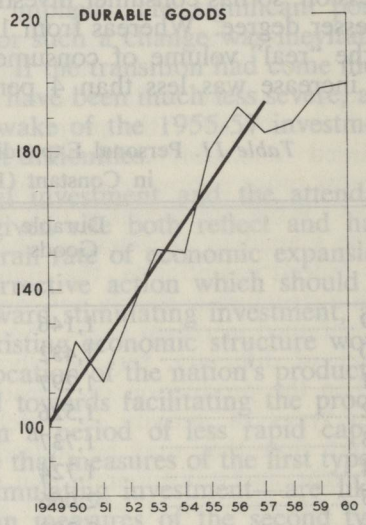
Chart 5

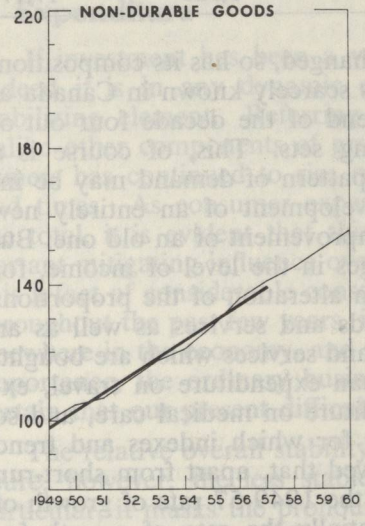
INDEXES OF CONSUMER EXPENDITURE AND ITS COMPONENTS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

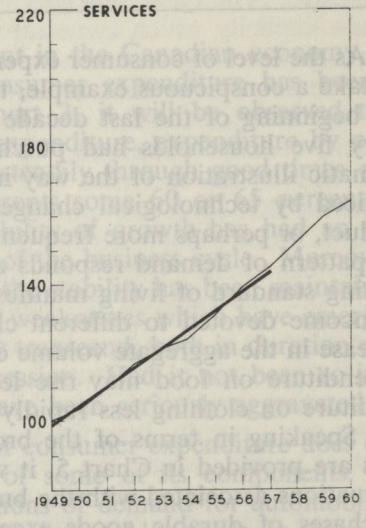
Actual 1949-60 Compared With 1949-57 Trend Lines

Index 1949=100









of growth on which we have remarked, changes in consumer expenditure have had an impact on the structure of the economy and, in particular, have encouraged a rapid expansion of the consumer durable goods industries. As we shall observe in a subsequent section, the sudden change of fortune in these industries, as in the industrial investment goods industries, has had a serious effect on employment opportunities since the 1957-58 recession.

10. Changes in Government Expenditure

Government spending has increased over the years, and increased markedly. From 1949 to 1960 the "real" volume of expenditure on goods and services rose by 90 percent (this does not include so-called transfer payments, which are discussed below, or subsidies, which represent only a small porportion of total government spending). This increase compares with an increase of 55 percent in the "real" volume of gross national output. However, it is important to realize that the rate of increase in government purchases of goods and services was far from uniform throughout the period, and that the gains were concentrated largely in the early years of the decade owing principally to the expansion of defence outlays at the time of the Korean war. This is readily apparent in Chart 3. In the two years 1951 and 1952 the real aggregate of government expenditure on goods and services of all kinds increased by 57 percent; in the eight years from 1952 to 1960 it advanced by only 15 percent. One can hardly regard with anything but dismay the troubled international situation which necessitated the sharp increase in defence outlays. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the direct and indirect effects of this increase provided an important stimulus to growth in the early 1950's, and the absence of a similar stimulus in later years cannot be ignored.

However, this does not tell the full story, for expenditure on goods and services constitutes only part of government spending. The other major part (after the deduction of inter-government movements of funds in order to avoid double counting) consists of so-called "transfer payments". These are payments which are not related to the purchase of goods and services, and which include, for example, family allowances, veterans' pensions, unemployment insurance benefits, old age security payments, and so on. Payments of this kind have risen very rapidly in the last few years and this has undoubtedly made a substantial contribution to the continued growth of personal income and consequently to the stability of growth of consumer expenditure on which we have already remarked. In total, transfer payments in current dollars advanced by about 76 percent from 1956 to 1960 (this includes interest on the public debt which is sometimes regarded as a transfer payment and which, incidentally, has also increased substantially).

About a fifth of the increase in transfer payments since 1956 is accounted for by the increase in unemployment insurance payments, and in large measure this is a reflection of the relatively high unemployment levels which have persisted throughout recent years. The unemployment insurance system is an excellent example of what is often referred to as a "built-in stabilizer"—a mechanism which operates automatically to curb the excesses of the business cycle and to maintain a more stable pattern of development in the economy. Thus, when unemployment is low and benefit payments are at a minimum there is a net flow of money into the unemployment insurance fund; when unemployment is high there is a net flow out of the fund and into the hands

of consumers. The significance of the system for the maintenance of personal income during periods of reduced economic activity, and particularly during recent years, stands out clearly in the statistical record.

Table 12. Government Transfer Payments: 1956 and 1960
(millions of dollars)

	1956	1960	Increase Millions of Dollars	%
Federal				
Family Allowances	394	502	108	27.4
Pensions, World Wars I and II	119	136	17	14.3
War Veterans' Allowances	44	64	20	45.5
Unemployment Insurance Benefits	210	482	272	129.5
Old Age Security Fund Payments	376	587	211	56.1
Other	81	212	131	161.7
TOTAL, FEDERAL	1,224	1,983	759	62.0
Provincial				
Direct Relief	20	40	20	100.0
Workmen's Compensation Benefits	70	86	16	22.9
Old Age and Blind Pensions	60	88	28	46.7
Mothers' & Disabled Persons' Allow.	37	80	43	116.2
Grants to Private Non-Commercial Institutions	264	680	416	157.6
Other	49	87	38	77.6
TOTAL, PROVINCIAL	500	1,061	561	112.2
Municipal				
Direct Relief	19	43	24	126.3
Grants to Private Non-Commercial Institutions	16	20	4	25.0
Other	7	9	2	28.6
TOTAL, MUNICIPAL	42	72	30	71.4
TOTAL, ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT	1,766	3,116	1,350	76.4

There have also been substantial increases in other types of transfer payments. Federal old age security payments increased by more than 200 million dollars over the four-year period, and family allowances by more than 100 million dollars. At the provincial level, grants to private non-commercial institutions increased by more than 400 million dollars and there were substantial gains in other categories as well. Provincial relief payments doubled and municipal relief payments more than doubled.

The point which we wish to make here, then, is that although government expenditure on goods and services was a much more important factor in the expansion of the early 1950's than in later expansions, other types of payments, which are not associated with the purchase of goods and services, have advanced more rapidly in recent years. In as much as these increases have been accompanied by substantial overall government deficits since the calendar year 1958, the net effect has been a not inconsiderable injection of "spending power" into the economy, and particularly the consumer sector of the economy. Undoubtedly this has helped to bolster consumer demand and

thereby offset in part weaknesses which have emerged elsewhere. On the other hand, it must be pointed out that the large increase in government transfer expenditures has involved a continuation of relatively high levels of taxation, the impact of which is more keenly felt when demand declines and competitive pressures increase in international markets.

11. The Changing Pattern of International Trade

Canada is one of the foremost trading nations of the world. In recent years, exports of goods and services have been equal to about a fifth of our total national output, and imports to nearly a quarter. These are very high proportions by international standards. In as much as a substantial percentage of the working population are employed in export-oriented industries, or in industries whose products compete with imports, and in as much as the circumstances in these industries affect the prosperity of many other industries and the welfare of many other workers, it is clear that any discussion of Canada's unemployment problem must give due consideration to the conditions of our foreign trade.

The composition of our foreign trade has undergone considerable modification over the decades in response to the evolving structure of the Canadian economy and the changing conditions of supply and demand throughout the world. Even since World War II there have been important developments. Today we buy and sell on world markets a vast array of products of all types and descriptions; even the most cursory inspection of official trade statistics publications leaves no doubt about this. It is still true, however, that as a nation we are heavy exporters of raw materials or partially processed products, and heavy importers of secondary manufactured goods. In large part this reflects, of course, the richness of our natural resources and the comparative advantages which we enjoy in the extractive industries.

The continuing heavy dependence of the Canadian economy on exports of primary products or products in the early stages of processing is evident from Table 13. It will be observed that a very large proportion of the income which we earned from sales of merchandise in world markets in 1959 (the latest year for which the relevant statistics are available) came from sales of raw materials or materials designated in official classifications as "partially manufactured". Goods of this kind accounted for about 63 percent of our total commodity sales abroad, and "fully or chiefly manufactured" goods for only 37 percent. Similarily, our dependence on foreign suppliers for the more highly processed goods which we use in our industries or consume in our homes is equally clear from the table: "fully or chiefly manufactured" goods accounted for 77 percent of our commodity imports in 1959, and other types for only 23 percent.

Table 13. Merchandise Imports and Exports Classified by Degree of Manufacture, 1959

(millions of dollars)

	Imports	Exports
Raw Materials and Partially Manufactured Goods	1,247	3,161
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured Goods	4,262	1,861
TOTAL	5,509	5,022

Another dominant characteristic of our foreign trade is the high degree to which it is concentrated on the United States. In 1959 about 61 percent of our merchandise exports went to that country and about 67 percent of our merchandise imports originated there. The United Kingdom accounted for roughly 16 percent of our exports and 11 percent of our imports, and other commonwealth countries accounted for 5 percent and 4 percent.

Table 14. Merchandise Imports and Exports Classified by Area, 1959

(millions of dollars)

	Imports	Exports
United States	3,710	3,082
United Kingdom	588	786
Other Commonwealth Countries	239	274
All Other Countries	972	880
TOTAL	5,509	5,022

Looking back over the last decade or more, it is apparent that imports have risen much more rapidly than exports. To refer once again to the constant-dollar or physical-volume indexes of Chart 3, it will be observed that the 1949-57 trend line for imports is much more steeply inclined than the trend line for exports. The slower rate of increase in our sales to foreign countries is reflected, too, in the declining ratio of exports of goods and services to total gross national expenditure: in 1949 they accounted for almost 25 percent of the total (in current dollars); in 1960 they accounted for only 19 percent.

It is well known that Canada has been faced throughout this period, and particularly in the more recent part of the period, with a substantial deficit in her current account transactions. Not since 1952 have we had even a modest surplus, and since that time, and more especially since 1956, the deficits have become very large indeed. In part this is attributable to an imbalance in our merchandise transactions. Since 1956, though, this imbalance has lessened appreciably, and the recent overall deficits must be attributed in much greater degree to the imbalance in our non-merchandise transactions, i.e. to net deficits in interest and dividend payments, in travel expenditures, in freight and shipping expenditures, and so on. In 1960, out of a total current account deficit of 1,270 million dollars, the non-merchandise deficit accounted for 1,122 million and the merchandise deficit for only 148 million. Of course, this is not to suggest that the deficit in the one set of transactions could not be offset by a surplus in the other—as a matter of simple arithmetic, this is entirely possible—or that if corrective action is contemplated such action should be oriented mainly towards the non-merchandise category. It does serve, though, to emphasize what is often overlooked in popular discussion—that in spite of the importance of our trade in tangible goods, other forms of transactions are also of considerable significance in our international current accounts.

As a matter of accounting, the total of a nation's international payments must just equal the total of its international receipts. If it has an imbalance in one part of its accounts this must be just offset by an imbalance in the other direction in other parts. As is well known, the very large deficits in our current account transactions with the rest of the world have been offset—and, indeed, made possible—by equivalent large surpluses in our capital account

Table 15. Balance of Payments on Current Account: 1949-1960

	(millions of dollars)		
	Merchandise	Non-Merchandise	Total
1949	293	—116	177
1950	10	—344	—334
1951	—147	—370	—517
1952	489	—325	164
1953	—58	—385	—443
1954	13	—445	—432
1955	—211	—487	—698
1956	—728	—638	—1,366
1957	—594	—861	—1,455
1958	—179	—952	—1,131
1959	—423	—1,071	—1,494
1960	—148	—1,122	—1,270

transactions. In particular, throughout the last decade Canada has been the recipient of a very heavy flow of investment funds from the United States.

Much attention has been given in public discussions to this inflow of investment funds, and rightly so. It has been a very important factor. It has been responsible in no small measure for the rapid rate at which Canada has expanded her productive capacity. As Professor Hood has observed in his report to the committee, the capital inflow, and the attendant excess of imports over exports, were the same in effect as if the United States had transferred to this country some portion of her real national income. Canada was able to import a greater quantity of output than she was obliged to give up in exchange, and with the supply of goods and services at her disposal thus augmented, she was able to devote a larger amount to the development of natural resources, the erection of new factories and new office buildings, the installation of new machinery and equipment, and so on, without interfering with the continuous growth of the quantity of goods and services available to consumers.

The heavy inflow of capital has had other effects, though. It has created a continuing large demand for Canadian currency in the foreign exchange market and thereby caused upward pressure on the exchange rate—the price of the Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar. As a result, our imports have been cheaper and our exports dearer than they would otherwise have been. This has operated to the disadvantage of our export industries competing in world markets, and it has also had an adverse effect on Canadian industries selling in domestic markets in as much as it has placed their products at a competitive disadvantage with respect to foreign products. Undoubtedly this has been a factor in the divergence of the rates of growth of imports and exports on which we have remarked.

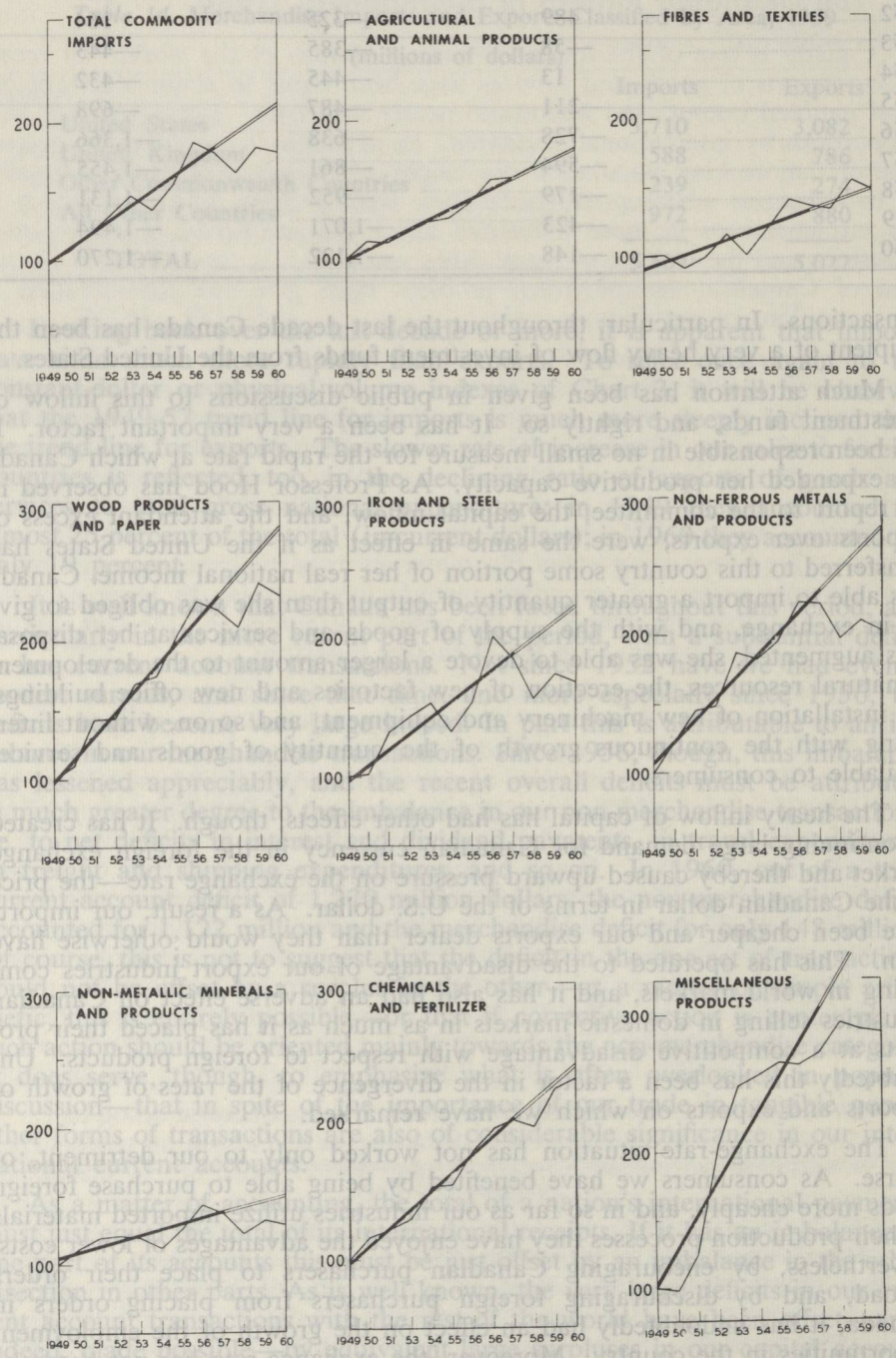
The exchange-rate situation has not worked only to our detriment, of course. As consumers we have benefited by being able to purchase foreign goods more cheaply, and in so far as our industries utilize imported materials in their production processes they have enjoyed the advantages of lower costs. Nevertheless, by encouraging Canadian purchasers to place their orders abroad, and by discouraging foreign purchasers from placing orders in Canada, it has undoubtedly had an effect on the growth of the employment opportunities in the country. Moreover, the exchange-rate has not been the

Chart 6

INDEXES OF COMMODITY IMPORTS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

Actual 1949-60 Compared With 1949-57 Trend Lines

Index 1949=100



only source of difficulty. It is well known that the climate of international trade has been undergoing fundamental change with the recovery and economic growth of Japan and the war-torn countries of Western Europe. With their industrial capacity reconstituted and augmented, these nations have increased their trading activities with vigour and with success. "Sellers markets" have become "buyers markets" as actual or potential supplies of many commodities have risen, and as a result many Canadian industries have experienced increasing competition both at home and abroad. It is generally conceded that this situation will continue and, if anything, that competition will increase in the years ahead, a view in support of which we quote from the brief of the Canadian Exporters' Association:

> Competition will be more intense at home and abroad than at any time in our history. West European countries and Japan have rebuilt an efficient and modern industrial system and are going on to establish new records of performance in virtually every field. A number of underdeveloped countries are entering the early stages of manufacturing—e.g. textiles—and they will become more competitive as time goes by. There is a possibility that before the end of this decade, we will encounter stiff competition from Russia and possibly China. If Canada is to grow in this world, it will have to be vigorous, imaginative and competitive.

The burden of our international disadvantage arising from the exchange-rate situation and the increasing competition from other nations, including those in which wage costs are relatively much lower than our own, has fallen more heavily on some industries than on others. Secondary manufacturing has been particularly affected, as a number of witnesses have testified. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has reported that, in its opinion, "one of the most important single factors contributing to lessened employment in manufacturing is the huge volume of fully or chiefly manufactured goods imported into Canada", and the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association has expressed similar concern. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce in its recommendations to our committee has suggested that the possibility of action "to reduce the high exchange value of the Canadian dollar" should be explored. The Primary Textiles Institute has presented data indicating that domestic production has represented a declining proportion of total fabric supplied to the Canadian market—from 70 percent or more of total linear yardage in the years just before World War II to 62 percent in 1949, and then to 50 percent or less in the most recent three years. Quite clearly, there is widespread concern in Canadian industry about our international trading position.

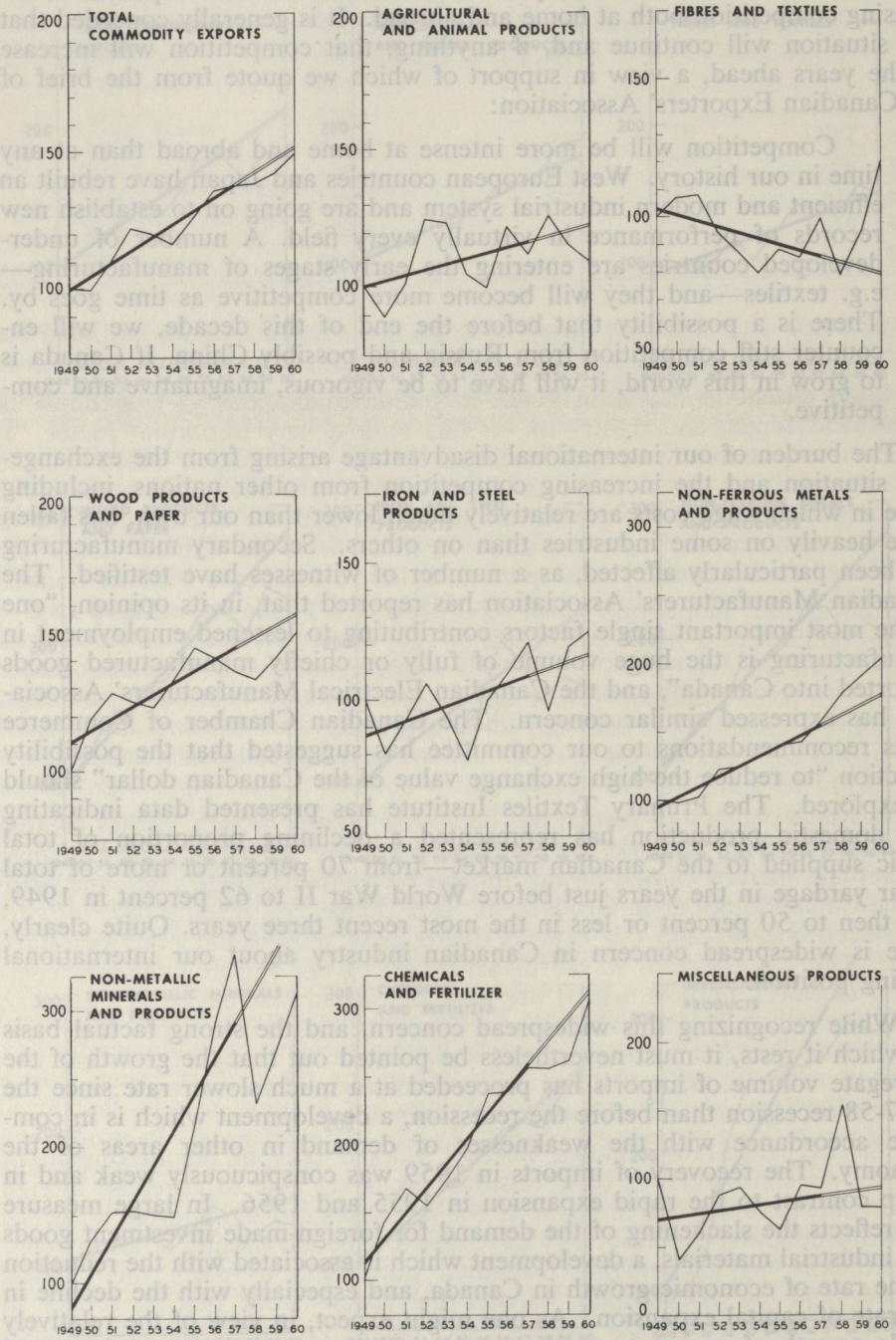
While recognizing this widespread concern, and the strong factual basis on which it rests, it must nevertheless be pointed out that the growth of the aggregate volume of imports has proceeded at a much slower rate since the 1957-58 recession than before the recession, a development which is in complete accordance with the weaknesses of demand in other areas of the economy. The recovery of imports in 1959 was conspicuously weak and in sharp contrast to the rapid expansion in 1955 and 1956. In large measure this reflects the slackening of the demand for foreign-made investment goods and industrial materials, a development which is associated with the reduction of the rate of economic growth in Canada, and especially with the decline in the rate of capital expansion. As one might expect, in view of the relatively stable growth of aggregate consumer expenditure, expenditure on imported

Chart 7

INDEXES OF COMMODITY EXPORTS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

Actual 1949-60 Compared With 1949-57 Trend Lines

Index 1949=100



consumer goods has continued to rise, apart from short-run fluctuations. However, this rise has been sufficient to offset only partially the weaknesses of demand in other categories.

The slower rate of growth of imports is revealed effectively in Chart 3, in which the physical-volume indexes for the past three years are seen to lie well below the positions they would have occupied if the 1949-57 trend had been maintained. It is revealed even more effectively, though, in Chart 6 which displays indexes for commodities only (i.e. excluding travel expenditures, freight and shipping expenditures, and expenditures on other services). It will be observed, in fact, that not only has there been a slowing down in the growth of commodity imports, but that there has been an actual decline—the peak reached in 1956 has never been regained. Reductions in purchases of iron and steel products, of non-ferrous metals and products, and of non-metallic minerals and products have all contributed to this decline. In some other commodity groups there have been gains, but in only one, agricultural and animal products, have the recent indexes risen appreciably above the projected 1949-57 trend line, and this development has fallen far short of offsetting the weaknesses in other groups. In short, and speaking in broad terms, the rapid postwar growth of our commodity imports has come to a halt, at least for the moment.

This does not mean, of course, that imports of certain specific kinds of goods have not increased as proportions of total market sales in the most recent years. Indeed, it is common knowledge that in many cases competition from foreign suppliers has become more intense, and the problems of many industries have been aggravated by the very fact that this has occurred in a period in which the pace of overall economic growth in Canada has been slower. In so far as this has affected the opportunities for employment in specific industries and specific areas it is a matter of considerable importance. Nevertheless, it remains a fact that in the aggregate, and in many of the broad groups within the aggregate, our imports of commodities have either declined or have not expanded in recent years at rates comparable with those of the earlier postwar period.

It must be pointed out, too, that there has been no decline in exports in recent years, in spite of the increased international competition. Exports have continued to rise, although at a rate somewhat below the average 1949-57 rate. Declines in receipts from freight and shipping and from other services have been partly responsible for the slower growth, and commodity exports on the whole have shown greater strength than total exports. As Chart 7 reveals, although there have been weaknesses in some commodity groups, such as wood products and paper and non-metallic minerals and their products, others, such as non-ferrous metals and their products and fibres and textiles, have shown strength, and on balance the growth of commodity exports has been surprisingly well maintained in the light of the circumstances to which we have referred.

However, it is significant that exports have risen much less rapidly in recent years than in the 1955-56 "boom", and the change of rate has had important consequences. The rapid rise in the 1955-56 period not only provided a stimulus to output and employment in the export industries themselves, but by encouraging these industries to undertake programs of large-scale capital expansion it provided an important stimulus to activity in the investment-goods industries. With the coming of the 1957-58 recession, and the realization after the recession that earlier expectations had been un-

duly optimistic, these stimuli were removed. Undoubtedly this has given rise to some structural maladjustments within the Canadian economy and thereby contributed to the recent difficulties which we have faced.

12. The Changing Methods of Production and Increasing Productivity

Industrial technology has advanced rapidly since World War II and its progress has been accompanied by significant and sometimes far-reaching changes in the demand for labour. We hear much about "automation", but technological change may take many forms. It may involve the development of entirely new products or modifications of old ones to improve their quality or reduce their costs of production. It may involve the development of new materials or sources of energy to be used as industrial inputs, more efficient organization of men and materials, improved methods of communication and transportation, and the use of new "management tools", such as the techniques of "operation research" and "electronic data processing". Of course, the types of change that we have listed are not always mutually exclusive. They overlap and very often one accompanies another. The manufacture of a new or modified product may be accompanied by the introduction of a new type of machinery, or the "automation" of a production process may call for drastic alteration of plant organization, and so on.

The Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour has prepared studies of technological change based on intensive surveys in five large manufacturing industries: electrical and electronics, household appliances, heavy machinery, automobiles, and automobile parts. These valuable studies were summarized in a report presented to the committee by Dr. W. R. Dymond, director of the branch, and we reproduce in Table 16 some data from this report. The table presents a classification of technological changes in the five industries by type of change, and it will be observed that the changes have been both numerous and diverse. Among the most frequently occurring were the introduction of automatic and semi-automatic machinery, the modification of product design or methods of fabrication, the use of new materials, improvements in non-automatic machinery, improvements in the handling of materials, and the introduction of new products or operations. Of course, some of the changes reported in the table are large—and these are the ones that attract attention—while others are relatively small. However, it must be stressed that if they are sufficiently numerous even comparatively minor changes may be large in their cumulative impact. As we shall observe later, the developments recorded in the table have had a very considerable effect on the volume and nature of employment in the five selected industries.

Technological change has come to the office as well as to the plant. The use of mechanical and, more recently, electronic equipment has revolutionized the keeping and handling of records and provided management with the means of obtaining much more and much better information for use in decision-making. With the growing size and complexity of the modern corporation the emphasis has been increasingly on communication and control, and to this end new techniques have been developed and new "management sciences" have come into being. In general, there has been a tendency towards much greater specialization and professionalization" of office activities.

Table 16. Classification of Specific Examples of Technological Change in Five Manufacturing Industries*

	Electrical and Electronics	Household Appliances	Heavy Machinery	Auto Parts	Automobile
Total	38	114	35	79	62
Improved Tooling	0	6	1	3	4
Automatic and Semi-Automatic Machinery	10	23	4	8	6
Integrated Materials Handling	2	10	0	2	3
Automatic Controls	0	8	2	0	3
Changes in Product Design and/or Methods of Fabrication	5	13	3	9	8
Use of New Materials	3	19	4	2	2
Improvement in Non-Automatic Machinery	2	3	3	41	13
Improved Hand Tools	0	0	0	0	2
Improved Materials Handling	2	13	0	10	14
Introduction of New Product or Operation	12	11	5	4	3
Redesign + Integrated Materials Handling	0	0	0	0	2
Improved Inspecting or Testing Equipment	2	3	12	0	1
Changes in Materials and Changes in Production Technique	0	5	1	0	1

*Based on information obtained from selected large firms located in Central Canada, 1956-1960.

The most obvious effect of technological progress has been the increase in "productivity" which it has engendered. Professor Hood has presented to the committee some statistical information on the increase in "real output" per man-hour in various manufacturing industries, and it is apparent from this information that the increases are widespread and in some cases quite remarkable. In manufacturing, taken as a whole, output per man-hour apparently increased between 1949 and 1959 by almost two-fifths (we say "apparently" because there are still unsolved statistical problems associated with the measurement of productivity "and the figures should perhaps best be regarded as tentative; there is, however, every reason to believe that they indicate correctly the orders of magnitude involved, if not the precise numerical changes). In the tobacco and tobacco products industry, man-hour productivity apparently doubled, and in textile products, chemical products, non-metallic mineral products, and petroleum and coal products, the gains were of the order of 60 or 70 percent. Elsewhere in the manufacturing group the gains were smaller but in nearly every case they were quite substantial.

Table 17. Increases in "Real Output" per Man-Hour in Manufacturing Industries, 1949-1959

	% Increase, 1949-59
Clothing	25
Leather Products	38
Textile Products	59
Transportation Equipment	19
Wood Products	30
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	14
Printing and Publishing	21
Paper Products	32
Food and Beverages	33
Iron and Steel Products	41
Rubber Products	51
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	103
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	39
Chemicals and Allied Products	65
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	63
Products of Petroleum and Coal	74
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	39

It would be incorrect to attribute all of the increases in productivity to technological progress, no matter how broadly one defines that somewhat ambiguous term. Other factors have also been important. There has undoubtedly been a rise in the general level of employee skill, so that the average hour of labour is of itself more productive today than it was ten or fifteen years ago, and this has reinforced the effects of changes in methods and machinery. Many industries have enjoyed increased economies of scale resulting from the growth of foreign and domestic markets. The increasing provision of government services and facilities—highways, ports, and information services, for example—has undoubtedly contributed, too. Technological change has not been the only factor, although it has most certainly been responsible for a large proportion of the overall increase in productivity.

That the gains in productivity have been a source of great benefit to this country can not be denied. The changes in technology to which they must be largely attributed have not been an unmixed blessing, though. One of the significant aspects of this kind of change is that its effect may be sudden. A decision to "automate" may lead very quickly to a sharp decline in the labour requirements of some plant or some industry. Equally significant is the fact that while technological change creates some jobs at the same time it eliminates others, the jobs that are created and the jobs that are eliminated very often require different types of skills, and very often are located in different industries, different areas, and even in different countries. It is for this reason that "automation" and related forms of technological change, while they undoubtedly have desirable cost-reducing and other effects, and undoubtedly create jobs as well as eliminating them, may contribute appreciably to unemployment if they occur at a very rapid rate. It is a matter of small consolation to know that there are jobs available unless the people who are out of work have the right skills, and are located in the right places, at the right time. This is the significance of the term "technological unemployment" and of the more general term "structural unemployment".

13. Employment Trends Since 1950

In the foregoing sections we have approached the market for labour from two sides. First, we have commented on the changing supply: the growth of the labour force since 1950, and the factors that have contributed to this growth. Second, we have considered the important trends and developments bearing on the demand for labour, such as the slowing down of the overall rate of economic expansion, the emerging weakness of investment, particularly since the 1957-58 recession, the increasingly competitive nature of world markets, and the introduction of "automation" and other forms of technological change which have occurred in many industries. In the light of our remarks we must now examine the specific changes in employment that have taken place throughout the economy in recent years and the significance of these changes for the level of unemployment. To this task we address ourselves in the next two sections.

It is convenient in discussing employment changes to distinguish the short-run from the longer-run, and we shall begin by considering the longer-run trends that are observable in the statistics of the last decade or so. The first and most obvious point, of course, is that there has been a very substantial increase in the number of people with jobs. Almost a million more people were at work in 1960 than in 1950, an increase of about 20 percent. The second point, and the one on which we shall elaborate in some detail, is that this impressive overall expansion has been accompanied by equally significant variations in growth rates and changes in the composition of employment. Employment has increased in some industries and occupations much more rapidly than in others, and in a few cases there have been persistent declines. In the last decade the labour force has been required to adjust rapidly to changing economic and technological conditions, and it will be required to make further rapid adjustments in the years ahead. This is a very important consideration and one to which we shall return.

Attention has already been drawn to the marked decline of agricultural manpower. From 1950 to 1960 the agricultural labour force dropped by about a third, and whereas at the beginning of the period one out of every

five workers found employment on the farms, by the end of the period the proportion was only a little better than one in eight. Nor has this decline been confined mainly to certain provinces or regions of the country. It has been conspicuously widespread, and the causes are not hard to find. The introduction and increasing utilization of improved equipment and better techniques have greatly increased productivity and substantially reduced manpower requirements. This, together with the relative attractiveness of non-farm opportunities, has encouraged young people to leave the farms in large numbers. It is estimated, for example, that of the young men and women 15-19 years of age and living on farms at the 1951 census, about two-fifths had gone by the time the 1956 census was taken. The trend has continued down to the present and in all probability will persist for some time to come, although recently there have been signs to suggest that the rate of decline may be slowing down and that before very many years a greater measure of stability may be achieved.

This, then, is the first major change that has been taking place in the structure of employment: the shift from farming to other types of activity. The second important development is the phenomenal growth of employment in the service-producing industries. This group includes transportation, communication, public utilities, retail and wholesale trade, banking, insurance, education, hospitals, legal and medical services, hotels, restaurants, and so on. It includes also the departments of government at all levels. From 1950 to 1960 employment in this group increased as a proportion of all civilian nonfarm employment from 53 percent to 60 percent. The service-producing industries now provide jobs for three out of every five Canadian workers outside of agriculture.

The relative growth of employment in the service-producing industries has, of course, been accompanied by a corresponding relative decline in the goods-producing group. In particular, manufacturing's share of total non-farm employment fell over the decade from 33 percent to 28 percent—a very considerable reduction in such a short space of time—and the proportion accounted for by the nonfarm primary industries dropped from 5 percent to 4 percent.

Table 18. The Percentage Distribution of Non-Farm Employment by Industrial Groups: 1950 and 1960

	1950 %	1960 %
I. Goods-Producing Industries		
Primary (excluding agriculture	5.0	3.9
Manufacturing	33.2	27.9
Construction	8.4	7.9
Total	46.6	39.7
II. Service-Producing Industries		
Government and Community Service	13.5	17.7
Other	39.9	42.6
Total	53.4	60.3
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.0

This goods-to-services shift in the industrial structure of nonfarm employment is not confined to Canada. It is observable also in the United States and in some other economically advanced countries. One of its consequences has been the rapid increase in job opportunities for women which we have already noted. From 1950 to 1960 there was an increase in female employment of about 500 thousand, and virtually all of this increase was taken up by the service-producing industries. In government and community service alone the number of women more than doubled, and in some other cases the increases were only a little less spectacular. As a result, the Canadian economy has apparently experienced little difficulty in absorbing the large additions to the female labour force of recent years.

The overall relative shift from goods to services was one of the fundamental developments of the last decade, and there is every indication that the shift will continue. Within these two broad groups, though, there have been numerous changes. Mr. Denton's report to the Committee presents a detailed classification of industries by employment trends during the period 1950-59, and we reproduce this classification in Table 19. It is clear that in the service-producing industries the tendency for job opportunities to increase rapidly is widespread. Radio and television broadcasting; the telephone industry; electric light and power and other public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate, business, recreational, and personal services; government and community services—all of these have exhibited rapidly rising employment trends. Indeed, the only exception of any consequence is the transportation group. Some transportation industries, most notably the railways and water transportation, have tended to decline in terms of employment, or at least have failed to expand to any extent, while others, such as the air transport and trucking industries, have grown rapidly. The net result of these shifts has been that employment in the transportation group as a whole has shown little or no tendency to increase. But this is a lonely qualification to an otherwise valid generalization.

The industries which make up the goods-producing group show a much greater diversity of behaviour. Employment in the extraction of oil and natural gas has more than doubled in ten years, while in coal mining it has been cut roughly in half. There has been a reduction of almost 30 percent in gold mining and a gain of about 80 percent in other forms of metal mining. Manufacturing also exhibits a considerable degree of diversity, although here there is a more pronounced tendency to cluster in the range from declining to moderately increasing. According to the classification of Table 19, the manufacturing industries in which there have been rapidly rising employment trends are conspicuously few: non-metallic mineral products (particularly building materials), products of petroleum and coal, and the chemical industry. At the other extreme, there have been persistent downward tendencies in agricultural implements, motor vehicle parts, railroad and rolling stock equipment, leather products, textiles, and clothing. Other industries, such as those manufacturing wood products, motor vehicles, and rubber products, although not displaying any noticeable downward trend, have nevertheless failed to increase their employment and have made no appreciable contribution in terms of job opportunities to meet the needs of the growing Canadian labour force. There have, of course, been many manufacturing industries in which employment has shown a rising trend, but, except for the three noted above, these have all been in the moderately increasing category. Finally, the construction industry stands out as one of the few notable exceptions in the goods producing group. This industry has achieved a substantial increase in

its working force over the period since 1950, although, as we shall observe later, serious weaknesses have emerged in the most recent years.

The differences which we have noted in employment growth rates, and the consequent relative shifts between different non-agricultural industries, must be regarded as the result of several factors. It could be expected that output in many of the service-producing industries would increase more rapidly than the average as a result of the increasing complexity and interdependence of the various parts of the economy and the changes in expenditure patterns associated with a rising level of national income. Within the service-producing group the increasing relative importance of government and community service is in part a reflection of the rising level of national income and the changing nature of the economy, and in part it is attributable to other factors such as the "baby boom" and the shifts of population from country to city and from city to suburbs. We have observed some of the adverse effects on certain of the domestic goods-producing industries of the changing climate of international trade. The rapid advances of output per man-hour in manufacturing would suggest that productivity gains have been greater in the non-agricultural goods-producing sector of the economy than in the service-producing sector, each sector taken as a whole. Rising productivity implies that a given increase in output may be achieved with a smaller increase in working force. If there has been a difference between the rates of increase in productivity in the goods-producing and service-producing industries it would help further to explain the less rapid rise of employment in the goods-producing industries. However, the statistical data necessary to verify whether there has been such a difference are not at present available.

These generalizations relate to the broad groups and the major shifts between these groups. When one turns to specific industries the explanation of employment trends is sometimes much more difficult to arrive at. The rapid gains in oil and natural gas extraction and the simultaneous declines in coal mining are obviously related to the substitution of the newer types of fuel for the older. The growth of employment in chemicals reflects the great technological strides that have been made in the various branches of this industry, while the downward trend in the railways is closely allied to the process of "dieselization". The rising trend in construction is, of course, a reflection of the investment and housing "booms" of the 1950's, and the reasons for the remarkable gains in the television broadcasting industry are equally evident. However, these examples are provided merely for illustrative purposes. We shall not attempt to analyse all of the variations of circumstances which have determined the trends in particular industries, for not only is such an analysis unnecessary for our purposes, but it would require detailed knowledge of a kind available only to the specialist.

As the industrial structure of employment has changed, so has the occupational structure. Farming, of course, is both an industry and an occupation, and we have already commented on the decline of the agricultural working force. An interesting development among non-agricultural occupational groups has been the increase in so-called "white collar" workers as a percentage of the total non-agricultural labour force, and this is a trend that has persisted throughout the post-war period. This group includes the clerical, professional, managerial, commercial, and financial categories. In 1950 the "white collar" group represented about 41 percent of non-agricultural employment; by 1960 the proportion had risen to about 45 percent. "Blue collar" workers, on the other hand, had dropped from roughly 34 percent to

Table 19. Classification of Canadian Industries by Employment Trends: 1950-1959

	Not Increasing		Increasing	
	Declining	Little Change	Moderately	Rapidly
	D	C	B	A
I. Goods-Producing Industries				
Agriculture	X			
Mining			X	
Gold	X			
Metals Other than Gold				X
Coal	X			
Oil and Natural Gas				X
Other Non-Metallic Products			X	
Manufacturing			X	
Durable Goods Industries			X	
Wood Products		X		
Saw and Planing Mills		X		
Iron and Steel Products		X		
Agricultural Implements	X			
Machinery Manufacturing			X	
Primary Iron and Steel			X	
Transportation Equipment			X	
Motor Vehicles		X		
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	X			
Railroad & Rolling Stock Equipment	X			
Shipbuilding and Repairing			X	
Non-Ferrous Metal Products			X	
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies			X	
Non-Metallic Mineral Products				X
Non-Durable Goods Industries			X	
Food and Beverages			X	
Tobacco and Tobacco Products			X	
Rubber Products		X		
Leather Products	X			
Textile Products (Except Clothing)	X			
Clothing (Textile and Fur)	X			
Paper Products			X	
Printing, Publishing, etc.			X	
Products of Petroleum and Coal				X
Chemical Products				X
Miscellaneous Industries			X	
Construction				X

Group A: Increasing with annual rate 2.5% or more.
Group B: Increasing with annual rate between 0.5% and 2.5%.
Group C: Annual rate not greater than 0.5% in either direction.
Group D: Decreasing with annual rate greater than 0.5%.

Table continued on Page 48

Table 19. (continued)

Classification of Canadian Industries by Employment Trends: 1950-1959

	Not Increasing		Increasing	
	Declining	Little Change	Moderately	Rapidly
	D	C	B	A
II. Service-Producing Industries				
Transportation		X		
Air Transport				X
Railways	X			
Water Transportation		X		
Urban and Interurban Transportation	X			
Truck Transportation				X
Storage			X	
Communication				X
Radio and Television Broadcasting				X
Telephone				X
Public Utilities				X
Electric Light and Power				X
Other Public Utilities				X
Trade				X
Wholesale Trade				X
Retail Trade				X
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				X
Banking, Investment, and Loan				X
Insurance				X
Business, Recreational, & Personal Services				X
Government and Community Services				X

Group A: Increasing with annual rate 2.5% or more.
Group B: Increasing with annual rate between 0.5% and 2.5%.
Group C: Annual rate not greater than 0.5% in either direction.
Group D: Decreasing with annual rate greater than 0.5%.

32 percent, defining this group to include people in manufacturing, mechanical, construction, and unskilled labouring occupations of all kinds. There was also a drop in the proportion accounted for by other occupational categories.

The changes in occupational structure may be attributed in part to the industrial changes which we have already discussed, and in part to changes within industries. As some industries expand more rapidly than others the occupational groups which predominate in these industries also expand more rapidly, and indeed this has been a very important factor contributing to the changing occupational structure of the labour force. Available information permits neither precise nor detailed determination of its importance, but it is apparent, for example, that in the last decade this factor has been responsible for a large part of the overall increase in the proportion of "white collar" workers. That is to say, a large part of the relative increase can be explained

Table 20. The Percentage Distribution of Non-Farm Employment by Occupational Groups: 1950 and 1960

	1950	1960
	%	%
"White Collar" Workers	40.8	44.6
"Blue Collar" Workers	34.5	32.2
Other Workers	24.7	23.2
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	100.0	100.0

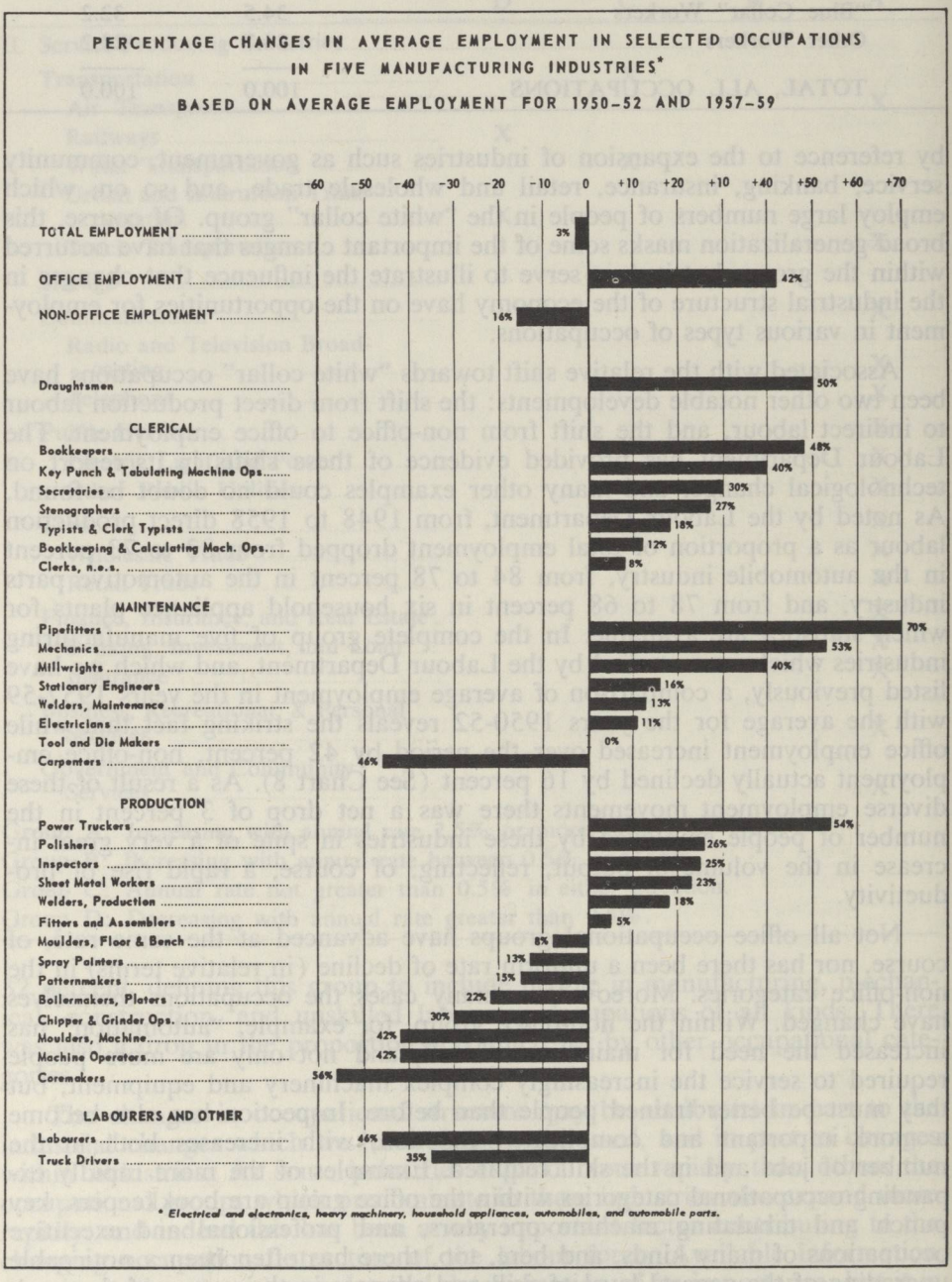
by reference to the expansion of industries such as government, community service, banking, insurance, retail and wholesale trade, and so on, which employ large numbers of people in the "white collar" group. Of course, this broad generalization masks some of the important changes that have occurred within the group, but it does serve to illustrate the influence that changes in the industrial structure of the economy have on the opportunities for employment in various types of occupations.

Associated with the relative shift towards "white collar" occupations have been two other notable developments: the shift from direct production labour to indirect labour, and the shift from non-office to office employment. The Labour Department has provided evidence of these shifts in its report on technological change, and many other examples could no doubt be found. As noted by the Labour Department, from 1948 to 1958 direct production labour as a proportion of total employment dropped from 83 to 73 percent in the automobile industry, from 84 to 78 percent in the automotive parts industry, and from 78 to 68 percent in six household appliance plants for which statistics are available. In the complete group of five manufacturing industries which were studied by the Labour Department, and which we have listed previously, a comparison of average employment in the years 1957-59 with the average for the years 1950-52 reveals the striking fact that while office employment increased over the period by 42 percent, non-office employment actually declined by 16 percent (See Chart 8). As a result of these diverse employment movements there was a net drop of 3 percent in the number of people employed by these industries in spite of a very great increase in the volume of output, reflecting, of course, a rapid rise of productivity.

Not all office occupational groups have advanced at the same rate, of course, nor has there been a uniform rate of decline (in relative terms) in the non-office categories. Moreover, in many cases the occupations themselves have changed. Within the non-office group, for example, "automation" has increased the need for maintenance staff, and not only are more people required to service the increasingly complex machinery and equipment, but they must be better trained people than before. Inspection has also become a more important and complicated function, with increases both in the number of jobs and in the skill required. Examples of the more rapidly expanding occupational categories within the office group are bookkeepers, key punch and tabulating machine operators, and professional and executive occupations of many kinds, and here, too, there has often been a noticeable upgrading of the general level of skill and changes in the nature of the work involved.

"Automation", and changes in technology in general, have had an important effect on the nature and growth of employment opportunities in many

Chart 8


PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
IN FIVE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*
BASED ON AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT FOR 1950–52 AND 1957–59
-60 -50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +10 +40 +50 +60 +70
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT 3%
OFFICE EMPLOYMENT 42%
NON-OFFICE EMPLOYMENT 16%
Draughtsmen 50%
CLERICAL
Bookkeepers 48%
Key Punch & Tabulating Machine Ops. 40%
Secretaries 30%
Stenographers 27%
Typists & Clerk Typists 18%
Bookkeeping & Calculating Mach. Ops. 12%
Clerks, n.o.s. 8%
MAINTENANCE
Pipefitters 70%
Mechanics 53%
Millwrights 40%
Stationary Engineers 16%
Welders, Maintenance 13%
Electricians 11%
Tool and Die Makers 0%
Carpenters 46%
PRODUCTION
Power Truckers 54%
Polishers 26%
Inspectors 25%
Sheet Metal Workers 23%
Welders, Production 18%
Fitters and Assemblers 5%
Moulders, Floor & Bench 8%
Spray Painters 13%
Pattermakers 15%
Boilermakers, Platers 22%
Chipper & Grinder Ops. 30%
Moulders, Machine 42%
Machine Operators 42%
Coremakers 56%
LABOURERS AND OTHER
Labourers 46%
Truck Drivers 35%
* Electrical and electronics, heavy machinery, household appliances, automobiles, and automobile parts.

industries and occupations (witness again Chart 8, and witness also Chart 9 in which the gains in employment in five industries are contrasted with the much greater gains in output). It is by no means clear, however, just what has been the effect of these changes on *total* employment opportunities. It is evident that in some cases changing technology tends to reduce the demand for labour while in others it tends to increase it. The introduction of a new product, for example, tends to increase the demand for labour in the industry producing the product, while in other industries producing competitive products there may be reductions. The installation of new machinery may displace workers at the point of installation, but it may also have given rise to increased employment in the industry which produced the machinery. It is apparent that part of the job-producing effects of "automation" and capital expansion have been offset by the tendency to import machinery and equipment from the United States. This was true of the five manufacturing industries studied by the Department of Labour, and it is reflected also in the substantial proportion which such imports have represented in the total of imports from the United States. It is extremely difficult, though, to assess the overall quantitative significance of this. At any rate, in the absence of more conclusive evidence one should be wary of generalizing from particular examples and assuming that "automation" has induced any great change in the *total* of employment opportunities.

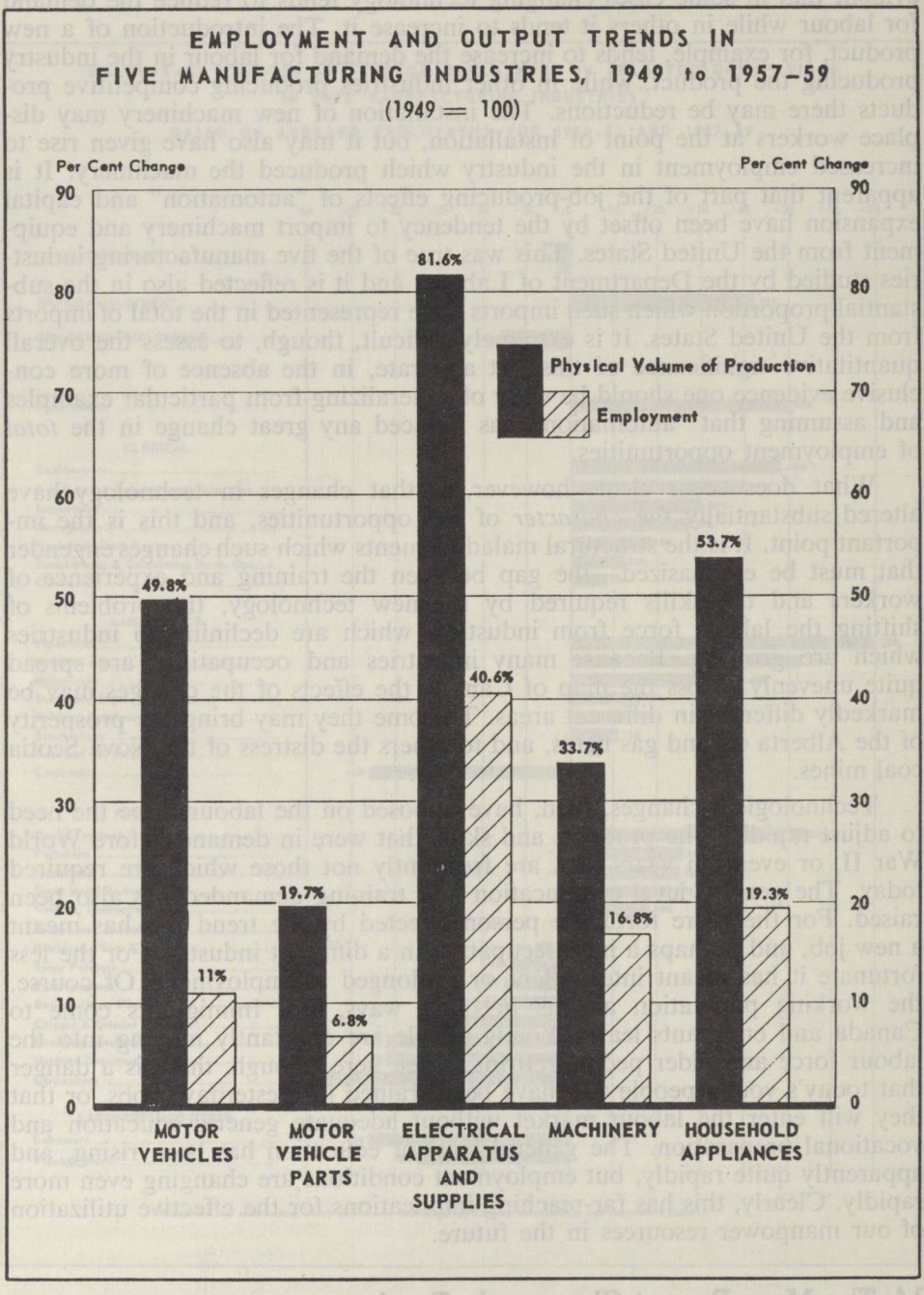
What does seem clear, however, is that changes in technology have altered substantially the *character* of job opportunities, and this is the important point. It is the structural maladjustments which such changes engender that must be emphasized—the gap between the training and experience of workers and the skills required by the new technology, the problems of shifting the labour force from industries which are declining to industries which are growing. Because many industries and occupations are spread quite unevenly across the map of Canada the effects of the changes may be markedly different in different areas. To some they may bring the prosperity of the Alberta oil and gas fields, and to others the distress of the Nova Scotia coal mines.

Technological changes, then, have imposed on the labour force the need to adjust rapidly. The products and skills that were in demand before World War II, or even ten years ago, are frequently not those which are required today. The general level of education and training demanded has also been raised. For the more fortunate person affected by the trend this has meant a new job, and perhaps a new occupation in a different industry. For the less fortunate it has meant intermittent or prolonged unemployment. Of course, the working population adjusts in other ways, too. Immigrants come to Canada and emigrants leave. Young people are constantly moving into the labour force and older people retiring. Even here, though, there is a danger that today's young people will have been trained for yesterday's jobs, or that they will enter the labour market without adequate general education and vocational preparation. The general level of education has been rising, and apparently quite rapidly, but employment conditions are changing even more rapidly. Clearly, this has far-reaching implications for the effective utilization of our manpower resources in the future.

14. The More Recent Changes in Employment

We turn now to a consideration of the more recent changes in employment, in particular the changes since the 1957-58 recession. First, though, it

Chart 9


EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT TRENDS IN
FIVE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1949 to 1957–59
(1949 = 100)
Per Cent Change
Per Cent Change
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Physical Volume of Production
Employment
49.8%
11%
19.7%
6.8%
81.6%
40.6%
33.7%
16.8%
53.7%
19.3%
MOTOR VEHICLES
MOTOR VEHICLE PARTS
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES
MACHINERY
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

is appropriate to draw attention to the fact that comparatively small proportionate changes in employment may generate wide swings in unemployment. For example, if 97 percent of the labour force are employed, and if employment then falls by roughly 3 percent, unemployment will double. This is a matter of simple arithmetic, of course, but it is important to bear in mind because it means that if full or nearly full employment is to be maintained the economy must be performing in such a manner that even comparatively minor fluctuations of employment are avoided. In no year since 1950 has the annual average of employment fallen below 92.9 percent of the labour force or risen beyond 97.6 percent, a spread of only 4.7 percentage points, yet annual average unemployment has ranged from 126 thousand to 448 thousand. Indeed, employment need not decline at all in order for there to be an increase in unemployment. A mere divergence between the rate at which it is growing and the rate at which the labour force is growing is all that is required, and it is to such a divergence of growth rates that the recent high levels of unemployment must be attributed rather than to any absolute reduction in the number of people with jobs. This fact stands out clearly in Table 21 and Chart 10.

Table 21. Labour Force, Employment, and Unemployment: 1950-1960
(Annual Averages)

	Total Civilian Labour Force (thousands)	Employed (thousands)	Unemployed (thousands)	Employment Rate %	Unemployment Rate %
1950	5,163	4,977	186	96.4	3.6
1951	5,223	5,097	126	97.6	2.4
1952	5,324	5,169	155	97.1	2.9
1953	5,397	5,235	162	97.0	3.0
1954	5,493	5,243	250	95.4	4.6
1955	5,610	5,365	245	95.6	4.4
1956	5,782	5,585	197	96.6	3.4
1957	6,003	5,725	278	95.4	4.6
1958	6,127	5,695	432	92.9	7.1
1959	6,228	5,855	373	94.0	6.0
1960	6,403	5,955	448	93.0	7.0

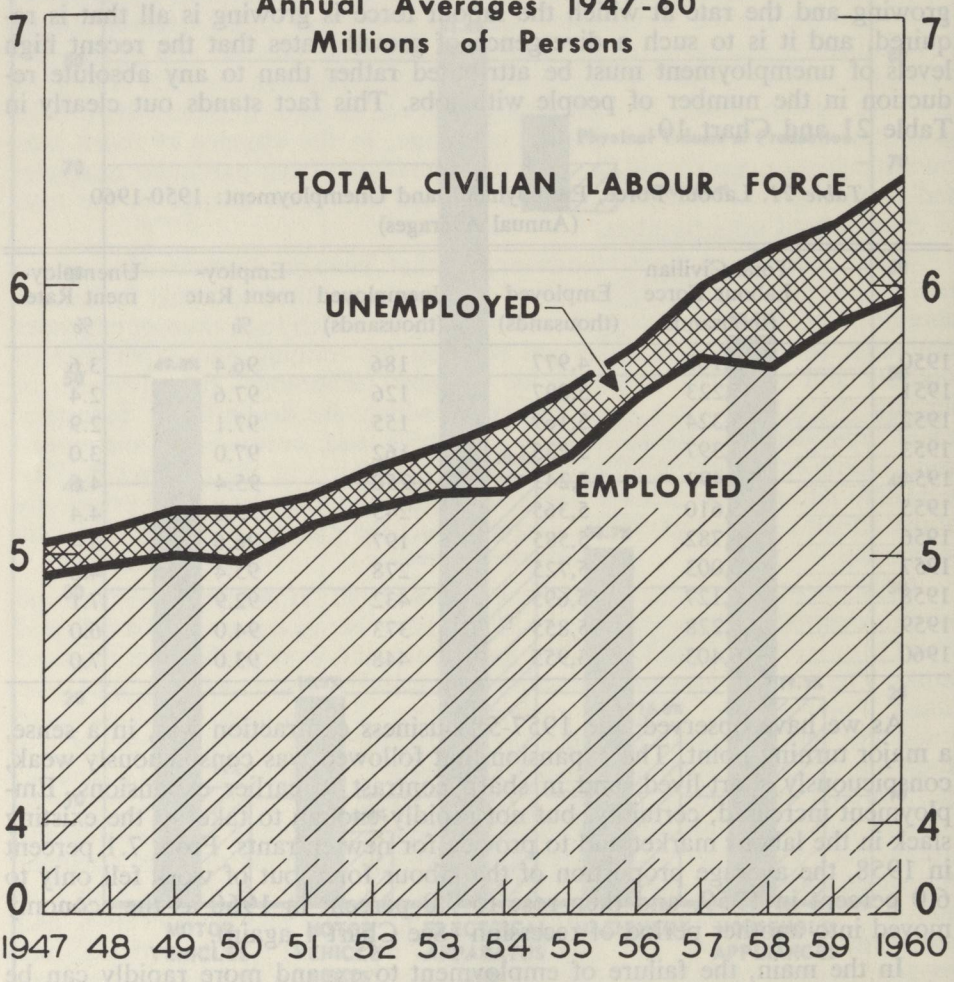
As we have observed, the 1957-58 business contraction was, in a sense, a major turning point. The expansion that followed was conspicuously weak, conspicuously short-lived, and in sharp contrast to earlier expansions. Employment increased, certainly, but not rapidly enough to take up the existing slack in the labour market and to provide for new entrants. From 7.1 percent in 1958, the average proportion of the labour force out of work fell only to 6.0 percent in 1959, and then rose to 7.0 percent in 1960 as the economy moved into another period of recession (See Chart 1 again).

In the main, the failure of employment to expand more rapidly can be traced to weaknesses in the goods-producing sector of the economy. A comparison has been made between the changes that actually occurred from the first half of 1957 to the first half of 1960, i.e. very roughly from the peak of one employment cycle to the peak of the next, and the changes that would have occurred if the average 1950-59 growth rates had obtained during this period. Agriculture has been declining for a long time, of course, and this decline merely continued. It can be seen in Table 22, though, that if the non-

Chart 10

THE LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Annual Averages 1947-60
Millions of Persons



agricultural goods-producing industries had expanded their working forces at the 1950-59 rates they would have employed some 180 thousand more people in the first half of 1960 than they actually employed. The service-producing industries, on the other hand, demonstrated once again their relative insensitivity to changes in the economy at large by increasing employment at a slightly more rapid rate than the average for the decade.

Table 22. Changes in Employment from the First Half of 1957 to the First Half of 1960

	Actual Change (thousands)	Change That Would Have Occurred at Average 1950-1959 Rates (thousands)
Goods-Producing Industries	—160	20
Agriculture	—80	—80
Non-Agricultural Industries	—80	100
Service-Producing Industries	380	350
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	220	370

One can go further than this. Table 23, reproduced from Mr. Denton's report, provides a detailed classification of industrial employment changes, again from the first half of 1957 to the first half of 1960, and it can be seen in this table that employment declines were widespread. Most of the industries such as coal mining, gold mining, textiles, clothing, and others, which had displayed downward trends over many years, continued to decline, in some cases at an accelerated rate, and they were joined by many others. Employment in virtually all of the transportation equipment manufacturing industries fell by 6 percent or more, and the manufacturers of machinery and electrical apparatus and supplies were similarly hard hit. There was a decline on construction, a very large employer, particularly of unskilled labour, and this was in marked contrast to the rapid growth which this industry had hitherto enjoyed. In forestry there was a precipitous drop.

It is worthy of comment that those industries which failed most notably to recover from the 1957-58 recession are, in large measure, the industries that have always contributed heavily to employment fluctuations, industries such as construction, forestry, and the manufacturers of industrial machinery and equipment and durable consumer goods. These, and many of the industries which supply them, are the sensitive, volatile industries, the industries which experience wide swings in output and employment over the course of the business cycle and which are likely to be first and hardest hit when the rate of economic growth subsides. We have noted others, such as coal mining and textiles, in which for one reason or another there have been serious employment problems extending over many years. In many cases the problems have been aggravated by the general economic situation, but it must be emphasized that it is not these industries which are primarily responsible for the recent high levels of unemployment. The malaise, if we may so term it, is much more fundamental and widespread than that. The weaknesses in the investment and durable manufactured goods industries in particular must be regarded as a clear manifestation of the weaknesses in capital expenditure and in the markets for housing, automobiles, and household furniture and appliances on which we have already remarked.

Table 23. Classification of Canadian Industries by Employment Changes from the First Half of 1957 to the First Half of 1960

	Decrease		Increase	
	6% or More	Less than 6%	Less than 6%	6% or More
I. Goods-Producing Industries				
Agriculture	X			
Forestry	X			
Mining		X		
Gold		X		
Metals Other than Gold				X
Coal	X			
Oil and Natural Gas			X	
Other Non-Metallic Products	X			
Manufacturing		X		
Durable Goods Industries	X			
Wood Products		X		
Saw and Planing Mills			X	
Iron and Steel Products	X			
Agricultural Implements				X
Machinery Manufacturing	X			
Primary Iron and Steel		X		
Transportation Equipment	X			
Aircraft and Parts	X			
Motor Vehicles	X			
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories	X			
Railroad and Rolling Stock Equipment	X			
Shipbuilding and Repairing	X			
Non-Ferrous Metal Products			X	
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies	X			
Non-Metallic Mineral Products				X
Non-Durable Goods Industries		X		
Food and Beverages			X	
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	X			
Rubber Products	X			
Leather Products	X			
Textile Products (Except Clothing)	X			
Clothing (Textiles and Fur)		X		
Paper Products		X		
Printing, Publishing, etc.			X	
Products of Petroleum and Coal		X		
Chemical Products			X	
Miscellaneous Industries				X
Construction		X		

Table 23. Classification of Canadian Industries by Employment Changes from the First Half of 1957 to the First Half of 1960 *(continued)*

	Decrease		Increase	
	6% or More	Less than 6%	Less than 6%	6% or More
II. Service-Producing Industries				
Transportation	X			
Air Transport				X
Railways	X			
Water Transportation		X		
Urban and Interurban Transportation		X		
Truck Transportation				X
Storage	X			
Communication			X	
Radio and Television Broadcasting				X
Telephone		X		
Public Utilities			X	
Electric Light and Power			X	
Other Public Utilities				X
Trade			X	
Wholesale Trade			X	
Retail Trade			X	
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				X
Banking, Investment, and Loan				X
Insurance				X
Business, Recreational, & Personal Services				X
Government and Community Services				X

In the previous section, which was concerned with the longer-run developments of the last decade, we emphasized the structural changes that have taken place in the economy: the shifts between industries, the effects of evolving technology, the changing nature and rising level of skill demanded of workers, and above all the need for rapid adjustment which these changes have imposed on the labour force. In the present section, which is concerned with the more recent developments, and especially those since the 1957-58 recession, we have placed the emphasis on another consideration: the decline in the rate of economic expansion. The two are not unrelated, though. Professor Hood has made the point nicely and we quote from his report to the committee:

> The great expansion of the fifties has wrought many changes in the Canadian economy. It has changed the composition of output including exports, and the composition of imports; it has changed the relative importance of our various industries, and consequently the industrial composition of the working labour force. All of these changes have required adjustments. Labour and capital have had to be allocated and re-allocated in changing proportions. In the period of rapid growth these adjustments were made and made very effectively.
>
> In the period of the declining rate of growth adjustments continue to be necessary. However, adjustments in the nature of re-allocations of

resources are more easily made in periods of rising than in periods of falling growth rates. Accordingly the problems of adjustment receive more notice and discussion in periods of falling growth rates. It is important to remember however that the special difficulty of adjustment in a period of declining rates of growth arises not from the need to make more adjustments or greater adjustments—indeed the contrary may be true—but from the very fact of declining rates of growth.

The recent unemployment situation must then be attributed in considerable measure both to the declining rate of economic expansion and to changes in the basic structure of our economy, including the consequences of technological changes. Indeed, it is hard to draw a line of demarcation between the effects of slower growth and the effects of structural change, for slower growth means a lessened ability to make the adjustments which are required.

During the dozen years of phenomenal growth after World War II a large and increasing part of the nation's resources was channelled, either directly or indirectly, into the production of capital structures, machinery, and equipment. With the abrupt change after the 1957-58 recession the demand for investment goods dropped sharply. No longer were the tools of expansion required in such quantities as before because the rate of expansion was slower, and the construction and other capital goods industries (and their suppliers) found that they had grown too rapidly. Their expectations had been excessively optimistic, in view of the situation which emerged after the recession. In short, the distribution of productive capacity which had evolved during the years of rapid growth, and which was appropriate to that period, was no longer appropriate in a period of declining capital investment. If existing resources could suddenly be adapted and reallocated in a manner more appropriate to present circumstances it is almost certain that the level of unemployment could be reduced. This is wishful thinking, however, for such a change takes time, and sometimes considerable time, although it is true that there are certain measures which may be taken to facilitate the process—to lubricate the market mechanism, so to speak, so that it performs its adaptive and allocative functions with a minimum of friction.

15. The Characteristics of the Unemployed

We turn now to another important aspect of the unemployment problem: the characteristics of the people out of work. It follows from our preceding remarks that a large proportion are workers who have been released by goods-producing industries, and more particularly by industries such as the construction industry and the manufacturers of investment goods and consumer durables. It is evident, too, that people in the unskilled occupational groups have been affected much more severely than those in the more skilled categories. Construction, in particular, is a very large employer of unskilled workers and the recent weaknesses in this industry have curtailed sharply the job opportunities for the ordinary labourer. The special Senate Survey of registrants at employment offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission in September, 1960, which was under the direction of Dr. R. W. James, included a question concerning "usual place of work" and the answers to this question are revealing. Three out of every five male registrants 20-64 years of age reported that their usual place of work was either "in a factory, plant, or mill," or "on construction work".

It is of interest to know not only how many people are unemployed but how long they have been in that situation. In order to provide some inform-

Table 24. Male Registrants 20-64 Years of Age at N.E.S. Offices Classified by Usual Place of Work and Claimant Status: September, 1960 (Senate Survey)

	Claimants	Non-Claimants	Total
In an office	9,900	3,200	13,100
In a factory, plant or mill	55,700	8,200	63,900
On construction work	34,700	12,500	47,200
In a store or restaurant	7,100	2,000	9,100
Farming, fishing, in the woods or in a mine	11,000	3,100	14,100
Other	28,100	7,200	35,300
Total	146,500	36,200	182,700

ation on this subject, the respondents in the Senate Survey were asked, "How many months has it been since you last worked regularly?" On the basis of the answers to this question it appears that of all the men 20-64 years of age in the survey, excluding those who had jobs at the time the survey was taken and those who had never worked regularly, 57 percent had not worked regularly during the previous two months. Thirty-five percent indicated that it had been at least four months since they had had regular employment, and 23 percent reported an interval of six months or more. These figures, it must be noted, pertain to a time of the year when seasonal unemployment is just about at its lowest point and opportunities for work are at a peak.

Table 25. Male Registrants 20-64 Years of Age at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Months Since Last Regular Work and Claimant Status: September, 1960 (Senate Survey)

Length of Time	Claimants	Non-Claimants	Total
Less than 1 month	23,900	4,400	28,300
1 - 2 months	38,200	3,600	41,800
2 - 4 months	32,000	3,600	35,600
4 - 6 months	17,500	2,200	19,700
6 months or more	24,200	13,200	37,400
Other*	10,700	9,200	19,900
Total	146,500	36,200	182,700

* Includes those with jobs and those who have never worked regularly.

Turning to a consideration of differences between age groups, it is clear that the incidence of unemployment is much heavier among the younger members of the labour force than among the more mature workers. As Table 26 reveals, the rates for people under twenty years of age are more than double the overall rates, and although the rates for people in their early twenties are somewhat lower they are still significantly greater than those for people over twenty-five (the data in Table 26 are obtained from the D.B.S. Labour Force Survey). The rates rise and fall with the changing level of unemployment but the relationships between the different groups do not change significantly. Lack of experience and training are undoubtedly important factors in explaining the higher rates for young people, and the application of formal or informal seniority regulations by employers in laying off workers is

probably of some importance, too. Different degrees of mobility may also be of significance for it is well known that young people are better able and more likely to change jobs voluntarily than their elders, with the result that at any given time a larger proportion may be out of work simply because they have left their old jobs and not yet taken new ones. In other words, the "frictional unemployment" to which we referred in Section 2 is greater for such people. However, we are inclined to place more stress on the lack of experience and training.

Table 26. Unemployment Rates by Age and Sex (Persons Without Jobs and Seeking Work as Percentage of the Civilian Labour Force)

Age Group	1950-1954 Average		1955-1959 Average		1960 Average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 20	6.9	4.0	11.9	5.5	15.6	8.5
20 - 24	4.9	1.8	8.5	2.5	11.4	3.1
25 - 44	2.5	1.3	4.6	1.8	6.1	2.3
45 - 64	2.6	1.1	4.5	1.6	6.1	2.0
65 and Over	2.6	—	4.0	—	3.8	—
All Ages	3.2	1.9	5.5	2.5	7.3	3.3

Note: The definition of unemployment on which these rates are based is the old D.B.S. Labour Force Survey definition, i.e. it excludes persons on temporary lay-off.

Table 26 also discloses the fact that the male rates are considerably higher than the female rates. In the main, this can be explained by reference to the much greater concentration of women in the service-producing industries, in the majority of which employment opportunities have been expanding both rapidly and in a smooth and orderly fashion (we have noted, for example, that almost all of the increase in the female labour force in the last decade went into these industries). To some extent it may also be attributable to the not unlikely tendency for married women who are out of work to report themselves as housewives rather than as people who are looking for jobs.

We have been discussing the unemployment *rates*—the proportions of the labour force who are out of work in the various groups. Now let us examine the *distribution* of total unemployment among men and women and among the different age categories as it is presented in Table 27 (the data in this table are also obtained from the D.B.S. Labour Force Survey). The fact that over the last decade the rates for the various groups have moved up and down more or less in unison has meant that the distribution has remained surprisingly constant. In spite of substantial changes in the level of aggregate unemployment, men have persistently accounted for 86 or 87 percent of the total, and women for 13 or 14 percent; young men and women under twenty-five have persistently accounted for about 36 to 38 percent of the total, and people twenty-five and over for about 62 to 64 percent. In terms of its age and sex composition unemployment is virtually the same now as it was five or ten years ago—only in size has it changed.

The relationship between age and unemployment is striking, but even more striking is the relationship between education and unemployment. This relationship is reflected clearly in two sets of data, one obtained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a special survey of persons without jobs made in February, 1960, and the other obtained from the special Senate

Table 27. The Percentage Distribution of Unemployment (Persons Without Jobs and Seeking Work) by Age and Sex

	1950-1954 Average	1955-1959 Average	1960 Average
Men:	%	%	%
Under 20	15	14	14
20 - 24	15	15	15
25 - 44	33	34	34
45 - 64	20	21	22
65 and Over	3	3	2
ALL Ages	86	87	87
Women:			
Under 20	5	5	5
20 - 24	3	2	2
25 - 44	4	4	4
45 - 64	2	2	2
65 and Over	—	—	—
ALL Ages	14	13	13
Total	100	100	100

Note: The definition of unemployment on which these distributions are based is the old D.B.S. Labour Force Survey definition, i.e. it excludes pesons on temporary lay-off.

Survey. The results of these surveys have served to demonstrate in a dramatic way that inadequate education is a serious handicap in today's labour market. The D.B.S. survey revealed, for example, that the unemployment rate for people who did not complete primary school was more than double the rate for people who completed primary school but did not complete secondary school, and six times the rate for people who completed secondary school. Of course, these results were derived from a single survey taken at a time when seasonal unemployment was at its worst. However, there can be little doubt that the situation which they reflect is one which persists from one season to another and from one year to another. People who leave school at an early age, either voluntarily or out of necessity, can look forward all too frequently to recurrent periods of unemployment, insecurity, and personal distress. They are very likely to be at the mercy of the changing economic winds throughout the whole of their working lives.

Table 28. Unemployment Rates by Level of Education (Persons without Jobs and Seeking Work as Percentage of the Civilian Labour Force): Week Ending Feb. 20, 1960

Persons who did not complete primary school	19%
Persons who completed primary school but did not complete secondary school	8%
Persons who completed secondary school	3%
All Persons	9%

Note: The definition of unemployment on which these rates are based is the old D.B.S. Labour Force Survey definition, i.e. it excludes persons on temporary lay-off.

The Senate Survey adds further support to this view. It reveals, for instance, that out of about 225,500 male registrants for employment at National Employment Service offices across Canada last September, an estimated 55 percent did not have even one year of secondary school education and 28 percent had failed even to complete primary school. Only 16 percent of the total had finished secondary school (as a matter of fact, owing to the possibility of some misunderstanding of the question on education this figure probably errs on the high side so that the proportion who finished secondary school is likely to be smaller). The record for female registrants was somewhat better, but even here more than a third of the total had failed to progress beyond primary school.

Table 29. Registrants at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Educational Level: September, 1960 (Senate Survey)

	Men	Women	Total
Some primary school or less	63,900	17,600	81,500
Finished primary school	59,500	21,400	80,900
Some high school	66,500	48,700	115,200
Finished high school or better	35,600	26,100	61,700
Total	225,500	113,800	339,300

The evidence with regard to the relationship between unemployment and technical skill is equally significant. As part of the Senate Survey, respondents were asked whether or not they were "technically trained or qualified for some trade or special occupation". The results were practically identical for men and women. About two-fifths indicated that they had no special training, and roughly another third reported that they were only partially trained. In other words, over 70 percent reported that they were not fully trained in any way.

Table 30. Registrants at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Technical Training or Special Qualifications: September, 1960 (Senate Survey)

	Men	Women	Total
None	88,900	46,400	135,300
Partially Trained	72,600	36,600	109,200
Completely Trained	64,000	30,800	94,800
Total	225,500	113,800	339,300

The proportions for young people were much higher. About 94 percent of the men and 82 percent of the women registrants under twenty years of age considered that they were not completely trained. This, together with the fact that many of these young people were further handicapped by inadequate general education, is at the same time revealing and disturbing. As Dr. James has remarked, "It seems apparent that the competitive ability of these groups to qualify for jobs under present conditions is definitely limited". Indeed, the young people themselves are very often well aware of their handicaps. When asked what would help them most to find work or get a better job, a very large proportion replied that more general education or more technical skill or training would be of greatest assistance.

The significance of the heavy incidence of unemployment among the unskilled and inadequately educated has recently received much attention in public discussions, and rightly so. Many of the briefs presented to our committee have stressed this aspect of the problem. The Canadian Welfare Council, for example, has observed that "One of the most critical aspects of Canada's manpower problem is the persistent imbalance between the levels and type of education of young people leaving school and the occupational requirements and career possibilities of an urban and industrial society". It has further remarked that "A critical problem which will face Canada during the next decade or more is the inadequacy or obsolescence of a large part of her labour force in the face of a rapidly advancing technology". The Canadian Association for Adult Education has expressed similar concern, and Dr. W. D. Wood, Director of the Industrial Relations Centre at Queen's University, has stated that "With regard to unemployment amongst young people and those workers who are lacking in particular skills and basic education, I am frankly very concerned at the likelihood of continued and persistent structural unemployment among these groups on account of technological change and the associated problems of occupational adjustments". These, and other organizations or individuals, have assisted us by making specific suggestions as to measures which might be taken to cope with this problem, and we have found these suggestions most helpful in forming our recommendations.

Measures for educating or re-educating, training or re-training the labour force in order to obtain the best fit between workers' skills and changing job requirements deserve the greatest attention. We have emphasized this in our discussions and we wish to emphasize it in our report. We would be doing a disservice, though, were we to leave the impression that such measures can provide a quick and complete cure for the present unemployment situation. For the long run they are very important, not only as a means of reducing unemployment but as a means of developing a more skillful, more efficient, and more productive labour force generally. But they take time to institute and perhaps many years before they become fully effective. If the problem confronting us today is to be solved such measures must be accompanied by others aimed more directly at the basic economic difficulties which we have discussed in previous sections. In combating unemployment it is essential to maintain proper perspective and a proper balance between longer-run and shorter-run measures, and this we have tried to do in drawing up our recommendations.

We have discussed the problem of unemployment among younger workers. Now let us consider the case of the older worker. As Table 26 indicates, the unemployment rates are not very high for men sixty-five years of age and over. They are less than the average for the male labour force as a whole, and, at least in recent years, they appear to be less than the rates for men between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five. To some extent, though, this may reflect a problem of measurement, for just as married women who are out of work may tend to report themselves as housewives rather than persons looking for jobs, older men may tend to report themselves as retired when in fact they still have some interest in obtaining employment. Indeed, the problem of measurement is particularly difficult because an older person may have an attachment to the labour force which is quite uncertain even in his own mind. Of an estimated 23,300 men sixty-five and over among the people covered by the Senate Survey last September, it appears that only about 13,600 or 58 percent worked regularly (compared with 91 percent for all male registrants), and that the others either did not usually work at all or else that they

worked only occasionally or at certain times of the year. Further evidence of the tenuous nature of the attachment which many people in this age group have to the labour force is provided by the fact that a very large proportion —almost half—indicated that they were interested in obtaining either part-time or temporary work rather than a full-time job.

Table 31. Male Registrants at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Usual Activity: September, 1960 (Senate Survey)

	All Male Registrants		Male Registrants 65 and Over	
	No.	%	No.	%
Work Regularly	205,300	91.1	13,600	58.3
Work Occasionally or at Certain Times of Year	10,000	4.4	3,600	15.5
Non-Workers	10,200	4.5	6,100	26.2
Total	225,500	100.0	23,300	100.0

It is common knowledge that older people are very often at a disadvantage in applying for work because of their age and possibly because of infirmity, pension regulations, and so on. In addition, the Senate Survey has drawn attention to the prevalence of another problem: the problem of inadequate training. Two-thirds of the older male registrants (sixty-five and over) stated that they were not completely trained or qualified for any trade or occupation, and almost half indicated that they had no technical training or qualifications of any kind. As Table 32 reveals, the proportion without complete training is not significantly higher than the corresponding proportion for male registrants as a whole. However, among older workers the problem may be particularly serious for the acquisition of new skills is rarely a practical possibility for a person of advanced age.

All in all, the older worker, like the young and inexperienced member of the labour force, is often confronted with serious difficulties in finding employment, and these difficulties become particularly acute in a period when jobs and job requirements are changing rapidly, as they have been in Canada

Table 32. Male Registrants at N.E.S. Offices, Classified by Technical Training or Special Qualifications: September, 1960 (Senate Survey)

	All Male Registrants		Male Registrants 65 and Over	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	88,900	39.4	10,800	46.4
Partially Trained	72,600	32.2	4,900	21.0
Completely Trained	64,000	28.4	7,600	32.6
Total	225,500	100.0	23,300	100.0

since the war. Quite obviously the older man is much less adaptable to changing conditions than the younger one. Of course, for some the desire for work arises from the desire to remain active or to supplement pension income after retirement from previous employment, and often other members of the household will be working and bringing in income. Whether a man needs to work is a question which cannot be answered with any degree of objectivity for the

definition of "need" varies from person to person and generation to generation. Nevertheless, it is instructive to note first that two-thirds of the sixty-five-and-over registrants in the Senate Survey reported that they considered it necessary to work in order to support themselves or their families, and second that three-quarters reported that they were either living alone or with family members of whom none was working. It can hardly be doubted that for many of these the inability to find work was a personal disaster.

The Senate Survey has also thrown some light on the unemployment situation among recent immigrants (people who had come to Canada within five years preceding the survey). As Dr. James has pointed out, the immigrant registrant group is quite similar in a number of respects to the non-immigrant group. Although no precise comparison is possible, the survey suggests that the unemployment rate among immigrants is probably not very far from the rate for the population as a whole. The distribution by place of work (office, mine, farm, etc.) appears also to be not much different, and the same is true of the distribution according to the number of months since last regular employment. The survey did reveal one important difference, though, the difference between the average levels of technical skill or training. A significantly higher proportion of the immigrants regarded themselves as completely technically trained or qualified for some special occupation—among men the proportion was 44 percent compared to 27 percent for non-immigrants. Probably this difference should be attributed more to the higher average level of skill in the immigrant labour force as a whole rather than to any other factor, so that while it is interesting it is perhaps not surprising. At any rate, we are more inclined to emphasize the apparent similarities between the immigrant and non-immigrant groups because these suggest that although some of the newcomers may have faced initial difficulties in establishing themselves in the new country, the rate of unemployment among immigrants as a group does not appear to be out of line with the rate for the labour force as a whole.

We must remark on one other matter before concluding this section, and that is the difference between the Senate Survey of registrants and the D.B.S. Labour Force Survey with respect to married women. More specifically, we must comment on the much higher proportion that married women form of total registrants because we feel that this reflects some features of the unemployment insurance system which merit attention.

The Senate Survey of last September indicated that there were some 76,200 married women among the registrants across Canada, the great majority of these women being claimants for insurance benefits as well as applicants for employment. At approximately the same date, the D.B.S. Labour Force Survey reported only 15,000 married women among the unemployed. Clearly, a large percentage of the 76,200 must fall into the class of what Dr. Ostry has termed "schizoid respondents"—people who report to the National Employment Service that they are capable of work, available for work, and unable to find suitable work, and who then turn about and report to the D.B.S. enumerators that they are not unemployed. The rather tenuous attachment to the labour force of many of the 76,200 can be inferred from the fact that only two-fifths indicated that it was necessary for them to have a job, and it can be further inferred from the fact that almost four-fifths reported that their husbands were working full-time. Moreover, it is particularly interesting to note that 21,800 of the 76,200 had been married in 1959, or in 1960 up to the date of the survey, whereas only 11,500 had been married within the full two-year period 1957-58. The implication of this sharp

contrast is inescapable: a significant proportion of the more recently married group were actually withdrawing from the labour market in order to keep house or bear children, and had little or no immediate interest in obtaining employment.

There are undoubtedly other groups in the population whose contributions to the total numbers of registrants and unemployment insurance claimants are out of proportion to the strength of their attachments to the labour force. There is evidence to suggest that this is true of some men in the older age groups in which voluntary retirement and inability to find a job are not readily distinguishable. However, it is among married women that the situation is most conspicuous. In the above analysis there is much evidence to suggest that many of the married women who present themselves at the offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission have only an intermittent, temporary, or tenuous attachment to the labour force. In view of the purposes for which the insurance system was designed, and in view of the very heavy drain on the fund caused by the recent high levels of unemployment, the presence of a large number of such people on the benefit rolls is a matter of more than passing concern. There can be no question about the right of such persons to work or to seek work when it suits them, but there is a real question as to whether the present provisions of the unemployment insurance system are appropriate in these cases.

16. The Geographic Distribution of Unemployment

We have noted earlier that the upward drift of the rate of unemployment over the last decade is observable in every region of the country. Nevertheless, it is obvious that some regions have been hit much more heavily than others, and indeed that some have persistently been faced with unemployment rates well above the national average even during the most prosperous years of the postwar period. It is obvious also that over the years particular municipalities have fared quite differently in the unemployment which they have experienced. It is to the question of the geographic incidence of unemployment that we now direct our attention.

Let us consider first the broad regions. In Table 1 we have recorded for the periods 1950-54, 1955-59, and 1960 the average unemployment rates in each region—the proportions that unemployment represented of the total labour force. The Atlantic Provinces have persistently exhibited the highest rates and Quebec has been not far behind. The British Columbia rates have also tended to lie above the national average throughout much of the last decade. Ontario has persistently displayed a low rate and the Prairies an even lower one. The low Prairie rate is attributable in part to the importance of agriculture and the fact that self-employed farmers and members of farm families are virtually excluded from the unemployment figures, but even when allowance is made for this it still remains the lowest of the five.

These are very broad regions, though. Alberta differs markedly from Saskatchewan, and Newfoundland from New Brunswick. Even within provinces the geographic variations are considerable. Professor Judek in the report which he presented to the committee has taken as his units the 110 "labour market areas" defined by the Department of Labour and comprising in each case one or more of the areas administered by the local offices of the National Employment Service. Within each market area he has analyzed data pertaining to registrants at the N.E.S. offices and on this basis he has desig-

nated certain areas as areas of persistent labour surplus. As he has noted, "The labour surplus market areas were identified only when they showed a significant proportion of the paid workers out of work over a period longer than the interval between one recession and another". The 110 market areas are separated into four groups—metropolitan, major industrial, major agricultural, and minor—depending on their size and labour force characteristics, and in deciding whether or not an area was a "labour surplus" area Professor Judek considered it appropriate to use different criteria in different groups. The criteria actually used are set out in his report and we shall not describe them in detail here. In very general terms, though, labour surplus areas were defined as those in which throughout the period 1953-59 the ratios of N.E.S registrants to the estimated numbers of paid workers in the areas were persistently and substantially above the national ratios for areas of similar size and degree of industrialization.

The areas selected are listed in Table 33. The most striking feature of the list is the high concentration of areas in the Atlantic Provinces and Quebec. Fifteen of the eighteen areas are in these two regions and only two in Ontario, one in British Columbia, and none in the Prairie Provinces. It is true that the statistics which Professor Judek has been obliged to use in his study are the operational statistics of the National Employment Service and, as we have already noted, and as he has pointed out, these leave something to be desired as measures of unemployment. However, their deficiencies are minimized in this instance because they have been used primarily for the purpose of comparing situations in different areas and not as absolute measures of the numbers of people out of work. That is to say, the local ratios of N.E.S. registrants to paid workers have been compared with each other and with the corresponding national averages so that in so far as the statistics are uniformly deficient in all areas the relative positions of the ratios are not affected. The ratios may be too high or too low but if the effect is as great in one area as in another this is not a serious problem. Even allowing that the deficiencies are likely to affect in some degree the calculations for some areas more than others, it is nevertheless abundantly clear that there is a very high concentration of labour surplus areas in the Atlantic Provinces and in certain parts of Quebec. These regions have accounted for a very large proportion of chronic local unemployment in Canada. Their situations undoubtedly have been aggravated in recent times, but through good times and bad times alike the unemployment levels in these areas have exceeded the national average over a period of many years.

Chronic local or regional unemployment is related in some cases to circumstances peculiar to the areas affected. Winter weather is a factor in certain parts of Canada, particularly the Atlantic Provinces and parts of Quebec. Many of the industries in these areas are among those which are most seriously affected by climatic conditions, and this contributes greatly to the high levels of unemployment which the areas experience each winter (we shall comment in more detail on this subject in the next section). Vancouver is affected by the annual influx of seasonally unemployed workers from other areas. Problems of transportation costs, limitations of population and market size, and so on, have impeded the ability of the Atlantic Provinces to attract new industries. The relocation of a large manufacturing concern and some of its major suppliers has contributed to the problem in the Windsor area, and the introduction of labour-saving production methods in the automotive industry has also had an impact. However, it is well known that other factors have played an important role, too—factors which do not originate in the

Table 33. Labour surplus market areas: type, region, and ratio of N.E.S. registrations to paid workers

Type of Area		Name of Area	Region in Which Area is Located	Average Monthly Registrations as Percentage of Estimated Paid Workers 1953-1959 Calendar Year	Summer (May-Oct.)	Winter (Nov.-Apr.)
I. Metropolitan	(1)	1. Windsor-Leamington	Ontario	11.5	10.9	12.8
		2. Vancouver-New Westminster-Mission City	British Columbia	11.6	8.4	15.1
		3. St. John's	Atlantic Region	15.3	7.7	23.9
		National Average		8.5	6.0	11.4
II. Major Industrial	(2)	4. Corner Brook	Atlantic	15.6	9.8	23.0
		5. Shawinigan Falls	Quebec	14.7	9.4	20.6
		6. Lac St. Jean	Quebec	14.7	9.1	20.6
		7. Rouyn-Val d'Or	Quebec	11.7	9.1	15.0
		8. New Glasgow	Atlantic	14.6	9.0	21.3
		9. Cornwall	Ontario	11.9	8.6	15.8
		National Average		10.1	7.0	13.7
III. Major Agricultural	(3)	10. Thetford-Megantic-St. Georges	Quebec	15.6	9.3	22.5
		11. Riviere du Loup	Quebec	19.0	8.5	30.5
		National Average		9.2	4.9	14.0
IV. Minor	(4)	12. St. Stephen	Quebec	18.6	11.4	26.2
		13. Campbellton	Atlantic	19.4	11.1	28.3
		14. Gaspe	Quebec	25.2	10.7	41.3
		15. Newcastle	Atlantic	19.2	10.7	28.9
		16. Rimouski	Quebec	21.9	10.4	33.7
		17. Bathurst	Atlantic	25.8	9.5	43.9
		18. Montmagny	Quebec	16.5	9.0	24.9
		National Average		11.4	5.8	17.0

(1) Areas that have labour force of 75,000 or more.

(2) Areas that have labour force of 25,000-75,000 of which 60 percent or more are engaged in non-agricultural activity.

(3) Areas that have labour force of 25,000-75,000 of which 40 percent or more are engaged in agriculture.

(4) Areas that have labour force of 10,000-25,000.

areas affected but whose impact is felt most heavily in these areas because of the types of industries which are located there. The decline of the Maritime coal mining industry is an obvious case in point, reflecting, as it does, the growth of other fuel-producing industries and the well known shifts in patterns of residential and industrial energy consumption. The coal mining areas have suffered by virtue of circumstances completely beyond their control, and in this sense their difficulties can be regarded as national or even international in origin. A similar point can be made with respect to the textile-producing centres of Quebec, it being a matter of common knowledge that these centres have been hard hit by competition from foreign imports, particularly imports from countries in which wage costs are considerably lower than in Canada.

This is not to suggest that technological change and the provision of cheaper goods by foreign suppliers are without benefit. Their benefits are obvious. Nevertheless, it must be recognized that they sometimes create serious problems for particular industries and, in so far as these industries are geographically concentrated rather than spread uniformly across the country, the problems may manifest themselves in particular areas. In other words, while the benefits of technological advance and cheaper imports may be widely distributed the unfavourable effects may be geographically confined.

It is a characteristic of chronic local unemployment, widely recognized, and quite clear from Professor Judek's study, that it is most likely to occur in areas which are heavily dependent on single industries, e.g. coal, textiles, and automotive manufacturing. The area which is industrially diversified is more likely to enjoy a stable pattern of employment in the long-run, particularly in a period such as the one which we have known since the end of World War II when the economy has been subject to the effects of rapid technological development and widespread structural change. In such a period it is inevitable that some of the older industries must give way to newer ones. This is a characteristic of a dynamic economy and one which can not be avoided if a nation aspires to a rising standard of living and an expanding volume of production. Inevitably, though, some areas will be adversely affected unless they have an industrial base sufficiently broad that the decline in the older industries are offset by the growth of new ones.

The Atlantic provinces, parts of Quebec, and a few other areas listed in Table 33 have persistently exhibited rates of unemployment which are substantially above the national average. This has been true in good times and bad times alike over a period of many years, so that although the problems in these areas undoubtedly have been aggravated in the more recent period of slower national economic growth they are not peculiar to this period, as are many of the other problems with which we have been concerned in this report.

17. The Problem of Seasonal Unemployment

Seasonal unemployment, like the chronic local and regional unemployment which we have just discussed, is a phenomenon which is not directly related to the business cycle or to the longer-run problems discussed in this report. It is a phenomenon which persists through periods both of prosperity and of recession, and which is almost as predictable as the rotation of the seasons whence it arises.

There can be no doubt that the Canadian climate is an expensive one in which to operate. As the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour has observed in a report to the committee, "One major characteristic—and indeed a major problem of an economy operating in the far northern hemisphere—is that of sharply changing climatic conditions from one season to another and especially the severity of the winter. This is a major problem in Canada because our climatic conditions diminish total economic activities and induce extra overhead costs. The most serious cost factor stems from the fact that some industries gear their capacity operation to a few short summer months and then operate well below this level in winter. This means that much costly equipment either lies entirely idle or is only partly used in winter, which in turn means enforced idleness on the part of a great many workers employed in such industries."

The first quarter of the year is invariably the time of maximum average unemployment, the third quarter is invariably the time of minimum average unemployment, and as Table 34 reveals, the variation from one extreme to the other is always considerable. Of course, in any particular year the variation may reflect the changing phases of the business cycle as well as purely seasonal influences; it may be greater or smaller depending on whether the period is one of general economic expansion or general economic contraction. Taking the 1953-60 period as a whole, though, the average first-quarter rate was more than double the average third-quarter rate, and this provides a reasonably good indication of the magnitude of the seasonal problem. On this basis, if the employment rate could somehow be maintained at its third-quarter level throughout the whole of the year, then winter unemployment could be cut roughly in half. The idea of such a drastic reduction may be regarded as a product of wishful thinking, at least for the foreseeable future,

Table 34. Comparison of First-Quarter, Third-Quarter, and Annual Average National Employment Rates: 1953-1960

	Proportion of Labour Force Unemployed			
	Annual Average	1st Quarter Average	3rd Quarter Average	Difference Between 1st and 3rd Quarters
	%	%	%	Percentage Points
1953	3.0	4.3	1.9	2.4
1954	4.6	6.2	3.3	2.9
1955	4.4	7.4	2.6	4.8
1956	3.4	5.8	1.9	3.9
1957	4.6	6.1	3.2	2.9
1958	7.1	10.1	4.8	5.3
1959	6.0	9.3	3.8	5.5
1960	7.0	9.4	5.1	4.3
Average, 1953-60	5.0	7.3	3.3	4.0

but it does serve to indicate that if effective measures to reduce seasonal unemployment can be found and implemented the rewards may be very great indeed in terms of the utilization of wasted manpower and the recovery of lost output.

The term "seasonal disemployment" has been used to describe the annual reduction of employment in different industries and throughout the economy

generally. It is a term which should not be equated with "seasonal unemployment", for a person who is "disemployed" may not become "unemployed". He may leave the labour market instead, and it is clear that many people do leave, only to return in another season. In particular, this is true of people in agriculture of whom a not insignificant number drop out of the labour market when they are no longer needed on the farms. Others, of course, seek off-season work in logging, construction, and so on, and to the extent that they are unsuccessful in finding jobs the seasonal disemployment of agriculture may be reflected in seasonal unemployment in these other industries. However, it is apparent that because of the withdrawals from the labour market, agriculture contributes far less to the official statistics of unemployment than one might infer from the wide swings of employment in this major sector of the economy.

By and large, though, and with this important exception, disemployment is a reasonably reliable measure of the degree to which various industries contribute to seasonal unemployment. From summer to winter there is a reduction in employment of roughly 300 thousand in the non-agricultural sector of the economy whereas there is a decline of only about 50 thousand in the non-agricultural labour force. In other words, each winter some 250 thousand non-farm workers find that they have lost their jobs and remain in the labour market to look for other jobs (this figure represents the situation at a given time; throughout the winter the actual composition of the group is constantly changing as some people find work or withdraw from the labour market and are replaced by other people).

In general, industries in which outdoor activities predominate are the most severely affected by the changing of the seasons. In particular, the pronounced seasonality of construction is a factor of the greatest importance. Employment in the construction industry averages only about 8 percent of total non-agricultural employment in Canada over the course of a year, but it has been estimated by the Department of Labour that workers released by this industry account for 40 percent or more of all persons who are unemployed for seasonal reasons at mid-winter. Forestry is also notoriously seasonal—even more so than construction—although its pattern of late fall or early winter peaks and spring troughs sets it a little apart from other industries. However, forestry accounts for only 2 percent of total non-agricultural employment, and while its fluctuations are of great importance in some areas they are fortunately of less importance when one considers the country as a whole. Fishing is another seasonal industry, extremely important in some areas, but again only a very small employer in relation to total non-agricultural employment across Canada. Moreover, it is apparent that some people in this industry, like some people in agriculture, simply withdraw from the labour market during the off-season. In other major industrial groups the seasonal swings are much less pronounced, and in some, such as finance, they are virtually non-existent. Manufacturing, which accounts, on the average, for about 28 percent of non-agricultural employment, makes a much smaller proportionate contribution to seasonality and in fact, must be regarded as an improtant source of stability. This is certainly not true of some types of manufacturing—the processing of fruit, vegetables, or fish, and the manufacturing of wood products, for example—but it is true of manufacturing taken as a whole.

Some of these points stand out in Charts 11 and 12, which are reproduced from the report on seasonal unemployment presented to the committee

Chart 11

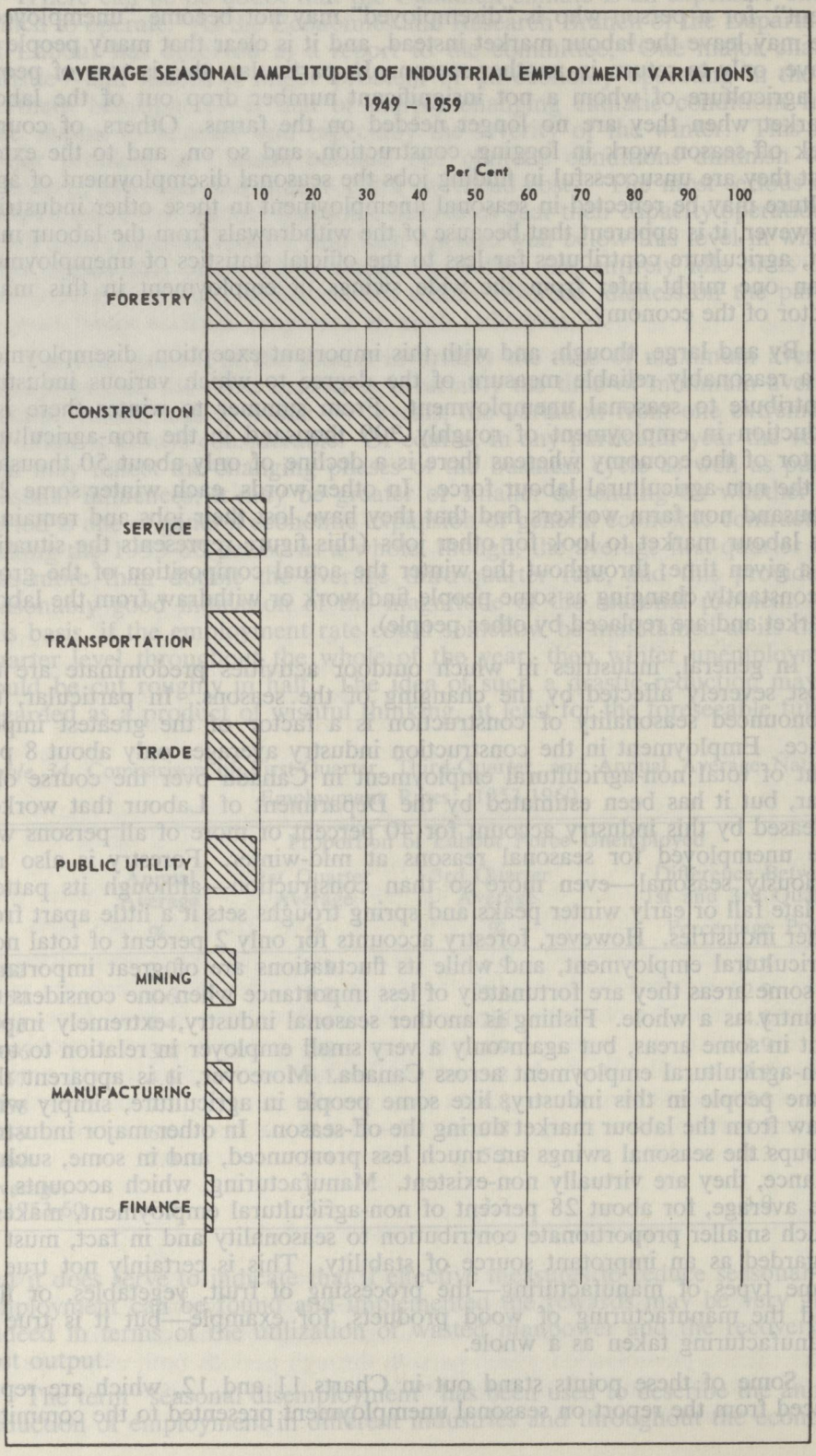
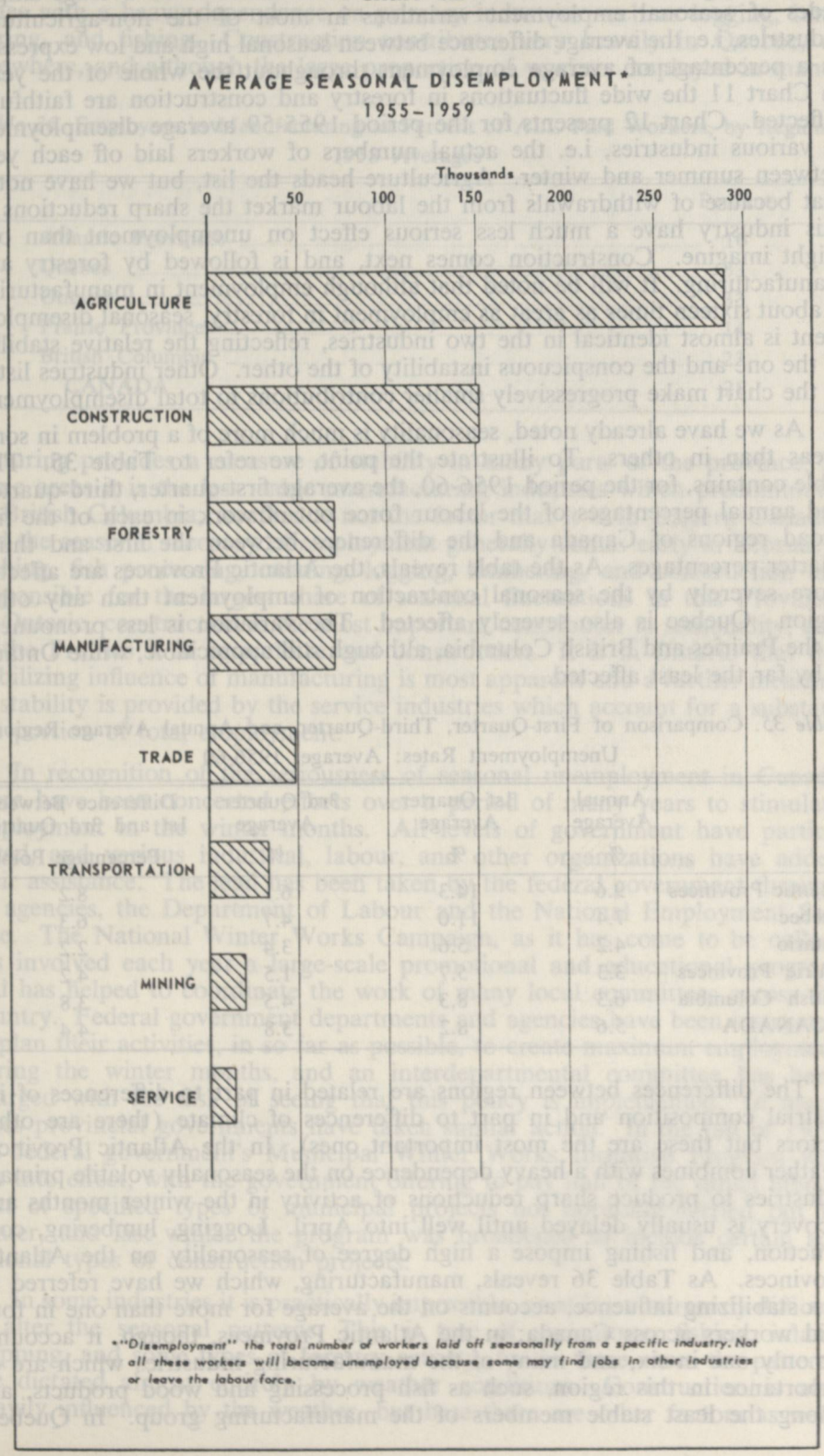

AVERAGE SEASONAL AMPLITUDES OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT VARIATIONS
1949 – 1959
Per Cent
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
FORESTRY
CONSTRUCTION
SERVICE
TRANSPORTATION
TRADE
PUBLIC UTILITY
MINING
MANUFACTURING
FINANCE

Chart 12



*"Disemployment" the total number of workers laid off seasonally from a specific industry. Not all these workers will become unemployed because some may find jobs in other industries or leave the labour force.

by the Department of Labour. Chart 11 records the 1949-59 average amplitudes of seasonal employment variations in most of the non-agricultural industries, i.e. the average difference between seasonal high and low expressed as a percentage of average employment throughout the whole of the year. In Chart 11 the wide fluctuations in forestry and construction are faithfully reflected. Chart 12 presents for the period 1955-59 average disemployment in various industries, i.e. the actual numbers of workers laid off each year between summer and winter. Agriculture heads the list, but we have noted that because of withdrawals from the labour market the sharp reductions in this industry have a much less serious effect on unemployment than one might imagine. Construction comes next, and is followed by forestry and manufacturing. It will be noted that although employment in manufacturing is about sixteen times as great as employment in forestry, seasonal disemployment is almost identical in the two industries, reflecting the relative stability of the one and the conspicuous instability of the other. Other industries listed in the chart make progressively smaller contributions to total disemployment.

As we have already noted, seasonality is much more of a problem in some areas than in others. To illustrate the point, we refer to Table 35. This table contains, for the period 1956-60, the average first-quarter, third-quarter, and annual percentages of the labour force out of work in each of the five broad regions of Canada and the differences between the first and third-quarter percentages. As the table reveals, the Atlantic Provinces are affected more severely by the seasonal contraction of employment than any other region. Quebec is also severely affected. The variation is less pronounced in the Prairies and British Columbia, although still appreciable, while Ontario is by far the least affected.

Table 35. Comparison of First-Quarter, Third-Quarter, and Annual Average Regional Unemployment Rates: Average, 1956-60

	Annual Average	1st Quarter Average	3rd Quarter Average	Difference Between 1st and 3rd Quarters
	%	%	%	Percentage Points
Atlantic Provinces	9.6	14.3	6.1	8.2
Quebec	7.4	11.0	4.7	6.3
Ontario	4.2	5.6	3.4	2.2
Prairie Provinces	3.3	5.7	1.5	4.2
British Columbia	6.3	8.3	4.5	3.8
CANADA	5.6	8.2	3.8	4.4

The differences between regions are related in part to differences of industrial composition and in part to differences of climate (there are other factors but these are the most important ones). In the Atlantic Provinces weather combines with a heavy dependence on the seasonally volatile primary industries to produce sharp reductions of activity in the winter months and recovery is usually delayed until well into April. Logging, lumbering, construction, and fishing impose a high degree of seasonality on the Atlantic Provinces. As Table 36 reveals, manufacturing, which we have referred to as a stabilizing influence, accounts on the average for more than one in four paid workers across Canada; in the Atlantic Provinces, though, it accounts for only one in six, and many of the manufacturing industries which are of importance in this region, such as fish processing and wood products, are among the least stable members of the manufacturing group. In Quebec,

winter weather is also a serious problem in some areas where again it combines with a heavy dependence on primary industries such as logging, lumbering, and fishing. Construction contributes very heavily in Quebec, as elsewhere, and although the large proportion of workers employed in manu-

Table 36. Employees in Manufacturing as Percent of ALL Paid Workers, by Regions: 1958 Averages

	Percent
Atlantic Provinces	16
Quebec	33
Ontario	33
Prairie Provinces	14
British Columbia	23
CANADA	28

facturing provides a measure of stability in many parts of the province, in some areas it is the less stable manufacturing industries which predominate. In British Columbia, weather is not the factor that it is in Eastern Canada, and the seasonal recovery of employment generally comes early in February. Fishing, fish processing, canning, logging, lumbering, and construction are responsible for the largest share of seasonal fluctuations in this Province. In Ontario, construction is the most important contributor to seasonality, and in the Prairies it is agriculture and construction. It is in Ontario that the stabilizing influence of manufacturing is most apparent and a further measure of stability is provided by the service industries which account for a substantial portion of total employment.

In recognition of the seriousness of seasonal unemployment in Canada there have been concerted efforts over a period of many years to stimulate employment in the winter months. All levels of government have participated, and various industrial, labour, and other organizations have added their assistance. The lead has been taken by the federal government through its agencies, the Department of Labour and the National Employment Service. The National Winter Works Campaign, as it has come to be called, has involved each year a large-scale promotional and educational program and has helped to coordinate the work of many local committees across the country. Federal government departments and agencies have been instructed to plan their activities, in so far as possible, to create maximum employment during the winter months, and an interdepartmental committee has been charged with the task of seeing that this policy is implemented. In many cases provincial governments have taken similar action. In the fall of 1958 the federal government's Municipal Winter Works Incentive Program was put into effect, with the government offering to pay half of the direct labour cost of specified types of municipal projects not normally carried out in winter, and last winter the program was broadened to include certain additional types of construction projects.

In some industries it is practically impossible, or at least extremely difficult to alter the seasonal patterns. This is true of agriculture, fishing, inland shipping, and some types of forestry activity, for in these cases the patterns are dictated almost entirely by weather conditions. Construction is also heavily influenced by the weather, but here there are other factors as well,

factors which are subject in greater or lesser degree to human control, and accordingly it is here that the greatest emphasis has been placed in attempts to stimulate winter employment. As we have noted, construction is a large employer, particularly of unskilled labour, and one which contributes very heavily to seasonal unemployment, so that any substantial increase in winter activity in this industry must certainly have a considerable effect on job opportunities throughout the economy.

The efforts which have been taken to date to combat seasonal unemployment must be highly commended and strongly encouraged. It is clear, though, that we still have a long way to go. Reference is made to Table 37 in which are presented, for the years 1953 to 1960, measures of the effect of seasonality on the level of employment in all non-agricultural industries combined, and in the construction industry. These measures represent approximately the degree to which employment in the first and third quarters of each year was above or below annual average employment, after making due allowances for non-seasonal movements associated with the changing phases of the business cycle and other factors. They represent, approximately, the pure effects of seasonality. It is evident from the table that the impact of seasonality on total non-agricultural employment has not been reduced appreciably in recent years, and if one looks at the period since 1953 there has, in fact, been some increase. In construction there has been no very significant change over the period, and certainly no reduction in recent years.

Table 37. Percentage Differences Between Actual Employment Figures and Employment Figures with Seasonal Variations Eliminated: First and Third Quarters, 1953-1960

	All Non-Agricultural Industries		Construction	
	1st Quarter	3rd Quarter	1st Quarter	3rd Quarter
	%	%	%	%
1953	—2.8	2.0	—22.0	15.8
1954	—2.9	2.2	—21.5	15.2
1955	—3.3	2.2	—19.9	15.5
1956	—3.3	2.3	—20.9	15.4
1957	—3.7	2.5	—20.5	16.7
1958	—4.1	2.7	—22.6	16.2
1959	—3.8	2.9	—22.1	18.6
1960	—3.8	2.7	—22.9	17.2

This is not to suggest that the actions which have been taken to reduce seasonal unemployment have had no effect. It seems probable that in their absence the problem would have become considerably more serious in the past few years. The point which we wish to make is simply that more—much more—remains to be done. Through imaginative and well-directed promotional, educational, and incentive programs a good beginning has been made. But it is only a beginning if the problem is to be solved satisfactorily.

No. 74

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 26th June, 1961

8 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Beaubien (Provencher),	Courtemanche,	Hugessen,	Roebuck,
Blais,	Dessureault,	Irvine,	Smith (Kamloops),
Blois,	Drouin,	Kinley,	Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Bois,	Dupuis,	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Boucher,	Gershaw,	Lefrançois,	Taylor (Norfolk),
Brooks,	Gladstone,	Macdonald (Brantford),	Thorvaldson,
Brunt,	Golding,	Macdonald (Cape Breton),	Turgeon,
Buchanan,	Gouin,	Pearson,	Veniot,
Burchill,	Haig,	Pouliot,	Vien,
Choquette,	Hayden,	Quart,	White,
Connolly (Ottawa West),	Higgins,	Robertson,	Woodrow.
	Hnatyshyn,		
	Horner,		

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Brunt laid on the Table, the following:—

Financial Statement on the Operations of the *Veterans Insurance Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 20 of the said Act, Chapter 279, R.S. 1952.

Financial Statement on the Operations of *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 17 of the said Act, Chapter 54 of the Statutes of 1920, as amended by the Statutes of 1951.

Statement of Expenditures and Financial Commitments made under the *Veterans' Land Act* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 42 of the said Act, Chapter 280, R.S. 1952.

Annual Report on Administration of the *Fisheries Improvement Loans Act*, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 12(2) of the said Act, Chapter 46 of the Statutes of 1955.

Annual Report on Administration of the *Veterans' Business and Professional Loans Act*, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 13 of the said Act, Chapter 278, R.S. 1952.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Brunt, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, for second reading of the Bill C-113, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Energy Board Act".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Report No. 377 from the Standing Committee on Divorce with respect to the petition of Corinne Ryder Nurse.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the following Bills be read the second time:—

Bill SD-341, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Louis Draper".

Bill SD-342, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Berthe Daigneault".

Bill SD-343, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stephen Beauchemin".

Bill SD-344, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Gabrielle Lise Chouinard".

Bill SD-345, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zar Boik".

Bill SD-346, intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Anthony Clifford Manning".

Bill SD-347, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Arron".

Bill SD-348, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Laflamme".

Bill SD-349, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Elizabeth Davies".

Bill SD-350, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Rae Murphy".

Bill SD-351, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Terry".

Bill SD-352, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Hastings".

Bill SD-353, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Paul Lapres".

Bill SD-354, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Christine Sweeney".

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

The Bills were then severally read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bills be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of the Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries".

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Vien, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Dupuis, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 27th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 27th June, 1961.

No. 1.

26th June—Third Reading of the following Bills:—

Bill SD-341, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Louis Draper".

Bill SD-342, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Berthe Daigneault".

Bill SD-343, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stephen Beauchemin".

Bill SD-344, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Gabrielle Lise Chouinard".

Bill SD-345, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zar Boik".

Bill SD-346, intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Anthony Clifford Manning".

Bill SD-347, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Arron".

Bill SD-348, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Laflamme".

Bill SD-349, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Elizabeth Davies".

Bill SD-350, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Rae Murphy".

Bill SD-351, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Terry".

Bill SD-352, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Hastings".

Bill SD-353, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Paul Lapres".

Bill SD-354, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Christine Sweeney".

—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 2.

15th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries".

—(*Honourable Senator Vien, P.C.*).

No. 3.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Tuesday, June 27, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.00 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	2.00 p.m.
	Wednesday, June 28, 1961.	
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.	11.00 a.m.
	Thursday, June 29, 1961.	
356–S	Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts	10.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 75

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 27th June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Beaubien (Provencher), Bishop, Blais, Blois, Bois, Boucher, Brooks, Brunt, Buchanan, Burchill, Choquette, Connolly (Ottawa West), Courtemanche, Croll, Dessureault, Drouin, Dupuis, Euler, Gershaw, Gladstone, Golding, Gouin, Haig, Hayden, Higgins, Hnatyshyn, Horner, Hugessen, Inman, Irvine, Kinley, Lambert, Lefrançois, Leonard, Macdonald (Brantford), Macdonald (Cape Breton), MacDonald, McGrand, McLean, Pearson, Pouliot, Quart, Robertson, Roebuck, Savoie, Smith (Kamloops), Smith (Queens-Shelburne), Stambaugh, Taylor (Norfolk), Taylor (Westmorland), Thorvaldson, Turgeon, Veniot, Vien, White, Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate a Report from the Civil Service Commission, as follows:—

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
CANADA

June 27, 1961.

To the Honourable the Members of the Senate:

The Civil Service Commission has the honour to submit the following report.

Since the last general revision of salaries the classes—

SECRETARY, LAW CLERK'S BRANCH, SENATE

CHIEF OF STATIONERY DIVISION, SENATE

are no longer in line with other comparable classes in the Service. In addition, as the result of an endeavour to reduce the number of salary maxima in the pay plan, unsatisfactory salary differentials have been established between the class

CHIEF OF PROTECTIVE SERVICE

and other classes in the structure of the division or unit.

A study has been made that now reveals that an adjustment in the salary of these classes is necessary in order to restore the relationship that existed before the revision and provide realistic salary differentials.

The Civil Service Commission, therefore, recommends that Order-in-Council P.C. 1960-3/1187 of August 31, 1960, which authorized a change in compensation for a number of classes, be amended by deleting all reference to the above classes and substituting therefor the following:

SECRETARY, LAW CLERK'S BRANCH, SENATE

From:	$4230	4380	4530	4680
To:	$4620	4800	4980	5160

CHIEF OF STATIONERY DIVISION, SENATE

From:	$4860	5010	5160	5310
To:	$5340	5520	5700	5880

CHIEF OF PROTECTIVE SERVICE

From:	$4350	4500	4650	4800
To:	$4860	5040	5220	5400

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed
MARK R. DROUIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Original signed
SAM HUGHES,
Chairman.

Original signed
RUTH E. ADDISON,
Commissioner.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Report from the Civil Service Commission be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts for consideration and report.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Fisheries Prices Support Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 7 of the *Fisheries Prices Support Act*, Chapter 120, R.S. 1952. (English text).

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-97, intituled: "An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the third time, on division.

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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", presented the following report:—

TUESDAY, June 27th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-33, intituled: "An Act to amend the Transport Act", presented the following report:—

TUESDAY, June 27th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-33, intituled: "An Act to amend the Transport Act", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bill:—

SD-355, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Corinne Ryder Nurse".

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading on Thursday next, 29th June, 1961.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the following Bills be read the third time:—

Bill SD-341, intituled: "An Act for the relief of George Louis Draper".

Bill SD-342, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Berthe Daigneault".

Bill SD-343, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Stephen Beauchemin".

Bill SD-344, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Marie Gabrielle Lise Chouinard".

Bill SD-345, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Zar Boik".

Bill SD-346, intituled: "An Act for the relief of John Anthony Clifford Manning".

Bill SD-347, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Pearl Arron".

Bill SD-348, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Laflamme".

Bill SD-349, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Dorothy Elizabeth Davies".
Bill SD-350, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Rae Murphy".
Bill SD-351, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Hazel May Terry".
Bill SD-352, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Therese Hastings".
Bill SD-353, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Paul Lapres".
Bill SD-354, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mary Christine Sweeney".

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

The Bills were then severally read the third time, on division.

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 Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, for second reading of the Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 28th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 28th June, 1961.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 2.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 3.

27th June—Second Reading of Bill SD-355, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Corinne Ryder Nurse".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, June 28, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.00 a.m.
356–S	Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.	11.00 a.m.
	Thursday, June 29, 1961.	
356–S	Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts	10.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 76

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 28th June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Beaubien (Provencher),	Dessureault,	Kinley,	Robertson,
Bishop,	Drouin,	Lambert,	Roebuck,
Blais,	Dupuis,	Lefrançois,	Savoie,
Blois,	Emerson,	Leonard,	Smith (Kamloops),
Bois,	Euler,	Macdonald (Brantford),	Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Boucher,	Gershaw,	Macdonald (Cape Breton),	Stambaugh,
Brunt,	Gladstone,	MacDonald,	Taylor (Norfolk),
Buchanan,	Golding,	McGrand,	Taylor (Westmorland),
Burchill,	Haig,	McKeen,	Thorvaldson,
Campbell,	Hayden,	McLean,	Turgeon,
Choquette,	Higgins,	Methot,	Veniot,
Connolly (Ottawa West),	Hnatyshyn,	Pearson,	White,
Courtemanche,	Horner,	Pouliot,	Woodrow.
Croll,	Hugessen,	Quart,	
	Inman,		
	Irvine,		

PRAYERS.

Messages were brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the following Bills,

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed these Bills, without amendment:

Bill S-18, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Canada".

Bill S-20, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association".

Bill S-22, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company".

Bill S-25, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company".

Bill S-26, intituled: "An Act respecting the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux in Canada".

Bill S-27, intituled: "An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada".

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-16, intituled: "An Act to incorporate National Mortgage Corporation of Canada",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill with two amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

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

1. *For the Title:* Substitute the following "An Act to incorporate General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada"
2. *Page 1, lines 15 and 16:* For the words "National Mortgage Corporation of Canada" substitute "General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada".

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator White, that the amendments be concurred in now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the 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 Commons to this Bill, without amendment.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate a Report from the Civil Service Commission, as follows:—

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
CANADA

June 28, 1961.

To the Honourable the Members of the Senate:

The Civil Service Commission has the honour to submit the following report.

A study of the class Assistant Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Chief Equipment and Furniture Control Officer has been made which reveals that an adjustment in salary is necessary in order to bring this class in line with other comparable classes.

Under Sections 11 and 62 of the Civil Service Act and in accordance with the policy and provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 1960-3/1187 of August 31, 1960, the Civil Service Commission recommends for approval that the rates of compensation for the class listed hereunder be revised to the rates indicated immediately thereunder, effective April 1, 1961, as follows:

ASSISTANT GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD AND CHIEF EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE CONTROL OFFICER

From:	$5820	6000	6180	6420
To:	$6420	6660	6900	7140

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed
MARK R. DROUIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Original signed
SAM HUGHES,
Chairman.

Original signed
RUTH E. ADDISON,
Commissioner.

Original signed
PAUL PELLETIER,
Commissioner.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator White, that the Report from the Civil Service Commission be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts for consideration and report.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Brunt laid on the Table, the following:

Report of the National Energy Board to the Governor in Council, in the Matter of the Application under *The National Energy Board Act* of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited. (English and French texts).

Report of Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 23 of the *Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act*, Chapter 42, R.S. 1952 (English and French texts), together with the Report of the Auditor General relating thereto, pursuant to section 22 of the said Act. (English text).

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, with the following amendment:

Page 5: Strike out clause 13 and substitute therefor the following:—

13. The said Act is further amended by adding thereto, immediately after section 642 thereof, the following section:

"642 A. (1) Where a jury finds an accused guilty of an offence punishable by death, the judge who presides at the trial shall, before discharging the jury, put to them the following question:

You have found the accused guilty and the law requires that I now pronounce sentence of death against him (or "the law provides that he may be sentenced to death", as the case may be). Do you wish to make any recommendation as to whether or not he should be granted clemency. You are not required to make any recommendation but if you do make a recommendation either in favour of clemency or against it, your recommendation will be included in the report that I am required to make of this case to the Minister of Justice and will be given due consideration.

(2) If the jury reports to the judge that it is unable to agree upon a recommendation, either in favour of clemency or against it, and the judge is satisfied that further retention of the jury would not lead to agreement, he shall ascertain the number of jurors who are in favour of making a recommendation for clemency and the number of jurors who are against making such a recommendation and shall include such information in the report required by subsection 1 of section 643.".

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill, *as amended,* be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the Senate the following Report:

WEDNESDAY, June 28th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-110, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Pearson, from the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, presented their second Report.

(*The Report is printed as an Appendix to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of this day*).

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Report be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, 4th July, 1961.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until Tuesday next, 4th July, 1961.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

APPENDIX

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON LAND USE IN CANADA

WEDNESDAY, June 28th, 1961.

The Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada make their second report as follows:

ORDER OF REFERENCE

The following resolution was adopted on January 26, 1961, by the Senate:—

"That a Special Committee of the Senate be appointed to consider and report on land use in Canada and what should be done to insure that our land resources are most effectively utilized for the benefit of the Canadian economy and the Canadian people and, in particular, to increase both agricultural production and the incomes of those engaged in it;

That the Committee be composed of the Honourable Senators Barbour, Basha, Bois, Boucher, Bradette, Buchanan, Cameron, Crerar, Emerson, Gladstone, Golding, Higgins, Horner, Inman, Leger, Leonard, MacDonald, McDonald, McGrand, Methot, Molson, Pearson, Power, Smith (*Kamloops*), Stambaugh, Taylor (*Norfolk*), Taylor (*Westmorland*), Turgeon, Vaillancourt, Wall and White.

That the Committee have power to engage the services of such counsel and technical and clerical personnel as may be necessary for the purpose of the inquiry;

That the Committee have power 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 evidence taken on the subject during the five preceding sessions be referred to the Committee."

A Steering Committee was appointed as follows: Honourable Senators Basha, Bois, MacDonald, McDonald, Pearson, Smith (*Kamloops*), Stambaugh, Taylor (*Westmorland*), Taylor (*Norfolk*) and Wall.

Following the work of the two preceding sessions during which attention was directed towards the problems of small uneconomic farm units and the study of the rural development approach to improvement of conditions in low income rural areas, the Committee turned its considerations to the wider scope of the field of efficiency in use of our land resources. This the second report deals with the deliberations of the committee during the present session. It is not the intent of this report to discuss in detail the many submissions made to the committee during the course of their thirteen sittings as these have been released previously as printed proceedings. Instead, this report is made more in the form of a summary of the hearings of the present session followed by the recommendations of the Committee.

During the present session of the thirteen meetings, the Committee heard twenty witnesses. There were 341 pages of evidence presented to the Committee. The highly qualified men who were heard by your Committee covered a wide range of subjects. In this report the subjects discussed are grouped under four general headings. There was the group of briefs which could be considered under the general heading of agricultural land use improvement, there was the discussion of rural community problems in the Prairie Provinces, thirdly, there were witnesses who presented information on forest land use, and fourthly, submissions were received on urban land use.

In addition to the briefs that will be discussed under these four general headings, there were other briefs submitted which dealt with other related aspects of the terms of reference. These will assist materially in the completion of the full report of the Committee which is proposed for the next session.

I. Agricultural Land Use Improvement

(a) Soil Erosion Control

One of the submissions discussed for the Committee the importance of controlling erosion of our soils as a means of maintaining the prductivity of our land resource. In this brief differences between Eastern and Western Canada were pointed out. In Eastern Canada most of the soil erosion that occurs is caused by water, due to the relatively higher rainfalls in the eastern part of the country and to susceptibility of some soils when not in the proper use to be eroded by water. In Western Canada water erosion is less of a problem due to smaller amounts of precipitation, but the lands of the Prairie Provinces are subject more to wind erosion. The use to which the land is put was stressed as the means of controlling both wind and water erosion. In Eastern Canada more of the land is under forest growth or is seeded to forage. This materially assists the control of both wind and water erosion. In the Prairie region the higher proportion of the land in grain crops and especially in summerfallow result in the land being more susceptible to wind erosion.

Attention was also drawn to the relation of soil type to erosion. Generally, the heavier soils—the clay, the silts, are more subject to water erosion. The opposite is true of wind erosion. The fine sandy soils are mostly affected by winds.

A second brief brought to the attention of the Committee the importance of considering differences in soils when determining the most desirable use of our agricultural lands. It was reported that 250 million acres of land have been covered in varying detail by soil surveys which includes about 85 to 90 per cent of our improved farm land in Canada. On the basis of this work, it was estimated that 5 per cent of the land presently being farmed should be removed from agriculture and put into forest and permanent grazing use. Ten per cent of our improved land, the Committee were told, could be considered excellent agricultural soils presenting few problems of management. The balance of 85 per cent of our improved agricultural land represent a wide range of productivity levels and a variety of land use problems. These lands are satisfactory if put to the uses for which they are most suited. Many of these soils may be viewed as having one preferred use. The use of particular soils must be viewed on both a regional and local basis in determining the most desirable use.

(b) Reclamation and Development of Maritime Marshlands

There are three main problems with regard to water which were considered by the Committee. These problems are the exclusion of water, the drainage of water and irrigation.

The work being carried out by the Maritime Marshlands Rehabilitation Administration was outlined for the Committee. This work exemplifies the first of the three problems. It was pointed out that of approximately 110,000 acres of marshland in the three maritime provinces, there are now about 80,000 acres protected from tidewater flooding. The administration is of a co-operative nature and the costs of its undertakings are borne by both senior levels of government. The extent of the work that has been performed is noted in that of the 80,000 acres now protected 11,000 acres was land that was seriously flooded by salt water prior to 1949. There are 123 projects involved ranging

from 30 to 18,000 acres in size. These projects form parts of property belonging to about 3,800 persons and form an integral part of an estimated 450,000 acres of farmland. Marshlands are more fertile than adjacent upland soils, and with proper management they supplement upland regions, as irrigated areas contribute to dry farm operations on the Prairies.

(c) *Drainage Improvement in Quebec*

Briefs concerning the needs of land drainage in parts of the Province of Quebec were received. One paper outlined programs that the provincial government has had underway for some years which encourage and assist the farmers to drain their lands. It discussed, in detail, the assistance offered persons in surface drainage, sub-surface drainage and related farm improvements. Assistance is also provided municipalities for the preparation and maintenance of municipal watercourses.

A second submission elaborated in more detail the need for drainage in many areas of Quebec. This brief also discussed the extension of the use of irrigation in some areas of Quebec.

In the discussion of drainage of agricultural lands of Quebec, it was estimated that about one million acres are presently being drained but that this should be extended by 10 million to 20 million acres. Attention was directed to the need for an educational program that would point out the benefits of drainage of many of Quebec soils.

(d) *Irrigation in Canada and Its Impact*

In proceedings No. 8 a brief which outlined irrigation in Canada is included. This brief discussed the history of irrigation as well as its extent and its use.

Seven factors were singled out and discussed as worthy of consideration when irrigation development is contemplated. These seven factors are: water supply, engineering, soil and other physical characteristics of the land, efficiency in use of water, climate, markets and human reaction.

Regarding the development of more irrigated land, the brief had this say—

"There are those who question the expansion of irrigation in Western Canada at the present time, for dryland production appears to be adequate for our needs and even for creating surpluses, but we have been passing through a cycle of better than average natural precipitation. The situation may be different if we were to pass into a dry cycle, such as occurred in the thirties. Irrigated tracts so strategically located as there are in Western Canada within the most drouth vulnerable parts of our country will be needed, particularly for forage to alleviate a situation which could create forced liquidation of valuable herds. Moreover, in building irrigation systems we are laying the foundation for food production in the future when Canada's needs will be much greater. Hence, public investment in irrigation development would seem to be justified."

(e) *Conservation with Particular Reference to Ontario*

A brief which discussed the wisdom and urgency of land use planning for Ontario in particular, and all of Canada generally, was considered by the Committee. The treatise which was presented the Committee argued very forcefully for safeguarding the better agricultural land and also for the need of acquiring and planning for more land for recreational purposes. In this presentation the requirements of land for forestry and wildlife uses were also discussed. The effect that taxes have on land use was also dwelt with in the brief with suggested changes in the tax structure being outlined. The relation of the limited water resources to land use was also considered.

The Conservation Authorities Act which was passed by the Ontario Legislature in the Spring of 1946 was explained to the Committee in a brief submitted. This Act enables all municipalities in a watershed to form a Conservation Authority which is a corporate body. The prime concern of the Conservation Authorities has been with the control of flooding and the increase of summer flow of their particular watercourses. Because of the need for protection of source areas of stream and rivers, the related aspects of land use have also concerned the Conservation Authorities.

When a Conservation Authority is incorporated, the provincial government of Ontario undertakes to appraise the conservation needs of the watershed. This appraisal is submitted to the Authority in the form of a detailed report. The report is written under six general headings: History, Land Use, Forestry, Water, Wildlife and Recreation. The findings are reported related to the major needs to be solved. When a scheme is undertaken by an Authority, it receives assistance both technically and financially from federal and the provincial departments of government. The brief outlined the assistance available in detail.

The enthusiasm with which the Act was received is indicated by the number of Authorities which have been formed. There have been 29 Authorities incorporated since 1946. The present area covered is 19,671 square miles; the number of municipalities, 434; and the total membership, 695. The total cost of engineering projects completed to date has been about 19 million dollars.

(*f*) *Water Conservation in the Prairie Provinces*

A brief was received by the Committee which discussed water conservation in the Prairies based upon 20 years of soil moisture research at Swift Current, Saskatchewan. The results it was pointed out are applicable to the wheat growing areas of the West. Water conservation in the context of the brief referred to storage in the soil of water from rainfall and snowfall and its subsequent use by crops.

In the brief various losses in water conservation were discussed. The greatest loss of water was through evaporation and the next most important loss of water was runoff before the frost leaves the soil. Other losses of water occur through deep percolation and through weed growth.

This brief discussed differing cultural practices which affect water conservation. It also pointed out the value of field shelterbelts especially in controlling erosion caused by wind.

The Committee received a brief which discussed the soil and water conservation activities of the administration of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

As with the other briefs, it is not possible in this report to discuss all that was covered in this submission. It discussed the setting up of additional District Substations, land reclamation projects, regrassing and grazing research. It also reported on the work the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act has carried out in tree planting, soil survey work, soil and economic research.

The brief also outlined the work carried on in pasture development, water conservation, community water storage projects, large multipurpose community projects, rehabilitation and resettlement of prairie lands.

Not attempting to indicate the overall value of the P.F.R.A. program some idea of the magnitude of their work may be had by a few examples. In the first ten years of their regrassing program from 1935 to 1945, it is estimated that 3,000,000 acres of farm land were influenced. At the present time P.F.R.A., in co-operation with the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba have 68 community pastures in operation. The area enclosed by the pastures is almost 2,000,000 acres. The pastures are made use of by about 6,500 farmers who graze approximately 123,000 head of livestock.

(g) Changes in Land Utilization in the Prairie Provinces

The Committee was addressed regarding changes in land utilization of the Prairie Provinces in which the factors responsible for the changes as well as some of the present aspects of use and needs for further adjustments were discussed.

In this discussion regarding the present aspects of use and needs for further adjustments, it was pointed out that the apparent reserve acreage represented by summerfallow and the inherent potentialities this presents for increasing production causes the present utilization to exert pressures which will result in wheat surpluses for some time. It was suggested that there will be required a substantial further shift away from wheat for the main park and wooded areas of the prairies to relieve the tendency to surplus wheat production.

The reason offered for concern about permanence and stability of existing utilization which is characterized by increased acreage of summerfallow and oil seed production and a decrease of wheat acreage is that the indicated changes appear to have been introduced under pressure to divert, rather than in terms of more permanent incentives furnished by alternative production opportunities. These use-changes are temporary and speculative and could readily be reversed by some relief of existing market pressures or small changes of product opportunities.

In this discussion the view was expressed that the problems which characterize prairie agriculture are more than just a narrow problem of utilization but instead are in terms of general adjustments in the industry to give more opportunity for the adjustment and development of efficiency of the individual farm. The problem, it was stated, should be approached by getting more markets and market stability which will accommodate additional efficiency.

II. Rural Community Problems in the Prairie Provinces

A brief was received by the Committee in which the community as a base for programming rural rehabilitation programs was discussed. Following a definition of a community, it discussed the adaptation of communities to rural modernization. Under this general heading, the submission dwelt with the changes brought about in rural communities by commercialization, mechanization and the declining and relatively more mobile rural population.

The fundamental nature of education to the successful adaptation of any rural readjustment program was an important feature of the brief. Education of the local people within a community was considered highly desirable but also more knowledge of the social sciences by extension personnel was advocated.

III. Forest Land Use

The Committee received a brief which outlined the views of the new federal Department of Forestry concerning land use problems as they relate to forestry. The department advocates a multiple-use concept in viewing the use of our land resources. It was pointed out that land being used for more than one purpose has a greater value than land that is put to only one use. The multiple use of forest land was indicated by reference to its value not just as a source of timber but also as a source for water, forage, wildlife and recreation.

The presentation also reviewed briefly the importance of the forest industry relative to the national economy, pointing out that about twice as many dollars are received by Canada from newsprint export as from the export sale of wheat. Attention was also given to the various forms of tenure which the productive forest is under. The occupied forest from which the harvest of forest products

is taken consists mainly of privately owned lands and Crown lands under lease or licence. The private forest, it was pointed out, is the most accessible, the most productive and the most adaptable to intensive forest management.

IV. **Urban Land Use**

(*a*) *Land Use in the Metropolitan Regions of Canada*

A brief that was presented to the Committee dealt with the transition zone that exists between urban built up areas and farm lands. The transition zone is the area where the transfer from agriculture to urban use occurs.

The problems that characterize the transition zone are the result of the sprawl type of urban development which results in higher costs for services. The urban sprawl breaks up economic farm units physically by the ribbon type of development as well as economically through higher taxes. The sprawl areas have occurred during the last 30 years as a result of universal motor car ownership and the accompanying road systems.

It was reported, based on a study of urban development around many of the larger Canadian cities, that farm land is lost to development at the rate of 382 acres per 1,000 population increase.

(*b*) *Principles of Land Use in Orderly Urban Development*

Some of the principles of land use that must be considered in orderly urban development were reviewed in another brief received by the Committee. Natural increase and immigration to an urban area were cited as the reasons for urban growth. The physical or geographic features of an urban area as well as the man-made features of political organization and transportation facilities were discussed in the brief as factors responsible for the shape of urban areas.

Urban development, the brief pointed out, was concerned with five types of land use, namely—industrial, residential, commercial, institutional and open space uses. Some of the fundamental characteristics of each of the five uses were discussed separately.

Further discussion in the brief centered around the value of urban zoning, the need for redevelopment of downtown centers and the interrelationship of urban centres with the surrounding regions.

In a very limited manner many of the briefs presented to the Committee this session have been reviewed and their pertinence to the study of land use has been indicated. As mentioned earlier, in addition to the briefs mentioned, there were other submissions received which will be valuable in the completion of the final report. A full report of the findings of the Committee since its formation is planned for the next session.

Points of similar nature were common to many of the briefs. The higher precipitation which is received in Eastern Canada as contrasted with the relatively drier prairie lands of Western Canada characterized points made in many of the submissions. Drainage problems and more forest use of the land in the East contrasted with the problems of moisture deficiency or drouth conditions and the increased value of irrigation to Western lands.

The limited extent of the agricultural land resource of Canada was stressed in many of the briefs. Common also to many of the presentations made to the Committee was the need for more research especially as would apply to the field of land use planning and the field of extension.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations result from study and deliberations of the Committee on the basis of information submitted during the present session:—

(1) that a system of financial assistance payments by senior governments be developed to recompense farmers on sub-marginal and marginal lands in appropriate areas to encourage reforestation of presently cultivated farm lands and sustained use management of present farm woodlots during a waiting period and until these lands attain a fair state of forest productive use.

(2) that Federal and Provincial Governments arrange for the building up of a co-ordinated extension staff to work with the present Provincial extension staffs whose training should have particular emphasis on farm management and planning, rural development, principles and methods of community organization and development.

(3) that further studies in co-operation with the provinces be made to the end that pollution of waters should be restricted by more effective measures and penalties.

(4) due to the limited extent of good agricultural lands in Canada, it is recommended that the Federal Government speed up the survey being made by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys of urban expansion of all metropolitan areas in Canada, so that there might be a basis of a more orderly development.

(5) whereas the agricultural industry is subject to changing forces and periodically facing new economic and social problems and in a continuous process of use adjustment, the Committee believes it can serve a useful purpose in the public interest and recommends:

(*a*) that the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada be a continuing committee and to be reconvened at each session,

(*b*) that authorization of the Committee under its order of reference be used to engage a research team or teams to assemble data and to make comprehensive studies and report to the Committee on (i) the state and incidence of rural taxation, (ii) requirements of land for future recreational use, (iii) conversion of marginal farm lands to forest use, (iv) river and lake pollution, (v) loss of good agricultural lands to urban sprawl, in all parts of Canada, and (vi) co-operation of Federal and Provincial Governments in a study of methods to combat forest fire losses.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ARTHUR M. PEARSON,
Chairman.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT

List of Witnesses appearing before the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada

4th Session, 24th Parliament, 1961.

Printed Proceedings No. 1

The Conservation Council of Ontario
Mr. Gavin Henderson, Executive Director

Printed Proceedings No. 2

The Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board
Mr. A. D. Crerar, Research Planner

The Canada Department of Agriculture
Dr. P. C. Stobbe, Director, Soil Research Institute
Dr. P. O. Ripley, Director, (Soils) Research Branch

Printed Proceedings No. 3

The Federal Department of Forestry
The Honourable Hugh John Flemming, Minister
Dr. J. D. B. Harrison, Deputy Minister
Mr. A. L. Best, Acting Chief, Forest Economic Division

The Federal Department of Fisheries
Mr. S. V. Ozere, Assistant Deputy Minister
Dr. A. L. Pritchard, Director, Conservation and Development Service
Mr. J. B. Rutherford, Assistant Director, Economics Service

Printed Proceedings No. 4

The National Capital Commission
Mr. Eric Thrift, General Manager
Mr. Douglas McDonald, Director of Planning and Property

Printed Proceedings No. 5

The Department of National Health and Welfare
Dr. C. D. W. Cameron, Deputy Minister
Dr. Joseph W. Willard, Deputy Minister

Printed Proceedings No. 6

The Quebec Department of Agriculture
Dr. Ernest Mercier, Deputy Minister

The Macdonald College of McGill University
Professor Angus Banting, Chairman, Department of Agricultural Engineering

Printed Proceedings No. 7

The Canada Department of Agriculture
Dr. W. J. Staple, Research Branch, P.F.R.A.
Mr. S. F. Shields, Director, P.F.R.A.

Printed Proceedings No. 8

The Canada Department of Agriculture
Mr. J. S. Parker, Director, Maritime Marshland Rehabilitation Administration

The Maritime Federation of Agriculture
Mr. Ross Hill
Mr. Roy Grant, Secretary

The Canada Department of Agriculture
Dr. C. C. Spence, Economics Division, Edmonton, Alberta
Dr. J. C. Wilcox, Research Station, Summerland, B.C.
Dr. C. C. Russell, Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alta.

Printed Proceedings No. 9

The University of Saskatchewan
Professor W. B. Baker, Director, Center for Community Studies
Professor H. Van Vliet, Department of Farm Management

Printed Proceedings No. 10

The Ontario Department of Commerce and Development
Mr. A. H. Richardson, Chief Conservation Engineer

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 29th June, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 29th June, 1961.

No. 1.

28th June—Third Reading of Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", *as amended.*—(*Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn*).

No. 2.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 3.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

No. 4.

27th June—Second Reading of Bill SD-355, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Corinne Ryder Nurse".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

For Tuesday, 4th July, 1961.

No. 1.

28th June—Consideration of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Pearson*).

No. 2.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, June 29, 1961.	
256–S	Transport and Communications	10.00 a.m.
356–S	Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts	11.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 77

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 29th June, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Drouin,	Lambert,	Roebuck,
Beaubien (Provencher),	Dupuis,	Lefrançois,	Savoie,
Bishop,	Emerson,	Leonard,	Smith (Kamloops),
Blais,	Euler,	Macdonald (Brantford),	Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Blois,	Gershaw,	Macdonald (Cape Breton),	Stambaugh,
Bois,	Gladstone,	MacDonald,	Taylor (Norfolk),
Boucher,	Golding,	McGrand,	Taylor (Westmorland),
Bouffard,	Gouin,	McKeen,	Thorvaldson,
Brunt,	Haig,	McLean,	Turgeon,
Buchanan,	Higgins,	Methot,	Vaillancourt,
Choquette,	Hnatyshyn,	Pearson,	Veniot,
Connolly (Ottawa West),	Horner,	Pouliot,	Vien,
Courtemanche,	Hugessen,	Pratt,	Woodrow.
Croll,	Inman,	Quart,	
Dessureault,	Irvine,	Robertson,	
	Jodoin,		
	Kinley,		

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Canadian Maritime Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 13 of the *Canadian Maritime Commission Act*, Chapter 38, R.S. 1952. (English text).

Memorandum of Agreement (Amending Agreement No. 4) made the 19th day of May, 1961, respecting contributions under the *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act*, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Quebec. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-113, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Energy Board Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented to the Senate the following Report:

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-111, intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-111, intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Horner moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be read the third time.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that further debate on the motion for third reading of the Bill be adjourned until the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following Report:

WEDNESDAY, June 28th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-105, intituled: "An Act respecting Penitentiaries", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-109, intituled: "An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), for the Honourable the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-110, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their seventh Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their seventh Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that the usual supply of stationery, etc., which has been selected with due regard to usefulness and economy, for use of Senators

in their rooms and desks in the Senate Chamber, be supplied according to the lists approved by your Committee and deposited with the Clerk of Stationery, and that the distribution be made in a way similar to that of the present Session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Report be adopted.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their eighth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their eighth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee have examined the expenditures and revenues of the Senate for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1961, and have found them correct.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be adopted.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their ninth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their ninth Report, as follows:—

1. Your Committee have in obedience to the order of reference of April 27th, 1961, considered the following report of the Civil Service Commission:

"TO THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

The Civil Service Commission has the honour to submit the following report.

Since the last general revision of salaries the classes Library Bookbinder 1 and Reference Librarian 3 are no longer in line with other comparable classes in the Service. A study has been made that now reveals that an adjustment in the salary of these classes is necessary in order to restore the relationship that existed before the revision.

The Civil Service Commission, therefore, recommends that Order-in-Council P.C. 1960-3/1187 of August 31, 1960, which authorized a change in compensation for a number of classes, be amended by deleting all reference to the classes Library Bookbinder 1 and Reference Librarian 3 and substituting therefor the following:

LIBRARY BOOKBINDER 1

From:	$3570	3720	3870	4020
To:	$4050	4200	4350	4500

REFERENCE LIBRARIAN 3

From:	$	5130	5280	5430	5580
To:	$5700	5940	6180		6420

Respectfully submitted,

MARK R. DROUIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

SAM HUGHES,
Chairman.

RUTH E. ADDISON,
Commissioner.

PAUL PELLETIER,
Commissioner."

2. Your Committee recommend that the said Report be approved.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be approved.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their tenth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their tenth Report, as follows:—

1. Your Committee have in obedience to the order of reference of April 27th, 1961, considered the following report of the Civil Service Commission:—

"TO THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

The Civil Service Commission has the honour to submit the following report.

In the Order-in-Council revising salaries for classes used in the Library of Parliament, House of Commons and Senate, P.C. 1960-3/1187, typographical error was made in the second rate of the salary range of the class Speaker's Steward. This results in a $40 underpayment for any employee at this rate and alters the progression of a standard salary range. This should be corrected.

The Civil Service Commission, therefore, recommends that Order-in-Council P.C. 1960-3/1187 of August 31, 1960, which authorized a change in compensation for a number of classes, be amended by deleting all reference to the class Speaker's Steward and substituting therefor the following:

SPEAKER'S STEWARD

From:	$4050	4200	4350	4500
To:	$4260	4440	4620	4800

Respectfully submitted,

MARK R. DROUIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

SAM HUGHES,
Chairman.

RUTH E. ADDISON,
Commissioner.

PAUL PELLETIER,
Commissioner."

2. Your Committee recommend that the said Report be approved.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be approved.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their eleventh Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their eleventh Report, as follows:—

1. Your Committee have in obedience to the order of reference of June 27th, 1961, considered the following report from the Civil Service Commission:—

"TO THE HONOURABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

The Civil Service Commission has the honour to submit the following report.

Since the last general revision of salaries the classes—

SECRETARY, LAW CLERK'S BRANCH, SENATE

CHIEF OF STATIONERY DIVISION, SENATE

are no longer in line with other comparable classes in the Service. In addition, as the result of an endeavour to reduce the number of salary maxima in the pay plan, unsatisfactory salary differentials have been established between the class

CHIEF OF PROTECTIVE SERVICE

and other classes in the structure of the division or unit.

A study has been made that now reveals that an adjustment in the salary of these classes is necessary in order to restore the relationship that existed before the revision and provide realistic salary differentials.

The Civil Service Commission, therefore, recommends that Order-in-Council P.C. 1960-3/1187 of August 31, 1960, which authorized a change in compensation for a number of classes, be amended by deleting all reference to the above classes and substituting therefor the following:

SECRETARY, LAW CLERK'S BRANCH, SENATE

From:	$4230	4380	4530	4680
To:	$4620	4800	4980	5160

CHIEF OF STATIONERY DIVISION, SENATE

From:	$4860	5010	5160	5310
To:	$5340	5520	5700	5880

CHIEF OF PROTECTIVE SERVICE

From:	$4350	4500	4650	4800
To:	$4860	5040	5220	5400

Respectfully submitted,

MARK R. DROUIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

SAM HUGHES,
Chairman.

RUTH E. ADDISON,
Commissioner."

2. Your Committee recommend that the said Report be approved.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be approved.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their twelfth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their twelfth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend:—

1. That Mr. Harl Daniel Gilman, Assistant to the Clerk of the Parliaments, be retired on July 9th, 1961, under the provisions of the Public Service Superannuation Act.

2. That Mr. Gilman be granted, in lieu of retiring leave with pay, a gratuity equal to the difference between six months' salary and annuity for that period.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be adopted.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their thirteenth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their thirteenth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that Mr. Harl Daniel Gilman, Chief Treasury Officer of the Senate and Assistant to the Clerk of the Parliaments, who is retiring on July 9th, 1961, after almost fifty-seven years of continuous service in the Senate, be appointed Honorary Assistant to the Clerk of the Parliaments.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be adopted.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their fourteenth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their fourteenth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend:—

1. That Mr. Basil P. Lake, Editor of Debates and Chief of Reporting Branch, Senate, be retired on August 1st, 1961, under the provisions of the Public Service Superannuation Act.

2. That Mr. Lake be granted, in lieu of retiring leave with pay, a gratuity equal to the difference between six months' salary and annuity for that period.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be adopted.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their fifteenth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their fifteenth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend:—

1. That Mr. James McGhie, Cleaner and Helper, Senate, be retired on August 1st, 1961, under the provisions of the Public Service Superannuation Act.

2. That Mr. McGhie be granted, in lieu of retiring leave with pay, a gratuity equal to the difference between six months' salary and annuity for that period.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be adopted.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their sixteenth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their sixteenth Report, as follows:—

1. Your Committee have in obedience to the order of reference of June 28th, 1961, considered the following report from the Civil Service Commission:—

"TO THE HONOURABLE THE MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

The Civil Service Commission has the honour to submit the following report.

A study of the class Assistant Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Chief Equipment and Furniture Control Officer has been made which reveals that an adjustment in salary is necessary in order to bring this class in line with other comparable classes.

Under Sections 11 and 62 of the Civil Service Act and in accordance with the policy and provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 1960-3/1187 of August 31, 1960, the Civil Service Commission recommends for approval that the rates of compensation for the class listed hereunder be revised to the rates indicated immediately thereunder, effective April 1, 1961, as follows:

ASSISTANT GENTLEMAN USHER OF THE BLACK ROD AND CHIEF EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE CONTROL OFFICER

From:	$5820	6000	6180	6420
To:	$6420	6660	6900	7140

Respectfully submitted,

MARK R. DROUIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

SAM HUGHES,
Chairman.

RUTH E. ADDISON,
Commissioner.

PAUL PELLETIER,
Commissioner."

2. Your Committee recommend that the said Report be approved.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be approved.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their seventeenth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their seventeenth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that from the end of the present session of Parliament to the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament the Honourable Senator Aseltine, the Leader of the Government in the Senate, and

two Senators to be named by him from time to time, be authorized to act for and on behalf of the Senate in all matters relating to the internal economy of the Senate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be adopted.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt, from the Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts, presented their eighteenth Report, as follows:—

THURSDAY, June 29th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy and Contingent Accounts make their eighteenth Report, as follows:—

Your Committee recommend:—

1. That during the recess of Parliament the rate of pay for Charwoman employed on a 5 day work week shall be $88.00 per month;
2. That during the session of Parliament the rate of pay for Charwoman employed on a 6 day work week shall be $106.00 per month, effective November 1st, 1960, in each instance.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. R. BRUNT,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Report be adopted.

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

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Tuesday next, 4th July, 1961, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)", *as amended,* be read the third time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill, *as amended,* was then read the third time, on division.
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 one amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until Friday, 29th December, 1961.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bill SD-355, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Corinne Ryder Nurse", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the second time, on division.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The Bill was then read the third time, on division.

The question was put whether this Bill 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 this Bill, 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 this case 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 Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 4th July, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 4th July, 1961.

No. 1.

29th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Horner, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for third reading of Bill C-111, intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act".—(*Honourable Senator Hugessen*).

No. 2.

28th June—Consideration of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Pearson*).

No. 3.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

S 77—2

No. 78

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 4th July, 1961

8 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Beaubien (Provencher),
Blais,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aurora Pipe Line Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill with two amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

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

1. *Page 1, line 14:* After 2. add (1)
2. *Page 1, line 16:* Add the following clause:
"(2) All of the directors of the Company shall at all times be Canadian citizens ordinarily resident in Canada."

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, for the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the amendments be taken into consideration tomorrow.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-28, intituled: "An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill, without amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-29, intituled: "An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill, without amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-23, intituled: "An Act respecting The Canadian Legion",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill, without amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill C-92, intituled: "An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder)",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have agreed to the amendment made by the Senate to this Bill, without amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-115, intituled: "An Act to amend the Excise Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons with a Bill C-116, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-118, intituled: "An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Further Supplementary Estimates (1) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962.

The Canada Gazette, Part II, Statutory Orders and Regulations 1961, Wednesday, June 28, 1961, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act,* Chapter 235, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 8 of the *Department of State Act,* Chapter 77, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of The Canada Council for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 23 of the *Canada Council Act,* Chapter 3 of the Statutes of 1957. (English text).

Report of the Farm Credit Corporation, including its accounts and financial statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English text).

Report of the Canadian Vocational Training Branch, Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 13 of the *Technical and Vocational Training Assistance Act,* Chapter 6 of the Statutes of 1960-61. (English text).

Copies of Diplomatic Instruments (English and French texts), as follows:

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Pakistan relating to Air Services, Signed at Karachi, December 21, 1960. In force, December 21, 1960.

Second International Tin Agreement. Signed by Canada, December 2, 1960.

Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement. Signed at Karachi, September 19, 1960. In force, January 12, 1961.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and Iran concerning Visa requirements for Non-immigrant travellers of the two countries. Signed at Ottawa, March 10, 1961. In force, April 10, 1961.

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. Signed at New York City, March 31, 1961. (English text only).

Declaration giving Effect to the Provisions of Article XVI:4 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva, November 19, 1960, and signed by Canada, April 14, 1961.

Declaration on the Provisional Accession of Argentina to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Done at Geneva, November 18, 1960, and signed by Canada, April 14, 1961.

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the Training of Student Pilots of the German Air Force by an Advisory Group of the Royal Canadian Air Force in the Federal Republic of Germany. Signed at Bonn, April 18 and 20, 1961. In force, April 20, 1961.

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their three hundred and seventy-eighth Report, as follows:—

TUESDAY, July 4th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their three hundred and seventy-eighth Report, as follows:—

1. With respect to the petition of Evelyn Sue Newton, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, for an Act to dissolve her marriage with Leslie James Newton, 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,
Chairman.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented their three hundred and seventy-ninth Report, as follows:—

TUESDAY, July 4th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Divorce make their 379th Report, as follows:—

For the present session of Parliament 471 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	356
Petitions heard and rejected	7
Petitions withdrawn	11
Petitions not disposed of	97
Total	471

Of the petitions recommended 350 were from petitioners domiciled in the province of Quebec, and 6 were from petitioners domiciled in the province of Newfoundland.

Of the 350 petitioners domiciled in the province of Quebec, 103 were husbands and 247 were wives.

Of the 6 petitioners domiciled in the province of Newfoundland, 2 were husbands and 4 were wives.

Of the petitions heard 8 were opposed at the hearing. Of the 8 opposed at the hearing, 4 were rejected.

The Main or General Committee met 48 times during the session on 48 separate days. The General Committee divided into Subcommittees for the hearing of evidence in support of petitions, and these Subcommittees held 115 meetings.

In 5 cases, where the petitioner pleaded hardship on account of straitened circumstances in respect to the payment of the full Parliamentary fees, the Committee recommended a partial remission, the total amount remitted being $840.00.

The fees paid to Parliament for Bills of Divorce heard and recommended for or against during the present session amounted to $75,390.00.

In the event that all Bills of Divorce recommended by the Committee, now in various stages before Parliament, receive the Royal Assent, the comparison of dissolution of marriage granted by Parliament in the last ten Sessions is as follows:—

1952-53	282
1953-54	378
1955	402
1956	356
1957 1st session	338
1957 2nd session	187
1958	319
1959	353
1960	492
1960-61	356

Statistics covering the number of divorces granted in Canada during the years 1956, to 1960, both inclusive, are as follows:—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Canada	5,890	6,688	6,279	6,222	6,868
Newfoundland	5	6	7	1	6
Prince Edward Island	1	2	1	6	10
Nova Scotia	230	250	220	215	221
New Brunswick	215	206	150	221	178
Quebec	351	519	311	351	481
Ontario	2,472	2,873	2,776	2,595	2,855
Manitoba	314	305	292	301	361
Saskatchewan	221	242	281	276	213
Alberta	685	726	743	836	951
British Columbia	1,502	1,559	1,498	1,420	1,592

The national divorce rate per 100,000 population in Canada in 1960 was 38.6 divided as follows:—

Newfoundland	1.3
Prince Edward Island	9.7
Nova Scotia	30.6
New Brunswick	29.7
Quebec	9.4
Ontario	46.9
Manitoba	40.2
Saskatchewan	23.4
Alberta	74.5
British Columbia	99.1

The following statement shows a comparison between the number of divorces granted to husbands and wives respectively in the years mentioned.

	Husbands	Wives
1955	2,357	3,674
1956	2,279	3,611
1957	2,701	3,987
1958	2,569	3,710
1959	2,459	3,763
1960	2,726	4,142

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. ROEBUCK,
Chairman.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Horner, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for third reading of the Bill C-111, intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act".

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Burchill, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called for consideration of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 5th July, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

No. 2.

With leave of the Senate—

By the Honourable Senator Pratt:

4th July—That he will draw the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and will bring forward for consideration information and suggestions relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.

For Thursday, 6th July, 1961.

By the Honourable Senator Taylor *(Westmorland)*:

4th July—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Did the Canadian Wheat Board, or any other Canadian authority, increase the price of wheat, oats and barley or any one of them to the farmers of Western Canada at the beginning of navigation in the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1960-1961?

2. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, then how much was the increase per bushel on each of the following grains—wheat, oats and barley?

3. If the increases, if any, are in effect during the shipping season when the Seaway is in full operation, is there a corresponding decrease in the price of wheat, flour, mill feeds and screenings to Eastern Canadian consumers and farmers?

4. If the answer to No. 3 is in the negative, then is it true the Western grain grower and the milling industry are receiving the full benefit of cheaper transportation as a result of the facilities available through the St. Lawrence Seaway on all grain, and grain products, including flour, shipped to Eastern Canada?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 5th July, 1961.

No. 1.

29th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Horner, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for third reading of Bill C-111, intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act".—(*Honourable Senator Roebuck*).

No. 2.

4th July—Consideration of the amendments made by the House of Commons to Bill S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aurora Pipe Line Company". —(*Honourable Senator Thorvaldson*).

No. 3.

28th June—Consideration of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Pearson*).

No. 4.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

For Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, July 5, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 79

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 5th July, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Bois,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lefrançois,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Army Benevolent Fund Board, for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 13 of the *Army Benevolent Fund Act,* Chapter 10, R.S. 1952, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General. (English text).

Report of the Northern Canada Power Commission, including its Accounts and Financial Statements certified by the Auditor General, for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 24 of the *Northern Canada Power Commission Act,* Chapter 196, as amended (1956), and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English text).

Report of Proceedings under the *Canada Water Conservation Assistance Act,* for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 8 of the said Act, Chapter 21 of the Statutes of 1952-53. (English text).

Report of Defence Construction (1951) Limited, for the year ended March 31, 1961, together with report of the Auditor General on the examination of the Accounts and Financial Statements of said Corporation, pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of Canadian Commercial Corporation, for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 13(1) of the *Canadian Commercial Corporation Act,* 1946, together with report of the Auditor General on the examination of the Accounts and Financial Statements of the Corporation pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Financial Statement on the Operations of the *Veterans Insurance Act* for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 20 of the said Act, Chapter 279, R.S. 1952. (French text).

Financial Statement on the Operations of *The Returned Soldiers Insurance Act* for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 17 of the said Act, Chapter 54 of the Statutes of 1920, as amended (1951). (French text).

Statement of Expenditures and Financial Commitments made under the Veterans' Land Act for the year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 24 of the said Act, Chapter 280, R.S. 1952. (French text).

Report, dated July 5, 1961, of the Fifth Meeting of the Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group, held in Washington, District of Columbia, and Norfolk, Virginia, June 7-11, 1961. (English and French texts).

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt:—

That the Report of the Fifth Meeting of the Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group, tabled today, be printed as an Appendix to the *Debates of the Senate* of this day.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Brunt, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-115, intituled: "An Act to amend the Excise Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Brunt, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-118, intituled: "An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Brunt, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-116, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Horner, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, for third reading of the Bill C-111, intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act".

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the third time, on division.

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 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 S-2, intituled: "An Act to incorporate Aurora Pipe Line Company".

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, for the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that the amendments be concurred in now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the 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 Commons to this Bill, without amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson that the Report be adopted now.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Vaillancourt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that further debate on the motion for adoption of the Report be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Later this day:

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Order No. 4 on the Orders of the Day.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.

After debate—
The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Inquiries.

The Honourable Senator Pratt drew the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and brought forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Burchill moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Dupuis, that further debate on the inquiry be adjourned until tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 6th July, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Taylor *(Westmorland)*:

4th July—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Did the Canadian Wheat Board, or any other Canadian authority, increase the price of wheat, oats and barley or any one of them to the farmers of Western Canada at the beginning of navigation in the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1960-1961?

2. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, then how much was the increase per bushel on each of the following grains—wheat, oats and barley?

3. If the increases, if any, are in effect during the shipping season when the Seaway is in full operation, is there a corresponding decrease in the price of wheat, flour, mill feeds and screenings to Eastern Canadian consumers and farmers?

4. If the answer to No. 3 is in the negative, then is it true the Western grain grower and the milling industry are receiving the full benefit of cheaper transportation as a result of the facilities available through the St. Lawrence Seaway on all grain, and grain products, including flour, shipped to Eastern Canada?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 6th July, 1961.

No. 1.

20th June—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 2.

5th July—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 3.

5th July—Resuming the adjourned debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

For Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, July 6, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 80

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 6th July, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Dessureault,	Lambert,	Quart,
Beaubien (Bedford),	Drouin,	Lefrançois,	Robertson,
Beaubien (Provencher),	Dupuis,	Leonard,	Roebuck,
Bishop,	Emerson,	Macdonald (Brantford),	Savoie,
Blais,	Fournier,	Macdonald (Cape Breton),	Smith (Kamloops),
Brooks,	Gershaw,	MacDonald,	Stambaugh,
Brunt,	Gladstone,	McGrand,	Taylor (Norfolk),
Buchanan,	Gouin,	McKeen,	Taylor (Westmorland),
Burchill,	Higgins,	McLean,	Turgeon,
Choquette,	Hnatyshyn,	Methot,	Vaillancourt,
Connolly (Ottawa West),	Horner,	Monette,	Veniot,
Courtemanche,	Hugessen,	Pearson,	Vien,
Croll,	Inman,	Pouliot,	Woodrow.
	Irvine,	Pratt,	
	Jodoin,		
	Kinley,		

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 36 of the *Broadcasting Act,* Chapter 22 of the Statutes of 1958, and sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Roebuck, from the Standing Committee on Divorce, presented to the Senate the following Bill:—

Bill SD-356, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Evelyn Sue Newton".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Croll, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the second time, on division.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Roebuck moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gershaw, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The Bill was then read the third time, on division.

The question was put whether this Bill 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 this Bill, 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 this case 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 to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the adjourned debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Friday, 7th July, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Taylor *(Westmorland):*

4th July—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Did the Canadian Wheat Board, or any other Canadian authority, increase the price of wheat, oats and barley or any one of them to the farmers of Western Canada at the beginning of navigation in the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1960-1961?

2. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, then how much was the increase per bushel on each of the following grains—wheat, oats and barley?

3. If the increases, if any, are in effect during the shipping season when the Seaway is in full operation, is there a corresponding decrease in the price of wheat, flour, mill feeds and screenings to Eastern Canadian consumers and farmers?

4. If the answer to No. 3 is in the negative, then is it true the Western grain grower and the milling industry are receiving the full benefit of cheaper transportation as a result of the facilities available through the St. Lawrence Seaway on all grain, and grain products, including flour, shipped to Eastern Canada?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Friday, 7th July, 1961.

No. 1.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 2.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 3.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

For Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Friday, July 7, 1961.	
176–F	Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (*In Camera*).....	9.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 81

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Friday, 7th July, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable the Speaker presented to the Senate a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, reading as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

5th July, 1961.

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.

GEORGE P. VANIER.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-117, intituled: "An Act to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brooks, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

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

Thursday, July 6, 1961.

Ordered: That a Message be sent to the Senate to acquaint Their Honours that this House disagrees with the amendment made by the Senate to Bill C-72, An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, for the following reason:—

The amendment infringes the sole and undoubted right of the Commons to impose taxation; it alters the application of taxes and interferes with the public revenue.

Attest.

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

The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the Message be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion—

The Senate divided and the names being called they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Beaubien (*Provencher*),	Kinley,	Smith (*Kamloops*),
Bishop,	Lambert,	Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Blais,	Leonard,	Stambaugh,
Burchill,	Macdonald (*Brantford*),	Taylor (*Norfolk*),
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),	McGrand,	Taylor (*Westmorland*),
Croll,	McKeen,	Turgeon,
Dupuis,	McLean,	Vaillancourt,
Gershaw,	Pouliot,	Veniot,
Gouin,	Pratt,	Vien,
Hugessen,	Robertson,	Woodrow.—34.
Inman,	Roebuck,	
Jodoin,	Savoie,	

NON-CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Emerson,	Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
Beaubien (*Bedford*),	Gladstone,	MacDonald,
Brooks,	Higgins,	Methot,
Brunt,	Hnatyshyn,	Monette,
Buchanan,	Horner,	Pearson,
Choquette,	Irvine,	Quart.—19.
Courtemanche,		

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Board of Broadcast Governors, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 19 of the *Broadcasting Act*, Chapter 22 of the Statutes of Canada, 1958. (English and French texts).

Report of Crown Assets Disposal Corporation, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 14 of the *Surplus Crown Assets Act*, Chapter 260, R.S., 1952, including the Balance Sheet and Financial Statements of the Corporation certified by the Auditor General, as required by sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act*, Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until tomorrow, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Saturday, 8th July, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Taylor *(Westmorland):*

4th July—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Did the Canadian Wheat Board, or any other Canadian authority, increase the price of wheat, oats and barley or any one of them to the farmers of Western Canada at the beginning of navigation in the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1960-1961?

2. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, then how much was the increase per bushel on each of the following grains—wheat, oats and barley?

3. If the increases, if any, are in effect during the shipping season when the Seaway is in full operation, is there a corresponding decrease in the price of wheat, flour, mill feeds and screenings to Eastern Canadian consumers and farmers?

4. If the answer to No. 3 is in the negative, then is it true the Western grain grower and the milling industry are receiving the full benefit of cheaper transportation as a result of the facilities available through the St. Lawrence Seaway on all grain, and grain products, including flour, shipped to Eastern Canada?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Saturday, 8th July, 1961.

No. 1.

7th July—Consideration of the Message from the House of Commons disagreeing to the amendment made by the Senate to Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.*).

No. 2.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 3.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 4.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

For Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Saturday, July 8, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	10.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 82

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Saturday, 8th July, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Farris,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Isnor,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-114, intituled: "An Act respecting the Bank of Canada", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Choquette moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate,
It being six o'clock,
With leave of the Senate,
The debate continued.

After further debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

The Clerk of the Senate laid on the Table the twenty-first Report of the Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills, as follows:—

SATURDAY, July 8th, 1961.

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

Of Georges de Léry Demers and Gilles de Billy, of the City of Québec, and Dominique M. Charbonneau, of the City of Montréal, in the Province of Québec; praying to be incorporated under the name of "The Equitable General Insurance Company" and, in French, "l'Equitable Compagnie d'Assurances Générales".

Respectfully submitted,

H. ARMSTRONG,
Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Estimates of Expenditure and Budget of the National Battlefields Commission, for the year ending March 31, 1962, approved by Order in Council P.C. 1961-492 of the 30th day of March, 1961, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 12 of the Statutes of 1951.

The Honourable Senator Vaillancourt presented to the Senate a Bill S-30, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Equitable General Insurance Company".

The Bill was read the first time.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Vaillancourt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-117, intituled: "An Act to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Thorvaldson, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Gladstone, Joint Chairman, presented the second and final Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Indian Affairs.

(*The Report is printed as an Appendix to the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate of this day*).

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Gladstone moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator MacDonald, that the Report be taken into consideration at the next sitting of the Senate.

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

The Order of the Day being called for consideration of the Message from the House of Commons disagreeing to the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

APPENDIX

FINAL REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

FRIDAY, July 7th, 1961.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Indian Affairs make their second and final Report, as follows:—

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons on Indian Affairs was reconstituted by those Houses of Parliament on January 25th and January 18th respectively to continue the examination and consideration of the Indian Act and Indian administration in general, and in particular on the social and economic status of the Indians, begun during the 1959 Session of Parliament and continued during the 1960 Session of Parliament.

During the present session your Committee completed its examination of Indian administration and thoroughly reviewed the Indian Act. Thirty-five additional witnesses were heard this session. Since June, 1959, there have been 97 meetings and over 100 witnesses have been heard. In addition, included in the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, as appendices thereto, are eighty written submissions received by your Committee from Indian organizations and bands, provincial governments, church authorities and other organizations and groups interested in the welfare and advancement of the Indian Canadian.

GENERAL

It became quite evident early in the proceedings, not only from the content of the briefs and submissions made but as well in the quality and manner of presentation, that the winds of change have been blowing through the ranks of Indian people and that there is also a growing awareness and recognition of their problems and needs amongst the non-Indian population.

The time is now fast approaching when the Indian people can assume the responsibility and accept the benefits of full participation as Canadian citizens. Your Committee has kept this in mind in presenting its recommendations which are designed to provide sufficient flexibility to meet the varying stages of development of the Indians during the transition period.

It is the view of the Committee that the government should direct more authority and responsibility to Band Councils and individual Indians with a consequent limitation of ministerial authority and control, and that the Indians should be encouraged to accept and exercise such authority and responsibility.

Your Committee believes that the advancement of the Indians towards full acceptance of the responsibilities and obligations of citizenship must be without prejudice to the retention of the cultural, historical and other economic benefits which they have inherited.

In preparing this report, your Committee has grouped their findings and recommendations under nine major headings.

I. *Indian Status and Band Membership*

Your Committee heard considerable evidence about the problems created from the application of the present membership provisions of the Indian Act, particularly with respect to adoptions, illegitimate children and Indian women marrying non-Indians.

(*a*) Your Committee recommends that Indian status and the right to band membership be extended to any child legally adopted by a member of a band and conversely that any Indian child legally adopted by non-Indians should

cease to have Indian status and membership rights. Your Committee believes that in either case the adopted child should be placed in the same relation to its adoptive parents as if it were a natural child.

Your Committee believes that the existing provisions of the Indian Act regarding the status and membership rights of illegitimate children born to Indian women are both inadequate and inequitable, and that changes should be made to conform to provincial laws where possible, while retaining the Indian status and rights on application of the mother and the consent of the Band.

(*b*) It was the opinion of your Committee that it was the unanimous feeling of those affected that the word 'enfranchisement' should no longer be used to indicate the process by which an Indian relinquished or gave up his status as an Indian under the Act. The Committee recommends that all Indians classified as such under the Act, should continue to be included as they are on a general register, and that the appearance of their names on the register established their right to this status.

If any individual Indian over the age of twenty-one desired to relinquish this status, he could make application to have his name taken off the register, and we feel that this method of dealing with the problem by apt words, of an amendment, is all that is required, without there being the use of any specific term or phrase.

Any child under the age of twenty-one whose name appears on the register at the time his or her parents have been removed from the same, may within one year after reaching twenty-one years of age, elect to be removed from the register. The per capita share of such child at the time the parents are removed shall remain in the band funds and can be paid to the child on an election to be removed from the register.

The Committee also considered the situation which might apply in the case of an Indian woman marrying a non-Indian and being removed from the register. It was felt that a period of five years time should be fixed before she would be entitled to receive her per capita share of band funds, and during that interval retain the right to return to her reserve. No Indian shall be entitled to more than one per capita share of the band funds.

II. *Use, Management and Development of Indian Reserves and Resources*

(*a*) While endorsing the principle of Indians having individual property rights on their reserves, your Committee is aware that conflicts of interest can and do arise between a band and individual members. In order to meet existing difficulties your Committee recommends that the Indian Act be amended to permit Indians to be formally recognized as in lawful possession of land, despite the lack of a formal allotment by a band council, when the individual or his predecessors in title have had undisputed possession of land for a period of twenty years. Your Committee further recommends that as a means of ensuring that reserve lands are used in the best interests of the band, the Indian Act be amended to provide for councils allocating land to individual members on a conditional basis.

Your Committee believes that some bands are quite capable of assuming and should be encouraged to assume the managerial authority over their lands that can be given to them pursuant to Section 60 of the Indian Act. Your Committee recommends that as a preliminary step to this end the Indian Act be amended to enable band councils, which are in the opinion of the Minister

capable and organized, to take on the responsibility to issue leases of reserve lands for a term not to exceed five years in duration without the necessity of securing a surrender for lease from the band and/or approval of the Minister.

Your Committee recommends further that progressively the Indian Affairs Branch should withdraw from the management of lands in the possession of individual band members and that the Indian Act be amended to enable the Minister to give individual Indians the right to lease their lands for designated purposes.

Your Committee, having been made aware of the fact that the economic development of some reserves is being retarded due to the inability of the Indians to distinguish between permanent loss of possession following a surrender for lease, recommends that the Act be amended to clearly show the distinction and specifically that the word "surrender" be confined in its interpretation to surrender for sale.

(*b*) The real and personal property of an Indian or a band situated on a reserve cannot be mortgaged to anyone other than an Indian, nor is it subject to attachment, seizure or execution except at the instance of an Indian. Your Committee realizes that such restrictions may have been desirable in years gone by and to some degree may still be desirable. However, they now bar the more progressive Indians from the ordinary sources of credit available to non-Indians. In addition, they enable bands to avoid what should be their just liabilities. Your Committee has no wish to place reserve lands in a position where they can be mortgaged to non-Indians or seized following legal process by non-Indians. It does not however view the personal property of an Indian or a band in the same light and recommends that the Indian Act be amended to:

(i) Enable individual Indians to irrevocably waive the protection of Section 88 as regards their personal property, subject to provision for adequate personal exemptions.

(ii) Enable the revenue moneys of a band to be attached in respect of judgments secured against the band for damages occasioned by the actions of the band, its servants or agents or arising out of unfulfilled contracts entered into by the band, if necessary by incorporation on request of the band.

III. *Election and Authority of Band Councils*

Sections 73 to 79, inclusive, of the Indian Act make provision for the election of Band Councils. Generally speaking, the requirements for Band Council office are that a person be twenty-one years of age and ordinarily resident on the particular reserve within which an election is being conducted. The number of councillors is governed by the number of members of the band; i.e., one councillor for each one hundreds members with a minimum of two and a maximum of twelve councillors, and not more than one chief. The term of office is for two years.

Your Committee received a number of representations that the two year term was insufficient as it did not allow a chief or a councillor to proceed with any degree of continuity with some projects before his term of office expired. Your Committee feels that it is essential to the preservation of democracy and advancement of the Indian people that the elective system prevail with short frequencies between elections. However, there is some basis to the argument that continuity is an important factor in band administration. Therefore your

Committee recommends that the term of office for Band Council members be for a period of not more than three years, with one-third of the council being elected each year.

There is a certain disability experienced by some band members who, for various reasons, may not be ordinarily resident on a reserve and who are thereby unable to vote at Band Council elections. Your Committee recommends that all band members who are otherwise qualified be allowed to vote at Band Council elections and on any other matters affecting the band if such members are present on their respective reserves at the time that an election is held.

Sub-section (3) of Section 73 provides that the Governor in Council may make regulations to the effect that a chief shall be elected by the band members or from among the elected councillors. Your Committee recommends that the chief be elected by the band members rather than from among the elected council. Further, we recommend that an oath of office be taken in order that some degree of responsibility and authority may be felt by Band Council members.

The Chief of a band now has no specific authority or function assigned to him by the Act, but in practice he is considered to be in possession of more authority than a member of the council. We recommend that the Act should set out certain duties and authorities of the chief. In general, these should be that the chief councillor is the chief executive officer of the band and that it is his duty to see that the laws applicable to the band be enforced.

Your Committee recommends that provision be made in the Act for filling a vacancy in a Band Council as soon as possible after such a vacancy occurs.

Some bands asked for payment from the Federal Treasury to Band Council members for work performed on behalf of the band. While the Committee believes that payment for such services is compatible with our present-day concepts, such payments should not come from the Federal Treasury. Since freedom and independent authority of the band is of paramount importance, we feel that payments from the Federal Treasury would perpetuate the present reliance on the Indian Affairs Branch and its officers; conversely it would delay the move towards self-government and self-determination for bands. Therefore, payment to Band Council members should be a matter for the exclusive determination of the band itself and such payments could come from band funds or from local taxes levied by the band upon band members.

Many bands seem unfamiliar with the Indian Act, especially with those provisions relating to the authority of bands and Band Councils. Your Committee feels that greater independence and self-government will come from proper understanding of the Act and increased activity of the band in its own administration. Your Committee recommends that an extensive educational program be embarked upon by the Indian Affairs Branch, in conjunction with universities and other agencies to acquaint Band Councils with the Indian Act and regulations thereunder and with the authorities and powers of Band Councils.

Section 68 of the Indian Act provides that the Governor in Council may permit a band to control and manage its revenue moneys. With the educational program outlined above, your Committee recommends that it be the definite policy of the government to move towards more self-governing bands and to this end more bands should be given control of their revenue funds.

Too many provisions of the Act allow a band to do certain things with the consent of the Minister or for the Minister to do certain things upon his own initiative. Similar discretionary powers are given to the Governor in Council. One of the predominant themes of the Committee hearings was that Band Councils should have increased power, responsibility and authority. Your Committee concurs wholeheartedly and recommends that ministerial and governmental authority be decreased, with a concomitant increase in Band Council authority. An extension of the areas over which Band Councils have increased authority and power may result in errors, but they should profit by any mistakes and by accepting responsibility.

Section 80 provides that a Band Council may make by-laws for certain enumerated purposes, providing that such by-laws are not inconsistent with the Act or any regulations made thereunder. Such by-laws are subject to approval by the Minister. Section 82 allows the Governor in Council to declare that a band has reached an advanced stage of development and accordingly, subject to ministerial approval, the band council may make by-laws for the purposes enumerated. Briefly, it may be said that Section 80 deals with regulatory by-laws while Section 82 deals with taxation and money matters. Your Committee recommends that Sections 80, 81 and 82 be combined under one heading relating to by-laws and that Band Councils be given jurisdiction to make by-laws pertaining to such matters as are now contained in Sections 80 and 82, and to such additional matters as are necessary to expand the authority of bands over their own affairs, provided, however, that there are statutory safeguards relating to the expenditure of moneys. Further it is recommended that ministerial authority be confined to assisting Band Councils in the preparation of such by-laws, and authority to initiate proceedings to inquire into the validity of by-laws.

It is rather difficult for the Committee to assess the relative stages of advancement of bands or to establish or recommend criteria which must be met before a band is able to govern itself. Undoubtedly, an educational program in the field of Band Council functions will provide a better analysis. Your Committee hopes that bands will soon be in a better position to govern themselves and to determine their own destiny so that they will require progressively less supervision from the Indian Affairs Branch. When such a stage is reached, it is recommended that the Federal Treasury make per capita grants on an unconditional basis to such bands as elect their Band Councils in accordance with the Act.

Section 72 of the Act provides that the Governor in Council may make regulations for a variety of matters therein enumerated, many of which coincide with the matters contained in Section 80. It is the feeling of the Committee that the authority of the Governor in Council as contained in Section 72 should remain intact, but that such regulations should be made only where a Band Council fails or refuses to adopt by-laws and such failure or refusal results in circumstances which are detrimental to the Band or others. Your Committee hopes that the consequence will be that the Governor in Council eventually will not be required to make regulations pursuant to Section 72.

IV. *Use and Management of Band Funds*

Section 64 of the Act provides that the Minister may, with the consent of the Band Council, authorize expenditures or loans to band members from

capital funds. The amount of capital funds which may be sufficient for the needs of one band might be insufficient for another as the number of members in a band would be a determining factor.

Section 69 establishes a revolving fund of $1,000,000.00 from consolidated revenue from which loans may be made to Indians or groups of Indians for certain purposes. It was thought that the establishment of the revolving fund would assist those bands which did not have sufficient capital funds. This fund has served a useful purpose since it has been established although there were some complaints its operation was too restrictive.

It would appear to your Committee that greater responsibility should be placed upon the band in matters of credit. Greater band participation in such activities would enhance the educational process and as well provide a useful credit service to band members. In those cases where band funds are sufficient, your Committee is of the opinion that Indians needing financial assistance should look to those funds. Section 64 does not allow a band to take adequate security on such loans or to make foreclosures in cases of default. Your Committee feels that this is a deficiency which should be corrected.

The regulations with respect to revolving fund loans permit the minister to sell or otherwise dispose of any property, which, by the terms of any security taken for a loan, may be sold or disposed of on default of repayment of the loan. Your Committee recommends that similar authority be given to Band Councils with respect to defaulted loans.

With respect to those bands which do not have sufficient band funds to make loans it is recommended that a system of making secured loans to such bands for re-loan to band members be instituted. The most probable base for securing such loans, with the exception of land, would seem to be the natural resources of the band. Under this system, as envisaged by the Committee, it would also be necessary for the individual to pledge some security just the same as if he were borrowing money under Section 64. There should be some additional incentive to ensure that loans are not irresponsibly applied for and granted and there should be some community of interest between the band member and the band. The resources of the band supply this in part, while another security should be that the per capita share in band funds of the member so borrowing be subject to attachment in case of default of the loan.

In order that band funds may be protected to the fullest extent against possible misuse by band councils, it is recommended that an appropriate penalty be established for misuse of funds.

V. *Education and Development of Human Resources*

Your Committee is of the opinion that the key to the full realization by Indians of self-determination and self-government and mutual self-respect for the heritage and culture of Indians and non-Indians will be found in the field of education. For some years now there has been a move toward education of Indian children in schools which are under the jurisdiction of provinces. Your Committee is in full accord with the program and would strongly urge and recommend that it be continued and expanded. We look forward to the day, not too far distant, when the Indian Affairs Branch is not engaged in the field of education, except insofar as sharing in the costs.

The question of amalgamated schools brings with it problems arising out of cultural differences, language barriers and economic status. However, these differences can be overcome; indeed they must be overcome. They should at

no time be allowed to interfere with the desire for education. Further, such differences should in no way be allowed to influence the feelings of educators to the effect that a certain cultural background is equated with a certain intellectual capability for your Committee feels that such is not the case.

In the Indian community the Indian child receives a different kind of home education than non-Indians which influences him in his formal school work. In this regard the position of a teacher of Indian children assumes a very important role. A large degree of emphasis by the teacher must be placed upon individual development as distinct from cultural change. It would be well to note here that many non-Indian children have the benefit of kindergarten training. We recommend that kindergartens be also made available to Indian children.

Education is necessary if Indian people are to be able, properly and competently, to fit into our economic and social structure and to effectively fill the role which will be demanded of them in years to come, as spokesmen and leaders of their own people. At the same time, non-Indians must be prepared to accept, understand, appreciate and respect the background, culture, language and arts of the Indian people. The importance of mutual understanding and co-operation must be stressed.

Your Committee is of the opinion that a more comprehensive and accurate account of the Indian people should be described in the history books available to all Canadians. We recommend that the various provincial authorities be approached with a view to having history courses and texts refer more extensively to the Indian background and his contributions to the development of Canada.

There are many Indian adults who have not had the same opportunity as non-Indians in obtaining a formal education. It would appear to the Committee that there is a lack of facilities available for the adult education of Indian people. We recommend that, wherever possible, agreements be entered into with Provincial authorities for the extension of adult educational facilities to adult Indians. This also is a field which the Indian Affairs Branch could profitably explore with a view to instituting an organized adult educational program.

Your Committee is of the opinion that adult education among Indian adults differs from that available to, and required by, non-Indian people in at least two respects. One of these stems from the fact that many older Indian people are not literate in either of the official languages of Canada; the other is that some Indian communities form a cohesive cultural and racial entity. In the education of Indian adults, it would seem that a certain degree of instruction is necessary in the basics of reading and writing. We believe that the goal should be the awakening of desires to learn rather than the straight imparting of knowledge.

Your Committee is of the opinion that the latent abilities of the Indian people arising from their heritage should be fostered. An adult educational program should emphasize such fields as music, art, manual trades and physical education, and also courses in health and hygiene, child care, home economics, language construction, family budgeting, civic matters and the like.

Audio-visual aids to education such as movies and film strips are particularly important; their liberal use would be a major adjunct to any adult education program. We would emphasize that travelling libraries provide a great insight into many matters, and recommend that these facilities be expanded wherever possible.

The importance of vocational and technical training cannot be too strongly emphasized. It was brought to our attention that the Indians have a great deal of native ability and more advantage should be taken of facilities available for such training. In this regard we feel that the Indian Affairs Branch can play an important role in encouraging and promoting fuller participation by Indians in technical and vocational courses. Your Committee was gratified to learn of the experimental programs being undertaken to prepare young Indians for placement or specialized training and recommends that the academic upgrading and social orientation courses be greatly expanded to meet the needs of the Indians, particularly in the 16-25 year age group.

Home and School Associations or Parent-Teacher Associations are quite complementary to an adult education program as well as to child education. We recommend that full support and encouragement be given to the formation of such associations.

Your Committee recommends that the fullest possible encouragement and incentive be continued to Indian children in order to ensure that they progress in school as far as their abilities permit. We hope that greater use will be made of the existing system of grants, bursaries and scholarships.

Development of human resources and economic advancement go hand in hand. Your Committee is of the opinion that before any great strides can be made in the matter of developing the human resources of the Indian people we must, along with an intensive educational program, develop the environment and economic opportunities within which these people live.

Your Committee feels that the various moving pictures and television plays which deal with Indians place them in an unfavourable light. We recommend that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and other agencies prepare factual presentations of the Indian way of life, with such plays to be produced in consultation with such agencies of government and the academic world as will provide accurate information on the Indian way of life and his contribution to the development of Canada.

VI. *Health and Welfare*

(*a*) In recent years we have seen the various provincial governments enter into the field of hospital insurance coverage, with financial support from the Federal Treasury under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act, which provincial schemes cover Indian people.

Your Committee recommends that the question of the transfer of health services for Indian people to the provinces be a subject for discussion by a Dominion-Provincial Conference.

The importance of adequate diets amongst the Indian people was brought to the attention of the Committee. The use of pre-prepared and packaged foods may result in unbalanced diets. Information was presented that nutrition and diet guides are being made available to Indians. Your Committee recommends the continuation and expansion of this service, and further recommends that the field of nutrition be given a prominent place in the adult education program.

(*b*) There is considerable uncertainty at the present time with respect to social welfare benefits to Indians on and off reserves, because of the application of federal, provincial and municipal law and regulations. In addition, the Indian Act does not deal specifically with the social welfare field. Your Committee believes that wherever possible, existing provincial welfare legislation and services should be used for the benefit of the Indian population. Your

Committee therefore recommends that this matter be placed on the agenda of a Dominion-Provincial Conference on Indian Affairs with a view to transferring the social welfare jurisdiction with respect to Indians to the provinces.

There appears to be an inadequate number of social workers available to our Indian people. Additional social workers would not only improve welfare services but would permit the Indian Superintendent to concentrate on other matters. We recommend that a social worker be assigned to each Indian agency until such time as suitable arrangements may be made with provinces to provide social welfare services.

(c) It is clear from the statistics provided that many Indian families are not financially able to provide adequate homes for themselves. Accordingly, public funds must be used. The Committee recognizes the importance of improved housing facilities for Indians in raising their social and economic status. Your Committee therefore recommends a substantially increased public investment in the field of housing and sanitation facilities.

The loaning facilities available to non-Indians for housing do not meet the needs of Indians on reserves because of their system of land holding. While Indians may borrow money for housing purposes from band funds, there are many bands which do not have sufficient funds for that purpose. Therefore, your Committee recommends that a revolving loan fund for housing purposes be established.

VII. *Taxation and Legal Rights*

(a) Your Committee heard considerable evidence concerning taxation of Indians and their property. Witnesses pressed for exemption from such forms of taxation as gasoline taxes, provincial sales tax, taxation of income earned off the reserve. Your Committee notes that under the Indian Act, Indian reserve lands and resources and revenue therefrom are exempt from taxation. Bearing in mind these exemptions, your Committee feels that Indians are entitled to all provincial services provided through collection of other lawful provincial taxes and, therefore, are not entitled to exemption from such taxes.

Your Committee recognizes that Indian commercial fishermen are entitled to special consideration. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that special depreciation allowances for income tax purposes be made to Indians on their commercial fishing boats and gear, where these boats are operated by an Indian owner and manned by an Indian crew.

Liquor

(b) In view of the fact that the possession and consumption of intoxicants OFF RESERVES by Indians is dependent on a request by the province, your Committee recommends that all existing liquor restrictions in the Indian Act be deleted; and that the same rights extended to non-Indian citizens of the various provinces be applicable to Indians, except that the right of possession and consumption ON THE RESERVE be granted only after the approval by a majority vote of the band.

Sale or barter of produce

(c) Your Committee recognizes that, if Indians are to learn to manage their own affairs, they should learn from experience. Your Committee, therefore, recommends that Sections 32 and 33 of the Indian Act which prohibit the Indians of the three Prairie Provinces from disposing of produce from their reserves, without a permit from the Superintendent, be deleted.

Estates

(*d*) In accordance with our expressed views that Indian people should be placed in the same position as non-Indians, both as regards privileges, as well as responsibilities, we recommend that the provincial courts should have jurisdiction to deal with the estates of Indian people.

VIII. *Indian Administration in General*

(*a*) It is recommended that the subject matter of Indian Affairs be placed on the agenda of a Dominion-Provincial Conference in order that matters which are normally under provincial jurisdiction may be transferred to the provinces with a minimum of delay. It is imperative that the transfer be not only mutually acceptable to the Federal and Provincial authorities, but also to the Indian people.

(*b*) We recommend that another Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons be appointed within a period of seven years in order that Indian Affairs may again be reviewed.

(*c*) In order that fuller knowledge and understanding may be obtained about the Indian people, we therefore recommend that the program of research be continued, in conjunction with provinces and universities, into the economic, cultural and social concepts of Indian people both on and off the reserve.

(*d*) Your Committee notes with satisfaction that the Indian Affairs Branch is engaged in community planning and development studies and recommends that these be continued.

IX. *Indian Claims Commission*

The long standing controversy concerning the Indian land question in British Columbia was the main subject in a number of briefs submitted by organizations from that province. The present annual federal grant to British Columbia Indians of $100,000 is considered by them to be an unsatisfactory interim settlement of their claims.

Your Committee was informed that a similar dispute was settled in the United States by an Indian Claims Commission. Your Committee recommends that the British Columbia Indian land question, the Oka land dispute and such other matters as the Government deems advisable, be referred to a claims commission. Your Committee recommends that the costs of counsel to Indians for these two actions before the Indian Claims Commission, be borne by the Federal Treasury.

* * * * *

Your Committee wishes to express its appreciation for the valuable contribution, co-operation and assistance provided over the past three years by the Honourable Ellen Fairclough, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and departmental officials from the Indian Affairs Branch and the Indian and Northern Health Services. We are also deeply grateful to all individuals and organizations who appeared before the Committee or submitted written briefs.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

General

(*a*) The winds of change have been blowing through the ranks of the Indian people.

(*b*) There is a growing awareness and recognition of the problems and needs of Indians amongst the non-Indian population.

(c) Indians may soon be willing to assume the responsibility and accept the benefits of full participation as Canadian citizens.

(d) More responsibility and authority should be directed to band councils and individual Indians with a consequent limitation of governmental control.

(e) The advancement of the Indians towards full acceptance of the responsibilities and obligations of citizenship should be without prejudice to their traditional cultural, historical and economic benefits.

I. *Indian Status and Band Membership*

(a) Indian and non-Indian children who are legally adopted should assume the status of their adoptive parents.

(b) The status and membership rights of illegitimate children should conform, where possible, to provincial laws.

(c) The term "enfranchisement" should be deleted from the Act.

(d) Indian women who marry non-Indians should not receive a per capita share of band funds for a period of five years, but retain the right to return to their reserve in the intervening period.

II. *Use, Management and Development of Reserve Resources*

(a) The Indian Act should be amended to formally recognize lawful possession of land held by an Indian for twenty years and also to permit band councils to allocate land on a conditional basis.

(b) Designated band councils should be authorized to issue leases of reserve land for a period not exceeding five years without a surrender and/or approval of the Minister.

(c) The Indian Affairs Branch should withdraw from the management of lands held by an individual Indian who should be enabled to lease his land himself for designated purposes.

(d) The Indian Act should be amended to clearly indicate that the word "surrender" is confined to sale of land.

(e) As the present provisions of Section 88 of the Act bar many Indians from ordinary sources of credit, the section should be amended to permit individual Indians to waive the protection afforded as regards their personal property; and band revenue funds should be subject to attachment in respect of judgments for damages and unfulfilled contracts.

III. *Election and Authority of Band Councils*

(a) The Act should provide for a term of office for band councils of not more than three years, with one-third of the members elected each year.

(b) All band members, who are otherwise qualified, should be allowed to vote at band elections and on any other matter affecting the band if present on the reserve when the election is held.

(c) The chief should be elected by the band members rather than from among the elected council.

(d) An oath of office for band council members should be required.

(*e*) The Indian Act should set out specific duties and authorities of the Chief.

(*f*) The Act should provide for filling a vacancy in a band council as soon as possible after the vacancy occurs.

(*g*) There should be an extensive educational program to acquaint band councils with the Indian Act and regulations and with council authority.

(*h*) It should be the definite policy of government to move toward more self-governing bands and to this end more bands should be given control of their revenue funds.

(*i*) There should be a decrease in ministerial and governmental authority with a concomitant increase in band council authority.

(*j*) By-law authority under the Act should be combined and additional powers granted.

(*k*) To assist elected band councils in local self-government, per capita grants on an unconditional basis should be made.

IV. *Use and Management of Band Funds*

(*a*) Greater responsibility should be placed upon Indian bands in matters of credit.

(*b*) Band councils should be enabled to take adequate security on loans with the right to foreclose in case of default.

(*c*) Where a band does not have sufficient funds for loaning purposes, a system of making secured loans to bands for re-loan to band members should be instituted.

(*d*) An appropriate penalty should be provided in the Indian Act for misuse of band funds by band councils.

V. *Education and Development of Human Resources*

(*a*) Education is the key to the full realization by Indians of self-determination and self-government.

(*b*) Education of Indian children in schools under the jurisdiction of the provinces should be continued and expanded.

(*c*) Kindergarten facilities for Indian children should be provided.

(*d*) The provincial authorities should be approached to ensure that a more comprehensive and accurate account of the Indian people is used and described in history courses and texts.

(*e*) Agreements should be entered into with provincial authorities to extend adult education facilities to Indians with the program expanded.

(*f*) Travelling library facilities to Indian communities should be expanded wherever possible.

(*g*) Academic upgrading and social orientation courses to prepare young Indians for placement or specialized training should be greatly expanded.

(*h*) Full support and encouragement should be given to formation of Home and School or Parent-Teacher Associations.

(*i*) The fullest possible encouragement and incentive should be given to Indian children to go as far as they can in school.

(*j*) In addition to an intensive educational program, the economic opportunities and environment of the Indian people should be developed.

(*k*) The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and other agencies should prepare factual presentations of the Indians' way of life and their contribution to the development of Canada.

VI. *Health and Welfare*

(*a*) The question of transferring health services for Indians to the provinces should be discussed at a Dominion-Provincial Conference, but the present health program should be continued and extended until such time as this can be accomplished.

(*b*) Provincial welfare legislation and services should be used for the benefit of the Indian population.

(*c*) Social welfare should be placed on the agenda of a Dominion-Provincial Conference with a view to transferring jurisdiction to the provinces.

(*d*) A substantially increased public investment should be made in Indian housing and sanitation facilities.

(*e*) A revolving loan fund for housing purposes should be established.

VII. *Taxation and Legal Rights*

(*a*) Special depreciation allowances should be allowed Indian commercial fishermen.

(b) All existing liquor restrictions should be deleted from the Indian Act; and the same rights extended to non-Indian citizens of the various provinces be applicable to Indians, except that the right of possession and consumption on the reserve be granted only after approval by a majority vote of the band.

(*c*) Sections 32 and 33 of the Indian Act relating to the sale or barter of produce from reserves in the three Prairie Provinces should be deleted.

(*d*) Provincial courts should have jurisdiction to deal with Indian estates.

VIII. *Indian Administration in General*

(*a*) Indian Affairs should be the subject of a Dominion-Provincial Conference in order that such matters may be transferred to provincial jurisdiction as may be mutually acceptable to the Indian people, provincial and federal authorities.

(*b*) Another Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons should be appointed within a period of seven years to review Indian Affairs.

(*c*) A program of research into the economic, cultural and social concepts of the Indian people should be undertaken in conjunction with the provinces and universities.

(*d*) Community planning and development studies should be continued.

IX. *Indian Claims Commission*

An Indian Claims Commission should be established to hear the British Columbia and Oka Indian land questions and other matters, and that the cost of counsel to Indians for the two land questions specified above, be borne by the Federal Treasury.

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A copy of the Committee's Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence is appended.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES GLADSTONE,
Joint Chairman.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Monday, 10th July, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Taylor *(Westmorland):*

4th July—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Did the Canadian Wheat Board, or any other Canadian authority, increase the price of wheat, oats and barley or any one of them to the farmers of Western Canada at the beginning of navigation in the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1960-1961?

2. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, then how much was the increase per bushel on each of the following grains—wheat, oats and barley?

3. If the increases, if any, are in effect during the shipping season when the Seaway is in full operation, is there a corresponding decrease in the price of wheat, flour, mill feeds and screenings to Eastern Canadian consumers and farmers?

4. If the answer to No. 3 is in the negative, then is it true the Western grain grower and the milling industry are receiving the full benefit of cheaper transportation as a result of the facilities available through the St. Lawrence Seaway on all grain, and grain products, including flour, shipped to Eastern Canada?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Monday, 10th July, 1961.

No. 1.

7th July—Consideration of the Message from the House of Commons disagreeing to the amendment made by the Senate to Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".—(*Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C.*).

No. 2.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 3.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 4.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

No. 5.

8th July—Second Reading of Bill S-30, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Equitable General Insurance Company".—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 6.

8th July—Consideration of the second and final Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Indian Affairs.—(*Honourable Senator Gladstone*).

For Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Monday, July 10, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 83

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 10th July, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bouffard,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Crerar,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Farris,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented the following Report:

MONDAY, July 10th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-114, intituled: "An Act respecting the Bank of Canada", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 2,000 copies in English and 1,000 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Message from the House of Commons disagreeing to the amendment made by the Senate to the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff".

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Senate do not insist upon its amendment to the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", to which the House of Commons has disagreed; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons accordingly.

After debate,
The Honourable Senator Croll moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Roebuck, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-30, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Equitable General Insurance Company", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

Later this day:

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Order No. 5 on the Orders of the Day.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Bill S-30, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Equitable General Insurance Company", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Vaillancourt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the second and final Report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on Indian Affairs.

The Honourable Senator Gladstone moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator MacDonald, that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately nine o'clock this evening.

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

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Notices of Motions.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until tomorrow at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

After debate, and—
In amendment—
The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt, that the Senate do now adjourn until three o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, as amended—
The Senate divided and the names being called they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Basha,
Beaubien (*Provencher*),
Bouffard,
Burchill,
Campbell,
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),
Crerar,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Dupuis,
Farris,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gouin,
Hayden,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (*Brantford*),
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Paterson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Roebuck,
Smith (*Kamloops*),
Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (*Norfolk*),
Taylor (*Westmorland*),
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Vien,
Woodrow.—38.

NON-CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Beaubien (*Bedford*),
Blois,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Choquette,
Courtemanche,
Emerson,
Gladstone,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Horner,
Irvine,
Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),
MacDonald,
Methot,
Monette,
Pearson,
Quart,
Thorvaldson.—20.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 11th July, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Taylor *(Westmorland):*

4th July—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Did the Canadian Wheat Board, or any other Canadian authority, increase the price of wheat, oats and barley or any one of them to the farmers of Western Canada at the beginning of navigation in the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1960-1961?

2. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, then how much was the increase per bushel on each of the following grains—wheat, oats and barley?

3. If the increases, if any, are in effect during the shipping season when the Seaway is in full operation, is there a corresponding decrease in the price of wheat, flour, mill feeds and screenings to Eastern Canadian consumers and farmers?

4. If the answer to No. 3 is in the negative, then is it true the Western grain grower and the milling industry are receiving the full benefit of cheaper transportation as a result of the facilities available through the St. Lawrence Seaway on all grain, and grain products, including flour, shipped to Eastern Canada?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 11th July, 1961.

No. 1.

10th July—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Senate do not insist upon its amendment to the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", to which the House of Commons has disagreed; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons accordingly. —(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 2.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 3.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 4.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

For Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Tuesday, July 11, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 84

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 11th July, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Campbell,
Choquette,
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Crerar,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grant,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the National Capital Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, and Report of the Auditor General certifying the accounts and financial statements of the Commission pursuant to sections 85(3) and 87(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

The Order of the Day being read,

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Senate do not insist upon its amendment to the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", to which the House of Commons has disagreed; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons accordingly.

After debate,

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner, that further debate on the motion be adjourned until tomorrow.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 12th July, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Taylor *(Westmorland)*:

4th July—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Did the Canadian Wheat Board, or any other Canadian authority, increase the price of wheat, oats and barley or any one of them to the farmers of Western Canada at the beginning of navigation in the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1960-1961?

2. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, then how much was the increase per bushel on each of the following grains—wheat, oats and barley?

3. If the increases, if any, are in effect during the shipping season when the Seaway is in full operation, is there a corresponding decrease in the price of wheat, flour, mill feeds and screenings to Eastern Canadian consumers and farmers?

4. If the answer to No. 3 is in the negative, then is it true the Western grain grower and the milling industry are receiving the full benefit of cheaper transportation as a result of the facilities available through the St. Lawrence Seaway on all grain, and grain products, including flour, shipped to Eastern Canada?

For Thursday, 13th July, 1961.

By the Honourable Senator Pratt:

11th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

Is it the intention of the Industrial Development Bank to open a Regional Office in the Province of Newfoundland, seeing that the Bank has now thirteen Regional Offices throughout Canada, with five of them having been opened in 1959 and 1960?

Is the Government aware of the fact that to the end of the Bank's fiscal year, September 30th, 1960, only 9.6 per cent of the sum total of the loans outstanding in the four Atlantic Provinces and only about 8 per cent of the number of accounts in the four Atlantic Provinces were in the Province of Newfoundland, notwithstanding that the population of Newfoundland is approximately 24 per cent of those four Provinces?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 12th July, 1961.

No. 1.

10th July—Resuming the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Senate do not insist upon its amendment to the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", to which the House of Commons has disagreed; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons accordingly. —(*Honourable Senator Brunt*).

No. 2.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 3.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 4.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

For Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, July 12, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce.....	9.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 85

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 12th July, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Choquette,
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Crerar,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gladstone,
Gouin,
Grant,
Higgins,
Horner,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-120, intituled: "An Act to amend the Income Tax Act", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-121, intituled: "An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1961 to the 30th day of June, 1962, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Memorandum of Agreement (Amending Agreement No. 14) made the 13th day of June, 1961, respecting contributions under the *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act*, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of Manitoba.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the adjourned debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Aseltine, seconded by the Honourable Senator Choquette, that the Senate do not insist upon its amendment to the Bill C-72, intituled: "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff", to which the House of Commons has disagreed; and that a Message be sent to the House of Commons accordingly.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion—

The Senate divided and the names being called they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Courtemanche,	Methot,
Blois,	Emerson,	Monette,
Brooks,	Higgins,	Pearson,
Brunt,	Irvine,	Quart,
Buchanan,	Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),	Thorvaldson.—17.
Choquette,	MacDonald,	

NON-CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Barbour,	Gouin,	Pouliot,
Basha,	Grant,	Pratt,
Beaubien (*Provencher*),	Hugessen,	Roebuck,
Bishop,	Inman,	Smith (*Kamloops*),
Blais,	Jodoin,	Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Burchill,	Kinley,	
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),	Lambert,	Stambaugh,
Crerar,	Leonard,	Taylor (*Norfolk*),
Croll,	Macdonald (*Brantford*),	Taylor (*Westmorland*),
Dessureault,	McGrand,	Turgeon,
Dupuis,	McKeen,	Vaillancourt,
Fournier,	McLean,	Veniot,
Gershaw,	Paterson,	Woodrow.—38.

So it was resolved in the negative.

Ordered, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons accordingly.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many intergovernmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 13th July, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Taylor *(Westmorland):*

4th July—That he will inquire of the Government:—

1. Did the Canadian Wheat Board, or any other Canadian authority, increase the price of wheat, oats and barley or any one of them to the farmers of Western Canada at the beginning of navigation in the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1960-1961?

2. If the answer to No. 1 is in the affirmative, then how much was the increase per bushel on each of the following grains—wheat, oats and barley?

3. If the increases, if any, are in effect during the shipping season when the Seaway is in full operation, is there a corresponding decrease in the price of wheat, flour, mill feeds and screenings to Eastern Canadian consumers and farmers?

4. If the answer to No. 3 is in the negative, then is it true the Western grain grower and the milling industry are receiving the full benefit of cheaper transportation as a result of the facilities available through the St. Lawrence Seaway on all grain, and grain products, including flour, shipped to Eastern Canada?

No. 3.

By the Honourable Senator Pratt:

11th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

Is it the intention of the Industrial Development Bank to open a Regional Office in the Province of Newfoundland, seeing that the Bank has now thirteen Regional Offices throughout Canada, with five of them having been opened in 1959 and 1960?

Is the Government aware of the fact that to the end of the Bank's fiscal year, September 30th, 1960, only 9.6 per cent of the sum total of the loans outstanding in the four Atlantic Provinces and only about 8 per cent of the number of accounts in the four Atlantic Provinces were in the Province of Newfoundland, notwithstanding that the population of Newfoundland is approximately 24 per cent of those four Provinces?

For Friday, 14th July, 1961.

By the Honourable Senator Burchill:

12th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

If it is aware that the portrait of the Right Honourable Viscount Bennett is in store in this building or in its precincts awaiting to be hung in an appropriate place in the Halls of Parliament? If so, can the Government advise approximately at what date this obvious public service can be performed?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 13th July, 1961.

No. 1.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 2.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 3.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

For Tuesday, 1st August, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Thursday, July 13, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	9.30 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	10.30 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 86

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 13th July, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Barbour,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Beaubien (Provencher),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Brooks,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Choquette,
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Crerar,
Croll,
Dessureault,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Fournier,
Gershaw,
Gouin,
Grant,
Higgins,
Hugessen,
Inman,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Leonard,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
McLean,
Methot,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Pouliot,
Pratt,
Quart,
Raymond,
Roebuck,
Smith (Kamloops),
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Stambaugh,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Thorvaldson,
Turgeon,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Vien,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Memorandum of Agreement (Amending Agreement No. 5) made the 16th day of June, 1961, respecting contributions under the *Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act* between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province of New Brunswick.

Report of the Agricultural Stabilization Board for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 14 of the Agricultural Stabilization Act, Chapter 22 of the Statutes of 1957-58.

Report of the National Librarian for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 13 of the *National Library Act*, Chapter 330, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-120, intituled: "An Act to amend the Income Tax Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Thorvaldson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications, presented the following report:

THURSDAY, July 13th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-121, intituled: "An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1961 to the 30th day of June, 1962, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Beaubien (*Provencher*), that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-121, intituled: "An Act to authorize the provision of moneys to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1961 to the 30th day of June, 1962, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company", reported they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-114, intituled: "An Act respecting the Bank of Canada", reported the Committee had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, as follows:

THURSDAY, July 13th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-114, intituled: "An Act respecting the Bank of Canada", has in obedience to the order of reference of July 8th, 1961, examined the said Bill and now report as follows:—

Your Committee recommends that this Bill should not be further proceeded with and the Committee finds that the Governor of the Bank of Canada did not misconduct himself in office.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. K. HUGESSEN,
Acting Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hugessen moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Report be adopted now.

After debate, and—

The question being put on the motion—

The Senate divided and the names being called they were taken down as follows:—

CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Barbour,	Hugessen,	Smith (*Kamloops*),
Beaubien (*Provencher*),	Inman,	Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*),
Bishop,	Kinley,	Stambaugh,
Blais,	Lambert,	Taylor (*Norfolk*),
Connolly (*Ottawa West*),	Leonard,	Taylor (*Westmorland*),
Crerar,	Macdonald (*Brantford*),	Turgeon,
Croll,	McGrand,	Vaillancourt,
Dessureault,	McKeen,	Veniot,
Dupuis,	Paterson,	Woodrow.—33.
Fournier,	Pratt,	
Gouin,	Raymond,	
Grant,	Roebuck,	

NON-CONTENTS

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Courtemanche,	Monette,
Blois,	Emerson,	Pearson,
Brooks,	Higgins,	Quart,
Brunt,	Irvine,	Thorvaldson.—16.
Buchanan,	Macdonald (*Cape Breton*),	
Choquette,	Methot,	

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by

representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many intergovernmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That is be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative. 4:35 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 9:40 p.m.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-123, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Monette, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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.

Messages were brought from the House of Commons to return the following Bills,

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed these Bills, without amendment:—

Bill SD-101, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Edel Haimes".

Bill SD-107, intituled: "An Act for the relief of William Paschal Hayes".

Bill SD-265, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu".

A Message was 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 were founded.

The Honourable the Speaker informed the Senate that a communication had been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

13th July, 1961.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Charles Holland Locke, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, acting as Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber today, the 13th July, at 10:15 p.m., for the purpose of giving Royal Assent to certain Bills.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. JOLY de LOTBINIÈRE,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate,
Ottawa.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Charles Holland Locke, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, in his capacity 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 Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber".

The House of Commons being come,

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Bills to be assented to, as follows:—

An Act to amend An Act to amend the Combines Investigation Act and the Criminal Code.

An Act to incorporate Ukrainian Evangelical Baptist Convention of Canada.

An Act respecting The Canadian Council of The Girl Guides Association.

An Act to incorporate The Acadia Life Insurance Company.

An Act respecting The Canada Permanent Trust Company.

An Act respecting the Congregation of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Bordeaux in Canada.

An Act respecting Guaranty Trust Company of Canada.

An Act to incorporate General Mortgage Service Corporation of Canada.

An Act respecting Penitentiaries.

An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

An Act to amend the National Energy Board Act.

An Act to amend the Trust Companies Act.

An Act to amend the Loan Companies Act.

An Act respecting The Canadian Legion.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Capital Murder).

An Act to incorporate Aurora Pipe Line Company.

An Act to amend the Railway Act.

An Act to amend the Excise Act.

An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.

An Act to amend the Excise Tax Act.

An Act to amend the Industrial Development Bank Act.

An Act to amend the Income Tax Act.

An Act to authorize the provision of monies to meet certain capital expenditures of the Canadian National Railways System for the period from the 1st day of January, 1961, to the 30th day of June, 1962, and to authorize the guarantee by Her Majesty of certain securities to be issued by the Canadian National Railway Company.

An Act for the relief of Edel Haimes.

An Act for the relief of William Paschal Hayes.

An Act for the relief of Mathilde Marcelle Mathieu.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills".

The Honourable the Speaker of the Commons then addressed the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General as follows:—

"May it please Your Honour:

The Commons of Canada have voted supplies 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 Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962.

To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour's Assent".

After the Clerk Assistant read the title of the Bill,—

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

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

The Commons withdrew.

After which the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to retire.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Notices of Motions.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Thursday, 14th September, 1961, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

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

The Honourable Senator Brunt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 14th September, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pouliot:

14th June—That he will inquire of the Government:

1. Who are the public men of Canada whose correspondence and papers have been bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives since the establishment of that branch of the Government of Canada?

2. If bequeathed, or given, upon what conditions in each case?

3. If sold, at what price in each case?

4. How much was spent for cataloguing the correspondence and papers in each case?

5. Was the cataloguing completed in each case?

6. If so, who are the above mentioned public men whose papers and correspondence (*a*) have been completely catalogued, and (*b*) have not been completely catalogued?

7. Who are the above mentioned Canadian public men whose correspondence (*a*) is available to the public, and (*b*) is not?

8. Is there a general rule concerning the availability of the correspondence and papers bequeathed, given, or sold to the Public Archives?

9. If so, what is it, and who made it?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Pratt:

11th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

Is it the intention of the Industrial Development Bank to open a Regional Office in the Province of Newfoundland, seeing that the Bank has now thirteen Regional Offices throughout Canada, with five of them having been opened in 1959 and 1960?

Is the Government aware of the fact that to the end of the Bank's fiscal year, September 30th, 1960, only 9.6 per cent of the sum total of the loans outstanding in the four Atlantic Provinces and only about 8 per cent of the number of accounts in the four Atlantic Provinces were in the Province of Newfoundland, notwithstanding that the population of Newfoundland is approximately 24 per cent of those four Provinces?

No. 3.

By the Honourable Senator Burchill:

12th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

If it is aware that the portrait of the Right Honourable Viscount Bennett is in store in this building or in its precincts awaiting to be hung in an appropriate place in the Halls of Parliament? If so, can the Government advise approximately at what date this obvious public service can be performed?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 14th September, 1961.

No. 1.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 2.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 3.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

No. 4.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 87

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 14th September, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable ARTHUR M. PEARSON, Speaker *pro tem.*

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Cameron,	Inman,	Quart,
Baird,	Connolly (Halifax North),	Irvine,	Robertson,
Beaubien (Bedford),	Connolly (Ottawa West),	Isnor,	Roebuck,
Bishop,	Courtemanche,	Jodoin,	Taylor (Westmorland),
Blais,	Dupuis,	Lambert,	Thorvaldson,
Blois,	Fournier,	Lefrançois,	Vaillancourt,
Bois,	Gladstone,	Leger,	Veniot,
Boucher,	Golding,	Macdonald (Cape Breton),	Vien,
Bradley,	Gouin,	Monette,	Wall,
Brooks,	Hodges,	Paterson,	White,
Brunt,	Hugessen,	Pearson,	Wood.
Buchanan,			

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Vaillancourt—

That, during the absence of the Honourable the Speaker, the Honourable Senator Pearson do preside as Speaker.

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

Whereupon, the Honourable Senator Pearson took the Chair.

PRAYERS.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons to return the Bill S-19, intituled: "An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill, without amendment.

Tribute was paid to the memory of the Honourable Senator Euler, P.C., whose death occurred July 15, 1961.

Tribute was paid to the memory of the Honourable Senator Bradette, whose death occurred September 12, 1961.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Tariff Board, dated February 22, 1961, relative to the Investigation ordered by the Minister of Finance, respecting Miscellaneous Textiles, being Reference No. 125—Textiles, (English and French texts); together with a copy of the transcript of the evidence presented at public hearings, pursuant to section 6 of the *Tariff Board Act,* Chapter 261, R.S. 1952 (English text).

Report of the Board of Trustees of the Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Fund to Aid in Research on the Diseases of Children, including the Auditor General's Report on the financial statements of the Board, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 15 of the *Queen Elizabeth II Canadian Research Fund Act,* Chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1959. (English and French texts).

Report of the Canada Council, including the Auditor General's Report on the financial statements of the Council, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 23 of the *Canada Council Act,* Chapter 3 of the Statutes of 1957. (French text).

Consolidated Index and Table of Statutory Orders and Regulations published in the *Canada Gazette,* Part II, for the period January 1, 1955, to June 30, 1961. (English and French texts).

The Canada Gazette, Part II, Statutory Orders and Regulations, 1961, as follows: Wednesday, July 12 and 26, August 9 and 23, 1961, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act,* Chapter 235, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Revised Capital Budget of the National Harbours Board for the year ending December 31, 1961, pursuant to section 80(2) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952, together with copy of Order in Council P.C. 1961-1180, dated August 16, 1961, approving same. (English text).

Ordinances of the Northwest Territories, assented to July 20, 1961, pursuant to section 15 of the *Northwest Territories Act,* Chapter 331, R.S. 1952, as amended, together with copy of Order in Council P.C. 1961-1223, dated August 20, 1961, approving same. (English text).

Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, assented to July 6, 1961, pursuant to section 20 of the *Yukon Act,* Chapter 53 of the Statutes of 1952-53, together with copy of Order in Council P.C. 1961-1085, dated July 24, 1961, approving same. (English text).

Report on the state of the Unemployment Insurance Fund and the transactions under section 86 of the *Unemployment Insurance Act,* for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 87 of the said Act, Chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1955. (English text).

Report of the National Film Board of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 20(2) of the *National Film Act,* Chapter 185, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended December 31, 1960, being Vol. I—Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, pursuant to section 9 of the *Department of Insurance Act,* Chapter 70, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1960. (French text).

Report, dated July 12, 1961, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, *under the Combines Investigation Act,* concerning Alleged Attempts at Resale Price Maintenance in the Distribution and Sale of Cameras and Related Products (Arrow Photographic Equipment Limited). (English text).

Report, dated August 3, 1961, of the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission, *under the Combines Investigation Act,* concerning the Meat Packing Industry and the Acquisition of Wilsil Limited and Calgary Packers Limited by Canada Packers Limited. (English text).

Report of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 6 of the *Department of Agriculture Act,* Chapter 66, R.S. 1952. (English text).

Ship Construction Assistance Regulations, made pursuant to *Appropriation Act No. 4, 1961,* being Vote 592 of the Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1962 (English and French texts), together with Order in Council P.C. 1961-1290 dated September 8, 1961, (English text), making the said Regulations.

With leave of the Senate,

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that when the Senate adjourns today it do stand adjourned until Tuesday, 26th September, 1961, at eight o'clock in the evening.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until the next sitting of the Senate.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 26th September, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiries.**

INQUIRIES

No. 1.

By the Honourable Senator Pratt:

11th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

Is it the intention of the Industrial Development Bank to open a Regional Office in the Province of Newfoundland, seeing that the Bank has now thirteen Regional Offices throughout Canada, with five of them having been opened in 1959 and 1960?

Is the Government aware of the fact that to the end of the Bank's fiscal year, September 30th, 1960, only 9.6 per cent of the sum total of the loans outstanding in the four Atlantic Provinces and only about 8 per cent of the number of accounts in the four Atlantic Provinces were in the Province of Newfoundland, notwithstanding that the population of Newfoundland is approximately 24 per cent of those four Provinces?

No. 2.

By the Honourable Senator Burchill:

12th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

If it is aware that the portrait of the Right Honourable Viscount Bennett is in store in this building or in its precincts awaiting to be hung in an appropriate place in the Halls of Parliament? If so, can the Government advise approximately at what date this obvious public service can be performed?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 26th September, 1961.

No. 1.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 2.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 3.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

No. 4.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 88

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Monday, 25th September, 1961

EMERGENCY SITTING

8 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,	Connolly (Halifax North),	Hodges,	Molson,
Baird,	Connolly (Ottawa West),	Horner,	Monette,
Barbour,	Courtemanche,	Irvine,	Paterson,
Basha,	Drouin,	Jodoin,	Pearson,
Beaubien (Bedford),	Dupuis,	Kinley,	Power,
Blais,	Emerson,	Lambert,	Pratt,
Blois,	Gladstone,	Lefrançois,	Roebuck,
Bois,	Golding,	Leger,	Sullivan,
Boucher,	Gouin,	Macdonald (Brantford),	Taylor (Westmorland),
Bradley,	Grant,	Macdonald (Cape Breton),	Tremblay,
Brunt,	Hayden,	MacDonald,	Veniot,
Buchanan,	Higgins,	McGrand,	Vien,
Burchill,	Hnatyshyn,	McKeen,	Wall,
Cameron,			White,
			Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine, Leader of the Government, informed the Senate that, pursuant to the terms of the resolution adopted by the Senate on Tuesday, 13th December, 1960, the Honourable the Speaker had called the Senate to assemble this evening.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-71, intituled: "An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Civil Service Administration.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-128, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-127, intituled: "An Act respecting the Observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Blois moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Blois moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading tomorrow.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-129, intituled: "An Act to amend certain Agreements Respecting the Administration and Control of Natural Resources in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the second time, on division.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-131, intituled: "An Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Monette, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a second reading tomorrow.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Agreements between the Governments of Canada and of the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, dated July 13, July 13 and July 14, 1961, respectively, concerning the administration and control of natural resources

in those Provinces, and vesting them with full power to administer and dispose of the school lands and the School Lands Funds referred to therein. (English text).

The Canada Gazette, Part II, Statutory Orders and Regulations, 1961, Wednesday, September 13, 1961, pursuant to section 7 of the *Regulations Act,* Chapter 235, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

Capital Budget of the Cornwall International Bridge Company Limited, for the period October 1, 1961, to September 30, 1962, together with Order in Council P.C. 1961-1313, dated September 14, 1961, approving same, pursuant to section 80 of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English text).

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—

That the Senate do now adjourn.

The question being put on the motion, it was—

Resolved in the affirmative.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Tuesday, 26th September, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Burchill:

12th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

If it is aware that the portrait of the Right Honourable Viscount Bennett is in store in this building or in its precincts awaiting to be hung in an appropriate place in the Halls of Parliament? If so, can the Government advise approximately at what date this obvious public service can be performed?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Tuesday, 26th September, 1961.

No. 1.

25th September—Third Reading of Bill C-127, intituled: "An Act respecting the Observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada".—(*Honourable Senator Blois*).

No. 2.

25th September—Second Reading of Bill C-131, intituled: "An Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport".—(*Honourable Senator Aseltine*).

No. 3.

20th June—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Croll*).

No. 4.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 5.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

No. 6.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Tuesday, September 26, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	10.00 a.m.
356–S	Civil Service Administration	11.30 a.m.
	Wednesday, September 27, 1961.	
256–S	Banking and Commerce	11.00 a.m.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 89

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Tuesday, 26th September, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bradley,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Grant,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leger,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
MacDonald,
McGrand,
McKeen,
Molson,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Power,
Pratt,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Tremblay,
Veniot,
Wall,
White,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-128, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954", presented the following report:—

Tuesday, September 26th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-128, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954", report as follows:

Your Committee recommends that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-128, intituled: "An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*), that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the third time.

The question was put whether this Bill should 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Cameron, from the Standing Committee on Civil Service Administration to whom was referred the Bill C-71, intituled: "An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada", presented the following report:—

Tuesday, September 26th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Civil Service Administration to whom was referred the Bill C-71, intituled: "An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 800 copies in English and 200 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DONALD CAMERON,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Cameron moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Veniot, that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Cameron, from the Standing Committee on Civil Service Administration to whom was referred the Bill C-71, intituled: "An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Macdonald (*Cape Breton*) moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Hnatyshyn, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Blois moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Buchanan, that the Bill C-127, intituled: "An Act respecting the Observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada", be read the third time.

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

The 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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Sullivan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the Bill C-131, intituled: "An Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport", be read the second time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Sullivan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Irvine, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

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

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Methot, seconded by the Honourable Senator Smith (*Queens-Shelburne*), for adoption of the fifth and final Report of the Special Committee of the Senate appointed to study and report upon the trends in manpower requirements and utilization in Canada,

The question being put on the motion for adoption of the Report, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many intergovernmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately eight o'clock, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative. 4.25 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 8.00 p.m.

Messages were brought from the House of Commons to return the following Bills,

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed these Bills, without amendment:—

Bill SD-1, An Act for the relief of Jean George Lipsman.

Bill SD-2, An Act for the relief of Margaret Terese MacDonald Tombs.

Bill SD-3, An Act for the relief of Esther Miller Finkelstein.

Bill SD-4, An Act for the relief of Matilda Aboud Henrig, otherwise known as Matilda Aboud Levac.

Bill SD-5, An Act for the relief of Charles Malcolm Macdonald.

Bill SD-6, An Act for the relief of Georgette Ginette Richardot Marica.

Bill SD-7, An Act for the relief of Roland Labelle.

Bill SD-8, An Act for the relief of Robert Clair Alger.

Bill SD-9, An Act for the relief of Susanne Louis Eismann Weinfield.

Bill SD-10, An Act for the relief of Florida McIntyre Marcil.

Bill SD-11, An Act for the relief of Muriel Frances Marion Simpson Anfossi.

Bill SD-12, An Act for the relief of Norma Catherine Shearly McMullan.

Bill SD-13, An Act for the relief of Violanda Fuoco Delage.

Bill SD-14, An Act for the relief of Leonda Suzanne Winston Gold.

Bill SD-15, An Act for the relief of Georgette Claudy Bercier Brabant.

Bill SD-16, An Act for the relief of Anneliese Bauer Kreuzer.

Bill SD-17, An Act for the relief of Beulah Maybelle Purcell Stewart.

Bill SD-18, An Act for the relief of Diana Fraid Gross.

Bill SD-19, An Act for the relief of Nancy Anne Gray Levesque.

Bill SD-20, An Act for the relief of Agnes Larkin McBride.

Bill SD-21, An Act for the relief of Sheila Rose Hutchison Dendy.

Bill SD-22, An Act for the relief of Clara Melamed Schultz.

Bill SD-23, An Act for the relief of Josephine Badaha Amyoony Marchadier.

Bill SD-24, An Act for the relief of Bella Grafstein Weintraub.

Bill SD-25, An Act for the relief of William John Eamer, junior.

Bill SD-26, An Act for the relief of Doreen Mary Swain Mather.

Bill SD-27, An Act for the relief of Dorothy Grace Brown Vallieres.

Bill SD-28, An Act for the relief of Nellie Frances Drake.

Bill SD-29, An Act for the relief of Louis Fruttero.

Bill SD-30, An Act for the relief of Fritz Flunkert.

Bill SD-31, An Act for the relief of Claude Thibault.

Bill SD-32, An Act for the relief of Remmechiena Elsiena Jonker.

Bill SD-33, An Act for the relief of Mary Billias.

Bill SD-34, An Act for the relief of Helene Lempp.

Bill SD-35, An Act for the relief of Jean Elizabeth Geraldine Vimbor.

Bill SD-36, An Act for the relief of Hela Hinda Fachler.

Bill SD-37, An Act for the relief of Norma Skolar.

Bill SD-38, An Act for the relief of Jack Warran Jones.

Bill SD-39, An Act for the relief of Phyllis Marjorie Bradley.

Bill SD-40, An Act for the relief of Barbara Phyllis Barnes.

Bill SD-41, An Act for the relief of Clifford Harvey Stevens.

Bill SD-42, An Act for the relief of Nicolas Denis Lazanis.
Bill SD-43, An Act for the relief of Hedwig Anna Kiss.
Bill SD-44, An Act for the relief of Mildred Linda Sexton.
Bill SD-45, An Act for the relief of Hugh Donald McKean.
Bill SD-46, An Act for the relief of Catherine Louise Puddicombe.
Bill SD-47, An Act for the relief of Eunice Beverley Donaldson.
Bill SD-48, An Act for the relief of Florrie Naomi Wise.
Bill SD-49, An Act for the relief of Leslie Alfred Wheable.
Bill SD-50, An Act for the relief of Roslyn Reisler.
Bill SD-51, An Act for the relief of Viola Saykaly.
Bill SD-52, An Act for the relief of Barbara Rose Isenberg.
Bill SD-53, An Act for the relief of Thelma Rosemary Picher.
Bill SD-55, An Act for the relief of Rita Joubert.
Bill SD-56, An Act for the relief of Evelyn Ann Joy.
Bill SD-57, An Act for the relief of Wendy Grace McCullough.
Bill SD-58, An Act for the relief of John Dyall.
Bill SD-59, An Act for the relief of Anna Marie Cholette.
Bill SD-60, An Act for the relief of Richard Lorne Moat.
Bill SD-61, An Act for the relief of Juliana Green.
Bill SD-62, An Act for the relief of Marie Veronique Elmire Bugeaud.
Bill SD-63, An Act for the relief of Victor Robert Selvin Rafuse.
Bill SD-64, An Act for the relief of Francis John Turner.
Bill SD-65, An Act for the relief of Mary Berler.
Bill SD-66, An Act for the relief of Ruth Anna Becker.
Bill SD-67, An Act for the relief of Annunziata Collin.
Bill SD-68, An Act for the relief of Sophie Greuzinger Abelius.
Bill SD-69, An Act for the relief of Joan Miller.
Bill SD-70, An Act for the relief of Marie Anne Sigouin.
Bill SD-71, An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Dussault.
Bill SD-72, An Act for the relief of Aleksander (Olexa or Oleksa) Chomenko.
Bill SD-73, An Act for the relief of Robert Whitla Ross.
Bill SD-74, An Act for the relief of Margherita Di Paolo.
Bill SD-75, An Act for the relief of Pauline Lewkowict.
Bill SD-76, An Act for the relief of Marie Louise Aline Ross.
Bill SD-77, An Act for the relief of Gisela Lydia Elisabeth Hunnius.
Bill SD-78, An Act for the relief of Dorothy Gertrude Payment.
Bill SD-79, An Act for the relief of Pierrette De Vynck.
Bill SD-80, An Act for the relief of Dorothy Joan Kovacs.
Bill SD-81, An Act for the relief of John Vereshack.
Bill SD-82, An Act for the relief of Eloi Vincent.
Bill SD-83, An Act for the relief of Frederick William Steppings.
Bill SD-84, An Act for the relief of Dawn Carolyn Kronen.
Bill SD-85, An Act for the relief of Maria Ildiko Leitner.
Bill SD-86, An Act for the relief of Nora Vida Dobie.
Bill SD-87, An Act for the relief of Janina Keller.
Bill SD-88, An Act for the relief of Gordon Angus Moore.

Bill SD-89, An Act for the relief of Maurice Robert.

Bill SD-90, An Act for the relief of Johann Kinzl.

Bill SD-91, An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Robb Lilley.

Bill SD-92, An Act for the relief of Marguerite Archambault.

Bill SD-93, An Act for the relief of Nancy Viola Doolittle.

Bill SD-94, An Act for the relief of Elsie Margaret Turnau.

Bill SD-95, An Act for the relief of Ruth Manhaim.

Bill SD-96, An Act for the relief of Micheline Maud Huguette Deutschenschmied.

Bill SD-97, An Act for the relief of Edith Martha Ami.

Bill SD-98, An Act for the relief of Christa Krusemer.

Bill SD-99, An Act for the relief of John Dennis Grubb.

Bill SD-100, An Act for the relief of Frank (Franz) Ziegler.

Bill SD-102, An Act for the relief of Amblena Eva Margaret Mary Brouse.

Bill SD-103, An Act for the relief of Marion Pelletier.

Bill SD-104, An Act for the relief of Catherine Lorraine Berthe Unity Miller.

Bill SD-105, An Act for the relief of Pierre Blagdon.

Bill SD-106, An Act for the relief of Helen Rita Freestone.

Bill SD-108, An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Elizabeth Datko.

Bill SD-109, An Act for the relief of Frances Jane Ball.

Bill SD-110, An Act for the relief of Annie Beatrice Fordham.

Bill SD-111, An Act for the relief of June Catherine Volkart.

Bill SD-112, An Act for the relief of Edith Ruth Gurd.

Bill SD-113, An Act for the relief of Marie Lea Gertrude Constantinides.

Bill SD-114, An Act for the relief of Vera May Kirkpatrick.

Bill SD-115, An Act for the relief of Kathleen Isabel Argue.

Bill SD-116, An Act for the relief of Florence Parks.

Bill SD-117, An Act for the relief of Elaine Linda Goldberg.

Bill SD-118, An Act for the relief of Mary Helen Cormier.

Bill SD-119, An Act for the relief of Margaret Evelyn Grierson.

Bill SD-120, An Act for the relief of Madeleine St. Arnaud.

Bill SD-121, An Act for the relief of Ronald Clarence Breen.

Bill SD-122, An Act for the relief of Sally Falovitch.

Bill SD-123, An Act for the relief of Frederick John Downey.

Bill SD-124, An Act for the relief of Shirley Mae Clarke.

Bill SD-125, An Act for the relief of Jadwiga Nowak.

Bill SD-126, An Act for the relief of Robert Fender.

Bill SD-127, An Act for the relief of Joseph George Marcel Raymond Mady.

Bill SD-128, An Act for the relief of Reuben Gerald Sheaves.

Bill SD-129, An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Bourque.

Bill SD-130, An Act for the relief of Theresa Catalfamo.

Bill SD-131, An Act for the relief of Charles Woods.

Bill SD-132, An Act for the relief of Joan Winnifred Chrystal.

Bill SD-133, An Act for the relief of Dorothy Darling.

Bill SD-134, An Act for the relief of Lilla Margit Irenne Fekete.

Bill SD-135, An Act for the relief of Elisabeth Franziska Chamulka.

Bill SD-136, An Act for the relief of Evelyn Patricia Hunter.
Bill SD-137, An Act for the relief of Walter Mason.
Bill SD-138, An Act for the relief of Anthony John Tunstall.
Bill SD-140, An Act for the relief of Howard Ferncon Olsen.
Bill SD-141, An Act for the relief of Theresa Irene Godfrey.
Bill SD-142, An Act for the relief of Geraldine Bousquet.
Bill SD-143, An Act for the relief of Bernice Clara Judd.
Bill SD-144, An Act for the relief of Geraldine Koch.
Bill SD-145, An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Walker.
Bill SD-146, An Act for the relief of Jeanne Ouellette.
Bill SD-147, An Act for the relief of Patricia Helen Gagnon.
Bill SD-148, An Act for the relief of Thelma Beatrice Davis.
Bill SD-149, An Act for the relief of Lydia Ingeborg Pachurka.
Bill SD-150, An Act for the relief of Ourania Timotheatos, otherwise known as Orania Timotheatos.
Bill SD-151, An Act for the relief of James Christopher Younger Elliott.
Bill SD-152, An Act for the relief of Bernice Catherine Bealy.
Bill SD-153, An Act for the relief of Helene Martineau.
Bill SD-154, An Act for the relief of Yvette Cecile Millar.
Bill SD-155, An Act for the relief of Mary Evangeline Jackson.
Bill SD-156, An Act for the relief of Andrew Drummond Page.
Bill SD-157, An Act for the relief of Katie Pollack.
Bill SD-158, An Act for the relief of Shelagh (Sheila) Harriet Jacqueline Smith.
Bill SD-159, An Act for the relief of Roy Charles Melvin.
Bill SD-160, An Act for the relief of Shirley Margaret Ball.
Bill SD-161, An Act for the relief of Irene Ruth Farber.
Bill SD-162, An Act for the relief of Margaret Edith Myrtle Latour.
Bill SD-163, An Act for the relief of Charles Georges Andre Perrin.
Bill SD-164, An Act for the relief of Norma Helen Hall.
Bill SD-165, An Act for the relief of Evelyn Byrd Taylor.
Bill SD-166, An Act for the relief of Eileen Mary Grant.
Bill SD-167, An Act for the relief of Shirley Levitt.
Bill SD-168, An Act for the relief of Judith Patricia Hogwood.
Bill SD-169, An Act for the relief of Rose Linden.
Bill SD-170, An Act for the relief of William Gibb Barnard.
Bill SD-171, An Act for the relief of Joseph Armand De Bellefeuille.
Bill SD-172, An Act for the relief of Bernard Campeau.
Bill SD-173, An Act for the relief of Derrick Walsh.
Bill SD-174, An Act for the relief of Genevieve Bollen.
Bill SD-175, An Act for the relief of Joseph Palma Lucien Boucher.
Bill SD-176, An Act for the relief of Joseph Arthur Roger Courtois.
Bill SD-177, An Act for the relief of Catherine Dale Porter.
Bill SD-178, An Act for the relief of Betty Jean Maurice-Jones.
Bill SD-179, An Act for the relief of Margaret Nancy Bishop.
Bill SD-180, An Act for the relief of Thelma Annie McKenna.
Bill SD-181, An Act for the relief of Florence Mary Gibson.

Bill SD-182, An Act for the relief of James Valiant Hatch.

Bill SD-183, An Act for the relief of Sofia Kleiza.

Bill SD-184, An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Ziehm.

Bill SD-185, An Act for the relief of Mary Winnifred Paiement.

Bill SD-186, An Act for the relief of Dorothy Irene Payette.

Bill SD-187, An Act for the relief of Nancy Carol Stead.

Bill SD-188, An Act for the relief of Leo Thivierge.

Bill SD-189, An Act for the relief of Lola Polka.

Bill SD-190, An Act for the relief of Stella Liberman, otherwise known as Stella Silverman.

Bill SD-191, An Act for the relief of Patricia Cotton.

Bill SD-192, An Act for the relief of Verna Wilson Ellis.

Bill SD-193, An Act for the relief of Mary Freda Doutre.

Bill SD-194, An Act for the relief of Wilhelm Antoni.

Bill SD-195, An Act for the relief of Lilian Eleanor Hartglas.

Bill SD-196, An Act for the relief of Kathleen Gordon.

Bill SD-197, An Act for the relief of Roslyn Isaacs.

Bill SD-198, An Act for the relief of Claire Gray.

Bill SD-199, An Act for the relief of Olga Megas.

Bill SD-200, An Act for the relief of Frances Bourassa.

Bill SD-201, An Act for the relief of Janet Ellen Nelley.

Bill SD-202, An Act for the relief of Helen Mary Mailath.

Bill SD-203, An Act for the relief of Helen Mary Vol.

Bill SD-204, An Act for the relief of Douglas Yetman.

Bill SD-205, An Act for the relief of Martha Klein.

Bill SD-206, An Act for the relief of Thelma Joy Tapp.

Bill SD-207, An Act for the relief of Marie Therese Beaudry.

Bill SD-208, An Act for the relief of Leon Schwertfinger.

Bill SD-209, An Act for the relief of Dorothy Golden.

Bill SD-210, An Act for the relief of Brenda Ruth Black.

Bill SD-211, An Act for the relief of Agnes May Hurst.

Bill SD-212, An Act for the relief of Stanley Sager.

Bill SD-213, An Act for the relief of Rae Price.

Bill SD-214, An Act for the relief of Margaret Bloom.

Bill SD-215, An Act for the relief of Beena Barbara Koch.

Bill SD-216, An Act for the relief of Pacifique Raymond Jean Ghislain Van Gulick.

Bill SD-217, An Act for the relief of Theresa Bernadette Rose.

Bill SD-218, An Act for the relief of Ila Rothman.

Bill SD-219, An Act for the relief of Marcel Paquet.

Bill SD-220, An Act for the relief of Ada Florence Roberts.

Bill SD-221, An Act for the relief of Hannah Dorothy Erlich.

Bill SD-222, An Act for the relief of Teresa Mary Seguin.

Bill SD-223, An Act for the relief of Mary Stella Williams.

Bill SD-224, An Act for the relief of Kathleen Louisa Harrison.

Bill SD-225, An Act for the relief of Ilona Helen Adler.

Bill SD-226, An Act for the relief of Lillian Chalfen.

Bill SD-227, An Act for the relief of Dolores Norma Auclair.
Bill SD-228, An Act for the relief of Patricia Lillian Mary Walker.
Bill SD-229, An Act for the relief of Milan Yankovic.
Bill SD-230, An Act for the relief of Norma Eileen Hicks.
Bill SD-231, An Act for the relief of Edith Erlick.
Bill SD-232, An Act for the relief of Sidney Russell Drake.
Bill SD-233, An Act for the relief of Grace Evelyn Lewis.
Bill SD-234, An Act for the relief of Ursula Edith Elise Morgan.
Bill SD-235, An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeannette Enlow.
Bill SD-236, An Act for the relief of Barbara Lois Golden.
Bill SD-237, An Act for the relief of Eva Maria Muller.
Bill SD-238, An Act for the relief of Neil Marriott Compton.
Bill SD-239, An Act for the relief of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott.
Bill SD-240, An Act for the relief of Eileen Alice Rose.
Bill SD-241, An Act for the relief of Mable Irene Collin.
Bill SD-242, An Act for the relief of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem.
Bill SD-243, An Act for the relief of Rhoda Heitner.
Bill SD-244, An Act for the relief of Normand Guy.
Bill SD-245, An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McInnis.
Bill SD-246, An Act for the relief of Carl Wilhelm Larson.
Bill SD-247, An Act for the relief of Timothy Garfield Pilon.
Bill SD-248, An Act for the relief of Mary Theressa Oliver.
Bill SD-249, An Act for the relief of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini.
Bill SD-250, An Act for the relief of Georgette Lemieux.
Bill SD-251, An Act for the relief of Sylvia Spivak.
Bill SD-252, An Act for the relief of Margaret Pate Orr.
Bill SD-253, An Act for the relief of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson.
Bill SD-254, An Act for the relief of Jeannine Marleau.
Bill SD-255, An Act for the relief of Doris Villeneuve.
Bill SD-256, An Act for the relief of Estelle Shetzen.
Bill SD-257, An Act for the relief of Eva Knopf.
Bill SD-258, An Act for the relief of Marie Alice DeWit.
Bill SD-259, An Act for the relief of Jean-Louis Trudel.
Bill SD-260, An Act for the relief of Doris Elizabeth McEllin.
Bill SD-261, An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black.
Bill SD-262, An Act for the relief of Lucien Aube.
Bill SD-263, An Act for the relief of Denis Biron.
Bill SD-264, An Act for the relief of Guy Robitaille.
Bill SD-266, An Act for the relief of Edith Henshaw Owen.
Bill SD-267, An Act for the relief of Ruth Duggan.
Bill SD-268, An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault.
Bill SD-269, An Act for the relief of Lomer Lussier.
Bill SD-270, An Act for the relief of Anna May Blair.
Bill SD-271, An Act for the relief of Norma Bernet Vallieres.
Bill SD-272, An Act for the relief of Rose Belsky.
Bill SD-273, An Act for the relief of Csilla Groszman.
Bill SD-274, An Act for the relief of Selma Kostiner.

Bill SD-275, An Act for the relief of Leah (Lily) Goldberg.
Bill SD-276, An Act for the relief of Isabella Gardiner.
Bill SD-277, An Act for the relief of Diana Miriam Favreau.
Bill SD-278, An Act for the relief of Philias Doil Menard.
Bill SD-279, An Act for the relief of Viesturs Goba.
Bill SD-280, An Act for the relief of Clifford Woodward Hall.
Bill SD-281, An Act for the relief of Emelia Gador.
Bill SD-282, An Act for the relief of Barbara Jean Bertram O'Brien.
Bill SD-283, An Act for the relief of Arthur George Sims.
Bill SD-284, An Act for the relief of Gladys Evelyn Viau.
Bill SD-285, An Act for the relief of Yvonne Humbert-Droz.
Bill SD-286, An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre.
Bill SD-287, An Act for the relief of Thomas Smith.
Bill SD-288, An Act for the relief of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron.
Bill SD-289, An Act for the relief of Mara Wokrina.
Bill SD-290, An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer.
Bill SD-291, An Act for the relief of Rowland McLean Loftus.
Bill SD-292, An Act for the relief of Janina Stefania Luszczki.
Bill SD-293, An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Adler.
Bill SD-294, An Act for the relief of Marie Juliette Ida Dick.
Bill SD-295, An Act for the relief of Fred Austin Griffith.
Bill SD-296, An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin.
Bill SD-297, An Act for the relief of Janet Louisa Davis.
Bill SD-298, An Act for the relief of Margaret Dorothy Smith.
Bill SD-299, An Act for the relief of Christopher John Henry Doscher.
Bill SD-300, An Act for the relief of Martha Saltvik.
Bill SD-301, An Act for the relief of Eva Farkass.
Bill SD-302, An Act for the relief of Albert Courtois.
Bill SD-303, An Act for the relief of Madeleine Lebegue.
Bill SD-304, An Act for the relief of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn.
Bill SD-305, An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Pope.
Bill SD-306, An Act for the relief of Marigold Mavis Singer.
Bill SD-307, An Act for the relief of Georgette Anne O'Leary.
Bill SD-308, An Act for the relief of Ann Cicely Cosgrove.
Bill SD-309, An Act for the relief of Agnes Hallstein.
Bill SD-310, An Act for the relief of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman.
Bill SD-311, An Act for the relief of Leta Sybil Farmer.
Bill SD-312, An Act for the relief of Vlasta Suchomel.
Bill SD-313, An Act for the relief of Lilian Norah Smith.
Bill SD-314, An Act for the relief of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale.
Bill SD-315, An Act for the relief of Anna Zinger.
Bill SD-316, An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon.
Bill SD-317, An Act for the relief of Dennis James Haney.
Bill SD-318, An Act for the relief of George Kenneth Polk.
Bill SD-319, An Act for the relief of Mario Lattoni.

Bill SD-320, An Act for the relief of Vincent Laplaca.

Bill SD-321, An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement.

Bill SD-322, An Act for the relief of Joy Earle.

Bill SD-323, An Act for the relief of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary.

Bill SD-324, An Act for the relief of Assof Ernest Shaar.

Bill SD-325, An Act for the relief of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois.

Bill SD-326, An Act for the relief of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer.

Bill SD-327, An Act for the relief of Rita Elizabeth Bowden.

Bill SD-328, An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret Calvert.

Bill SD-329, An Act for the relief of Luciano Domenis.

Bill SD-330, An Act for the relief of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault.

Bill SD-331, An Act for the relief of Ernestine Lavallee.

Bill SD-332, An Act for the relief of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte.

Bill SD-333, An Act for the relief of Doreen Chantigny.

Bill SD-334, An Act for the relief of Sema Borodow.

Bill SD-335, An Act for the relief of Gisele Lamarche.

Bill SD-336, An Act for the relief of Estelle Mathieu.

Bill SD-337, An Act for the relief of Vilma Beaudoin.

Bill SD-338, An Act for the relief of Donald Kirk.

Bill SD-339, An Act for the relief of Jacques-Emile Blanchard.

Bill SD-340, An Act for the relief of Guy Thomas Carpenter.

Bill SD-341, An Act for the relief of George Louis Draper.

Bill SD-342, An Act for the relief of Berthe Daigneault.

Bill SD-343, An Act for the relief of Stephen Beauchemin.

Bill SD-344, An Act for the relief of Marie Gabrielle Lise Chouinard.

Bill SD-345, An Act for the relief of Zar Boik.

Bill SD-346, An Act for the relief of John Anthony Clifford Manning.

Bill SD-347, An Act for the relief of Pearl Arron.

Bill SD-348, An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Laflamme.

Bill SD-349, An Act for the relief of Dorothy Elizabeth Davies.

Bill SD-350, An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Rae Murphy.

Bill SD-351, An Act for the relief of Hazel May Terry.

Bill SD-352, An Act for the relief of Therese Hastings.

Bill SD-353, An Act for the relief of Paul Lapres.

Bill SD-354, An Act for the relief of Mary Christine Sweeney.

Bill SD-355, An Act for the relief of Corinne Ryder Nurse.

Bill SD-356, An Act for the relief of Evelyn Sue Newton.

A Message was 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 were founded.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-126, intituled: "An Act respecting the Construction of a Line of Railway in the Province of Alberta and in the Northwest Territories by

Canadian National Railway Company from a point at or near Grimshaw, in the Province of Alberta, in a northerly direction to Great Slave Lake, in the Northwest Territories", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Blois, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Blois, that the Bill be referred to the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications.

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

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, 27th September, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Burchill:

12th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

If it is aware that the portrait of the Right Honourable Viscount Bennett is in store in this building or in its precincts awaiting to be hung in an appropriate place in the Halls of Parliament? If so, can the Government advise approximately at what date this obvious public service can be performed?

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Wednesday, 27th September, 1961.

No. 1.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.—(*Honourable Senator Vaillancourt*).

No. 2.

5th July—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many inter-governmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations.—(*Honourable Senator Burchill*).

No. 3.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour
	Wednesday, September 27, 1961.	
356–S	Public Health and Welfare	10.00 a.m.
256–S	Banking and Commerce	11.00 a.m.
256–S	Transport and Communications	12.00 noon

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 90

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Wednesday, 27th September, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bradley,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Burchill,
Cameron,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Courtemanche,
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Gouin,
Grant,
Hardy,
Hayden,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leger,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
McGrand,
McKeen,
Molson,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Power,
Pratt,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Sullivan,
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Tremblay,
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Wall,
White,
Woodrow.

PRAYERS.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-129, intituled: "An Act to amend certain Agreements Respecting the Administration and Control of Natural Resources in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan", presented the following report:—

Wednesday, September 27th, 1961.

The Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-129, intituled: "An Act to amend certain Agreements Respecting the Administration and Control of Natural Resources in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan", report as follows:—

Your Committee recommend that authority be granted for the printing of 600 copies in English and 300 copies in French of their proceedings on the said Bill.

All which is respectfully submitted.

SALTER A. HAYDEN,
Chairman.

The Honourable Senator Hayden moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator McKeen, that the Report be adopted now.

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

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill C-129, intituled: "An Act to amend certain Agreements Respecting the Administration and Control of Natural Resources in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Pearson moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Higgins, that the Bill be read the third time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative, on division.

The Bill was then read the third time, on division.

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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, from the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce to whom was referred the Bill S-30, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Equitable General Insurance Company", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

With leave of the Senate,
The Honourable Senator Vaillancourt moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Macdonald, P.C., that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 Veniot, from the Standing Committee on Public Health and Welfare to whom was referred the Bill C-131, intituled: "An Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Irvine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gladstone, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The Bill 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Hayden, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-126, intituled: "An Act respecting the Construction of a Line of Railway in the Province of Alberta and in the Northwest Territories by Canadian National Railway Company from a point at or near Grimshaw, in the Province of Alberta, in a northerly direction to Great Slave Lake, in the Northwest Territories", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Gladstone, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The Bill was then read the third time, on division.

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 amendment.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Senate resumed the debate on the motion of the Honourable Senator Pearson, seconded by the Honourable Senator Emerson, for adoption of the second Report of the Special Committee of the Senate on Land Use in Canada.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Order of the Day being called to resume the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Pratt drawing the attention of the Senate to the 18th Biennial Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce, held in Copenhagen from May 22nd to May 27th, 1961, and bringing forward for consideration information and suggestions, relating to the promotion and facilitating of the foreign trade of Canada, arising from the discussion by representatives of industry from fifty countries of the world and many intergovernmental organizations, as well as of specialized agencies of the United Nations, it was—

Ordered, That it be dropped.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent", it was—

Ordered, That it be postponed until tomorrow.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately six o'clock, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative. 4.50 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 6.25 p.m.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Reports of Committees.

The Honourable Senator McKeen, for the Honourable Senator Hayden, Acting Chairman, from the Standing Committee on Transport and Communications to whom was referred the Bill C-33, intituled: "An Act to amend the Transport Act", reported that they had examined the Bill and had directed him to report the same to the Senate, without amendment.

The Report was adopted.

The Honourable Senator Buchanan moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Monette, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Horner—
That the Senate do now adjourn.

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

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

Thursday, 28th September, 1961

1. **Presentation of Petitions.**
2. **Reading of Petitions.**
3. **Reports of Committees.**
4. **Notices of Inquiries.**
5. **Notices of Motions.**
6. **Inquiry.**

INQUIRY

By the Honourable Senator Burchill:

12th July—That he will inquire of the Government:

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ORDERS OF THE DAY

Thursday, 28th September, 1961.

9th May—Second Reading of Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent".—(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

For Friday, 29th December, 1961.

21st February—Resuming the postponed debate on the inquiry of the Honourable Senator Farris drawing to the attention of the Senate:

1. That serious doubt exists as to the jurisdiction of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to enact "An Act to amend the British North America Act, 1867" assented to December 20th, 1960, with reference to the appointment and tenure of office of Judges of the Superior Courts in Canada; and

2. The serious consequences that may arise through the invalidity of this legislation and the responsibility of the Senate in connection therewith. —(*Honourable Senator Pouliot*).

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEES

Room	Committee	Hour

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961

No. 91

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SENATE OF CANADA

Thursday, 28th September, 1961

3 p.m.

The Honourable MARK ROBERT DROUIN, Speaker.

The Members convened were:—

The Honourable Senators

Aseltine,
Baird,
Barbour,
Basha,
Beaubien (Bedford),
Bishop,
Blais,
Blois,
Bois,
Boucher,
Bradley,
Brunt,
Buchanan,
Cameron,
Connolly (Halifax North),
Connolly (Ottawa West),
Drouin,
Dupuis,
Emerson,
Gladstone,
Golding,
Grant,
Higgins,
Hnatyshyn,
Hodges,
Horner,
Irvine,
Jodoin,
Kinley,
Lambert,
Lefrançois,
Leger,
Macdonald (Brantford),
Macdonald (Cape Breton),
McGrand,
McKeen,
Molson,
Monette,
Paterson,
Pearson,
Power,
Pratt,
Robertson,
Roebuck,
Savoie,
Smith (Queens-Shelburne),
Taylor (Norfolk),
Taylor (Westmorland),
Vaillancourt,
Veniot,
Wall,
White.

PRAYERS.

The Order of the Day being called for second reading of the Bill S-21, intituled: "An Act respecting The Royal Assent", it was—

Ordered, That it be dropped.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative. 3.15 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 4.20 p.m.

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-122, intituled: "An Act to authorize the Minister of Finance to make payments to the Governments of the Provinces and to authorize the Government of Canada to enter into tax collection agreements with the Governments of the Provinces", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be placed on the Orders of the Day for a third reading later this day.

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

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return the Bill S-30, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The Equitable General Insurance Company",

And to acquaint the Senate that the Commons have passed this Bill, without amendment.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Twentieth Annual Report of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 85(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English and French texts).

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately eight o'clock, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative. 5.40 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 8.25 p.m.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Monette, that the Bill C-122, intituled: "An Act to authorize the Minister of Finance to make payments to the Governments of the Provinces and to authorize the Government of Canada to enter into tax collection agreements with the Governments of the Provinces", be read the third time.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The 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 amendment.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure to reassemble at the call of the bell at approximately nine-thirty o'clock, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative. 8.40 p.m.

The sitting of the Senate was resumed. 11.45 p.m.

With leave,
The Senate reverted to Presentation of Petitions.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine laid on the Table, the following:—

Report of the Farm Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1961, pursuant to section 85(3) of the *Financial Administration Act,* Chapter 116, R.S. 1952. (English text).

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk to return to this House the evidence, etc., taken before the Senate Standing Committee on Divorce, with respect to the following Bills:—

Bill SD-54, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Frank Grilli".

Bill SD-139, intituled: "An Act for the relief of Ignatz Radakovitz".

A Message was brought from the House of Commons by their Clerk with a Bill C-132, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962", to which they desire the concurrence of the Senate.

The Bill was read the first time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Brunt, that the Bill be read the second time now.

After debate, and—
The question being put on the motion, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

The Bill was then read the second time.

The Honourable Senator Aseltine moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator Pearson, that the Bill be read the third time now.

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

The 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 a communication had been received from the Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The communication was then read by the Honourable the Speaker, as follows:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

28th September, 1961.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hon. Patrick Kerwin, Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity as Deputy Governor General, will proceed to the Senate Chamber at 11:50 p.m., today, the twenty-eighth September, 1961, for the purpose of proroguing the Fourth Session of the Twenty-Fourth Parliament of Canada.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. G. CHERRIER,
Assistant Secretary to the Governor General.

The Honourable
The Speaker of the Senate.

Ordered, That the communication do lie on the Table.

The Honourable the Speaker having put the question whether the Senate do now adjourn during pleasure, it was—
Resolved in the affirmative.

After awhile, the Honourable Patrick Kerwin, P.C., Chief Justice of Canada, in his capacity 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 Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General that they attend him immediately in the Senate Chamber".

The House of Commons being come,

The Clerk Assistant then read the titles of the Bills to be assented to, as follows:—

An Act for the relief of Jean George Lipsman.

An Act for the relief of Margaret Terese MacDonald Tombs.

An Act for the relief of Esther Miller Finkelstein.

An Act for the relief of Matilda Aboud Henrig, otherwise known as Matilda Aboud Levac.

An Act for the relief of Charles Malcolm Macdonald.

An Act for the relief of Georgette Ginette Richardot Marica.

An Act for the relief of Roland Labelle.

An Act for the relief of Robert Clair Alger.

An Act for the relief of Susanne Louise Eismann Weinfield.

An Act for the relief of Florida McIntyre Marcil.

An Act for the relief of Muriel Frances Marion Simpson Anfossi.

An Act for the relief of Norma Catherine Shearly McMullan.

An Act for the relief of Violanda Fuoco Delage.

An Act for the relief of Leonda Suzanne Winston Gold.

An Act for the relief of Georgette Claudy Bercier Brabant.

An Act for the relief of Anneliese Bauer Kreuzer.

An Act for the relief of Beulah Maybelle Purcell Stewart.

An Act for the relief of Diana Fraid Gross.

An Act for the relief of Nancy Anne Gray Levesque.

An Act for the relief of Agnes Larkin McBride.

An Act for the relief of Sheila Rose Hutchison Dendy.

An Act for the relief of Clara Melamed Schultz.

An Act for the relief of Josephine Badaha Amyoony Marchadier.

An Act for the relief of Bella Grafstein Weintraub.

An Act for the relief of William John Eamer, junior.

An Act for the relief of Doreen Mary Swain Mather.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Grace Brown Vallieres.

An Act for the relief of Nellie Frances Drake.

An Act for the relief of Louis Fruttero.

An Act for the relief of Fritz Flunkert.

An Act for the relief of Claude Thibault.

An Act for the relief of Remmechiena Elsiena Jonker.
An Act for the relief of Mary Billias.
An Act for the relief of Helene Lempp.
An Act for the relief of Jean Elizabeth Geraldine Vimbor.
An Act for the relief of Hela Hinda Fachler.
An Act for the relief of Norma Skolar.
An Act for the relief of Jack Warran Jones.
An Act for the relief of Phyllis Marjorie Bradley.
An Act for the relief of Barbara Phyllis Barnes.
An Act for the relief of Clifford Harvey Stevens.
An Act for the relief of Nicolas Denis Lazanis.
An Act for the relief of Hedwig Anna Kiss.
An Act for the relief of Mildred Linda Sexton.
An Act for the relief of Hugh Donald McKean.
An Act for the relief of Catherine Louise Puddicombe.
An Act for the relief of Eunice Beverley Donaldson.
An Act for the relief of Florrie Naomi Wise.
An Act for the relief of Leslie Alfred Wheable.
An Act for the relief of Roslyn Reisler.
An Act for the relief of Viola Saykaly.
An Act for the relief of Barbara Rose Isenberg.
An Act for the relief of Thelma Rosemary Picher.
An Act for the relief of Rita Joubert.
An Act for the relief of Evelyn Ann Joy.
An Act for the relief of Wendy Grace McCullough.
An Act for the relief of John Dyall.
An Act for the relief of Anna Marie Cholette.
An Act for the relief of Richard Lorne Moat.
An Act for the relief of Juliana Green.
An Act for the relief of Marie Veronique Elmire Bugeaud.
An Act for the relief of Victor Robert Selvin Rafuse.
An Act for the relief of Francis John Turner.
An Act for the relief of Mary Berler.
An Act for the relief of Ruth Anna Becker.
An Act for the relief of Annunziata Collin.
An Act for the relief of Sophie Greuzinger Abelius.
An Act for the relief of Joan Miller.
An Act for the relief of Marie Anne Sigouin.
An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Dussault.
An Act for the relief of Aleksander (Olexa or Oleksa) Chomenko.
An Act for the relief of Robert Whitla Ross.
An Act for the relief of Margherita Di Paolo.
An Act for the relief of Pauline Lewkowict.
An Act for the relief of Marie Louise Aline Ross.
An Act for the relief of Gisela Lydia Elisabeth Hunnius.
An Act for the relief of Dorothy Gertrude Payment.
An Act for the relief of Pierrette De Vynck.

An Act for the relief of Dorothy Joan Kovacs.
An Act for the relief of John Vereshack.
An Act for the relief of Eloi Vincent.
An Act for the relief of Frederick William Steppings.
An Act for the relief of Dawn Carolyn Kronen.
An Act for the relief of Maria Ildiko Leitner.
An Act for the relief of Nora Vida Dobie.
An Act for the relief of Janina Keller.
An Act for the relief of Gordon Angus Moore.
An Act for the relief of Maurice Robert.
An Act for the relief of Johann Kinzl.
An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Robb Lilley.
An Act for the relief of Marguerite Archambault.
An Act for the relief of Nancy Viola Doolittle.
An Act for the relief of Elsie Margaret Turnau.
An Act for the relief of Ruth Manhaim.
An Act for the relief of Micheline Maud Huguette Deutschenschmied.
An Act for the relief of Edith Martha Ami.
An Act for the relief of Christa Krusemer.
An Act for the relief of John Dennis Grubb.
An Act for the relief of Frank (Franz) Ziegler.
An Act for the relief of Amblena Eva Margaret Mary Brouse.
An Act for the relief of Marion Pelletier.
An Act for the relief of Catherine Lorraine Berthe Unity Miller.
An Act for the relief of Pierre Blagdon.
An Act for the relief of Helen Rita Freestone.
An Act for the relief of Mary Ann Elizabeth Datko.
An Act for the relief of Frances Jane Ball.
An Act for the relief of Annie Beatrice Fordham.
An Act for the relief of June Catherine Volkart.
An Act for the relief of Edith Ruth Gurd.
An Act for the relief of Marie Lea Gertrude Constantinides.
An Act for the relief of Vera May Kirkpatrick.
An Act for the relief of Kathleen Isabel Argue.
An Act for the relief of Florence Parks.
An Act for the relief of Elaine Linda Goldberg.
An Act for the relief of Mary Helen Cormier.
An Act for the relief of Margaret Evelyn Grierson.
An Act for the relief of Madeleine St. Arnaud.
An Act for the relief of Ronald Clarence Breen.
An Act for the relief of Sally Falovitch.
An Act for the relief of Frederick John Downey.
An Act for the relief of Shirley Mae Clarke.
An Act for the relief of Jadwiga Nowak.
An Act for the relief of Robert Fender.
An Act for the relief of Joseph George Marcel Raymond Mady.
An Act for the relief of Reuben Gerald Sheaves.

An Act for the relief of Jean Paul Bourque.
An Act for the relief of Theresa Catalfamo.
An Act for the relief of Charles Woods.
An Act for the relief of Joan Winnifred Chrystal.
An Act for the relief of Dorothy Darling.
An Act for the relief of Lilla Margit Irenne Fekete.
An Act for the relief of Elisabeth Franziska Chamulka.
An Act for the relief of Evelyn Patricia Hunter.
An Act for the relief of Walter Mason.
An Act for the relief of Anthony John Tunstall.
An Act for the relief of Howard Ferncon Olsen.
An Act for the relief of Theresa Irene Godfrey.
An Act for the relief of Geraldine Bousquet.
An Act for the relief of Bernice Clara Judd.
An Act for the relief of Geraldine Koch.
An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Walker.
An Act for the relief of Jeanne Ouellette.
An Act for the relief of Patricia Helen Gagnon.
An Act for the relief of Thelma Beatrice Davis.
An Act for the relief of Lydia Ingebord Pachurka.
An Act for the relief of Ourania Timotheatos, otherwise known as Orania Timotheatos.
An Act for the relief of James Christopher Younger Elliott.
An Act for the relief of Bernice Catherine Bealy.
An Act for the relief of Helene Martineau.
An Act for the relief of Yvette Cecile Millar.
An Act for the relief of Mary Evangeline Jackson.
An Act for the relief of Andrew Drummond Page.
An Act for the relief of Katie Pollack.
An Act for the relief of Shelagh (Sheila) Harriet Jacqueline Smith.
An Act for the relief of Roy Charles Melvin.
An Act for the relief of Shirley Margaret Ball.
An Act for the relief of Irene Ruth Farber.
An Act for the relief of Margaret Edith Myrtle Latour.
An Act for the relief of Charles Georges Andre Perrin.
An Act for the relief of Norma Helen Hall.
An Act for the relief of Evelyn Byrd Taylor.
An Act for the relief of Eileen Mary Grant.
An Act for the relief of Shirley Levitt.
An Act for the relief of Judith Patricia Hogwood.
An Act for the relief of Rose Linden.
An Act for the relief of William Gibb Barnard.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Armand De Bellefeuille.
An Act for the relief of Bernard Campeau.
An Act for the relief of Derrick Walsh.
An Act for the relief of Genevieve Bollen.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Palma Lucien Boucher.

An Act for the relief of Joseph Arthur Roger Courtois.
An Act for the relief of Catherine Dale Porter.
An Act for the relief of Betty Jean Maurice-Jones.
An Act for the relief of Margaret Nancy Bishop.
An Act for the relief of Thelma Annie McKenna.
An Act for the relief of Florence Mary Gibson.
An Act for the relief of James Valiant Hatch.
An Act for the relief of Sofia Kleiza.
An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Ziehm.
An Act for the relief of Mary Winnifred Paiement.
An Act for the relief of Dorothy Irene Payette.
An Act for the relief of Nancy Carol Stead.
An Act for the relief of Leo Thivierge.
An Act for the relief of Lola Polka.
An Act for the relief of Stella Liberman, otherwise known as Stella Silverman.
An Act for the relief of Patricia Cotton.
An Act for the relief of Verna Wilson Ellis.
An Act for the relief of Mary Freda Doutre.
An Act for the relief of Wilhelm Antoni.
An Act for the relief of Lilian Eleanor Hartglas.
An Act for the relief of Kathleen Gordon.
An Act for the relief of Roslyn Isaacs.
An Act for the relief of Claire Gray.
An Act for the relief of Olga Megas.
An Act for the relief of Frances Bourassa.
An Act for the relief of Janet Ellen Nelley.
An Act for the relief of Helen Mary Mailath.
An Act for the relief of Helen Mary Vol.
An Act for the relief of Douglas Yetman.
An Act for the relief of Martha Klein.
An Act for the relief of Thelma Joy Tapp.
An Act for the relief of Marie Therese Beaudry.
An Act for the relief of Leon Schwertfinger.
An Act for the relief of Dorothy Golden.
An Act for the relief of Brenda Ruth Black.
An Act for the relief of Agnes May Hurst.
An Act for the relief of Stanley Sager.
An Act for the relief of Rae Price.
An Act for the relief of Margaret Bloom.
An Act for the relief of Beena Barbara Koch.
An Act for the relief of Pacifique Raymond Jean Ghislain Van Gulick.
An Act for the relief of Theresa Bernadette Rose.
An Act for the relief of Ila Rothman.
An Act for the relief of Marcel Paquet.
An Act for the relief of Ada Florence Roberts.
An Act for the relief of Hannah Dorothy Erlich.

An Act for the relief of Teresa Mary Seguin.
An Act for the relief of Mary Stella Williams.
An Act for the relief of Kathleen Louisa Harrison.
An Act for the relief of Ilona Helen Adler.
An Act for the relief of Lillian Chalfen.
An Act for the relief of Dolores Norma Auclair.
An Act for the relief of Patricia Lillian Mary Walker.
An Act for the relief of Milan Yankovic.
An Act for the relief of Norma Eileen Hicks.
An Act for the relief of Edith Erlick.
An Act for the relief of Sidney Russell Drake.
An Act for the relief of Grace Evelyn Lewis.
An Act for the relief of Ursula Edith Elise Morgan.
An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeannette Enlow.
An Act for the relief of Barbara Lois Golden.
An Act for the relief of Eva Maria Muller.
An Act for the relief of Neil Marriott Compton.
An Act for the relief of Carol Marilyn Margot Norcott.
An Act for the relief of Eileen Alice Rose.
An Act for the relief of Mable Irene Collin.
An Act for the relief of Johan Hendrick Van Hattem.
An Act for the relief of Rhoda Heitner.
An Act for the relief of Normand Guy.
An Act for the relief of Elizabeth McInnis.
An Act for the relief of Carl Wilhelm Larson.
An Act for the relief of Timothy Garfield Pilon.
An Act for the relief of Mary Theressa Oliver.
An Act for the relief of Egidia Floriana Ines Zeppettini.
An Act for the relief of Georgette Lemieux.
An Act for the relief of Sylvia Spivak.
An Act for the relief of Margaret Pate Orr.
An Act for the relief of Laureen Elizabeth Saunderson.
An Act for the relief of Jeannine Marleau.
An Act for the relief of Doris Villeneuve.
An Act for the relief of Estelle Shetzen.
An Act for the relief of Eva Knopf.
An Act for the relief of Marie Alice DeWit.
An Act for the relief of Jean-Louis Trudel.
An Act for the relief of Doris Elizabeth McEllin.
An Act for the relief of Mary Jane Gabrielle Black.
An Act for the relief of Lucien Aube.
An Act for the relief of Denis Biron.
An Act for the relief of Guy Robitaille.
An Act for the relief of Edith Henshaw Owen.
An Act for the relief of Ruth Duggan.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Georges Maurice Legault.
An Act for the relief of Lomer Lussier.

An Act for the relief of Anna May Blair.
An Act for the relief of Norma Bernet Vallieres.
An Act for the relief of Rose Belsky.
An Act for the relief of Csilla Groszman.
An Act for the relief of Selma Kostiner.
An Act for the relief of Leah (Lily) Goldberg.
An Act for the relief of Isabella Gardiner.
An Act for the relief of Diana Miriam Favreau.
An Act for the relief of Philias Doil Menard.
An Act for the relief of Viesturs Goba.
An Act for the relief of Clifford Woodward Hall.
An Act for the relief of Emelia Gador.
An Act for the relief of Barbara Jean Bertram O'Brien.
An Act for the relief of Arthur George Sims.
An Act for the relief of Gladys Evelyn Viau.
An Act for the relief of Yvonne Humbert-Droz.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Maurice Marcel Lefebvre.
An Act for the relief of Thomas Smith.
An Act for the relief of Marie Pauline Monique Denise Ferron.
An Act for the relief of Mara Wokrina.
An Act for the relief of Joyce Mary Hagemeyer.
An Act for the relief of Rowland McLean Loftus.
An Act for the relief of Janina Stefania Luszczki.
An Act for the relief of Esther Mary Adler.
An Act for the relief of Marie Juliette Ida Dick.
An Act for the relief of Fred Austin Griffith.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Paul Jules Jodoin.
An Act for the relief of Janet Louisa Davis.
An Act for the relief of Margaret Dorothy Smith.
An Act for the relief of Christopher John Henry Doscher.
An Act for the relief of Martha Saltvik.
An Act for the relief of Eva Farkass.
An Act for the relief of Albert Courtois.
An Act for the relief of Madeleine Lebegue.
An Act for the relief of Anthony Roy Rabone Hearn.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Pope.
An Act for the relief of Marigold Mavis Singer.
An Act for the relief of Georgette Anne O'Leary.
An Act for the relief of Ann Cicely Cosgrove.
An Act for the relief of Agnes Hallstein.
An Act for the relief of Shirley Sherry Aileen Sarah Bronfman.
An Act for the relief of Leta Sybil Farmer.
An Act for the relief of Vlasta Suchomel.
An Act for the relief of Lilian Norah Smith.
An Act for the relief of Sarah Galganov, otherwise known as Sarah Gale.
An Act for the relief of Anna Zinger.

An Act for the relief of Lucien Gagnon.
An Act for the relief of Dennis James Haney.
An Act for the relief of George Kenneth Polk.
An Act for the relief of Mario Lattoni.
An Act for the relief of Vincent Laplaca.
An Act for the relief of Marie Marguerite Jeanne-d'Arc Paiement.
An Act for the relief of Joy Earle.
An Act for the relief of Barbara Rosemary Olga Barbary.
An Act for the relief of Assof Ernest Shaar.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Wilfrid Paul Emile Marois.
An Act for the relief of Erwin Gustav Pfeifer.
An Act for the relief of Rita Elizabeth Bowden.
An Act for the relief of Hazel Margaret Calvert.
An Act for the relief of Luciano Domenis.
An Act for the relief of Antonio (Arthur) Archambault.
An Act for the relief of Ernestine Lavallee.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Honore Antonio Lacerte.
An Act for the relief of Doreen Chantigny.
An Act for the relief of Sema Borodow.
An Act for the relief of Gisele Lamarche.
An Act for the relief of Estelle Mathieu.
An Act for the relief of Vilma Beaudoin.
An Act for the relief of Donald Kirk.
An Act for the relief of Jacques-Emile Blanchard.
An Act for the relief of Guy Thomas Carpenter.
An Act for the relief of George Louis Draper.
An Act for the relief of Berthe Daigneault.
An Act for the relief of Stephen Beauchemin.
An Act for the relief of Marie Gabrielle Lise Chouinard.
An Act for the relief of Zar Boik.
An Act for the relief of John Anthony Clifford Manning.
An Act for the relief of Pearl Arron.
An Act for the relief of Joseph Alfred Laflamme.
An Act for the relief of Dorothy Elizabeth Davies.
An Act for the relief of Elizabeth Rae Murphy.
An Act for the relief of Hazel May Terry.
An Act for the relief of Therese Hastings.
An Act for the relief of Paul Lapres.
An Act for the relief of Mary Christine Sweeney.
An Act for the relief of Corinne Ryder Nurse.
An Act for the relief of Evelyn Sue Newton.

An Act respecting The Cumberland Railway and Coal Company and the Sydney and Louisburg Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

An Act respecting the Observance of the Centennial of Confederation in Canada.

An Act to amend the National Housing Act, 1954.

An Act respecting the Construction of a Line of Railway in the Province of Alberta and in the Northwest Territories by Canadian National Railway Company from a point at or near Grimshaw, in the Province of Alberta, in a northerly direction to Great Slave Lake, in the Northwest Territories.

An Act to amend certain Agreements Respecting the Administration and Control of Natural Resources in the Provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

An Act to Encourage Fitness and Amateur Sport.

An Act to authorize the Minister of Finance to make payments to the Governments of the Provinces and to authorize the Government of Canada to enter into tax collection agreements with the Governments of the Provinces.

An Act to amend the Transport Act.

An Act to incorporate The Equitable General Insurance Company.

To these Bills the Royal Assent was pronounced by the Clerk of the Senate in the following words:—

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General doth assent to these Bills".

The Honourable the Speaker of the Commons then addressed the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General, as follows:—

"May it please Your Honour:

The Commons of Canada have voted supplies 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 Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service for the financial year ending the 31st March, 1962.

To which Bill I humbly request Your Honour's assent."

After the Clerk Assistant read the title of the Bill,—

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

"In Her Majesty's name, the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General thanks her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence and assents to this Bill."

After which the Honourable the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the Fourth Session of the Twenty-Fourth Parliament of Canada with the following Speech:—

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

The fourth session of this Parliament, the longest in Canada's history, has been particularly significant for the people of Canada, and the number of measures enacted on their behalf has been unusually large.

Mounting international tensions have been a source of deep anxiety, made more acute by the Soviet Union's resumption of nuclear tests and the resultant fear of a renewed menace to human health through radioactive fallout. These and related developments continue to command the vigilant attention of the Government.

Berlin is the latest and most dangerous in a series of regional crises precipitated and exploited by the U.S.S.R. In the Congo, in Southeast Asia, as well as in Berlin, Canada has been active in international arrangements to contain conflict and restore stability. At the same time, my Government has been energetic in promoting and exploring through the United Nations and in the North Atlantic Alliance all possibilities for negotiated settlements of an honourable and lasting nature.

Despite delays and setbacks in progress towards a treaty providing for controlled disarmament, agreement has been reached on a framework to guide future negotiations with the Soviet side. The Government has taken its part in formulating a new and comprehensive Western plan which offers a realistic basis for early and effective measures to reduce both conventional and nuclear armaments under safeguards and to provide adequate international means for keeping the peace as disarmament proceeds.

At a meeting in London in March, the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth resumed their discussions of major world crises and reviewed constitutional developments. Far-reaching decisions were taken affecting the composition and character of the Commonwealth.

The importance of bearing a fair share of assistance to less developed nations continues to be recognized by the Government. Established programmes of aid were maintained and new emphasis given to educational assistance, drawing upon both of the historic cultures of Canada. Administrative changes were introduced to improve the central direction of all external assistance programmes. Canada's diplomatic representation abroad was expanded, particularly in Latin America.

In the face of the increase in world tension it is necessary to maintain the strength of the free world. You have been informed of the measures being taken to strengthen the Canadian forces in Europe and at home, and of the survival training plan to be conducted in all parts of Canada this year.

During the present session you have welcomed and heard in Parliament the President of the United States.

Important international tariff negotiations have been in process in Geneva. In these negotiations every effort has been made to meet the trade problems of Canada in a constructive way in dealing with the new economic grouping in Europe. My ministers have taken a leading role at a meeting of Commonwealth economic ministers at Accra, convened to consider economic questions of the Commonwealth, including the implications of the possible membership of the United Kingdom in the European Economic Community.

Important conferences with provincial governments have taken place during the session. Three further meetings have been held at which progress was made in finding ways and means of amending the Canadian constitution in Canada.

A third dominion-provincial conference on fiscal arrangements was held, and you have approved legislation concerning the arrangements for the five-year period beginning April 1962.

My government has been gratified to observe the recent improvement in the general economic conditions in Canada. Although the volume of employment has been at the highest level in the nation's history, the provision of additional employment to re-employ those who have been out of work and to keep pace with the growth in the labour force has remained a cause for concern in Canada as in the United States. Many of the measures passed during the session have been designed to stimulate the national economy and to create more jobs.

You have approved an expanded programme of assistance to municipalities for winter works projects. You have amended the National Housing Act to make further improvements in the terms of mortgage lending, to authorize Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation to make loans on favourable terms to universities for students' residences, to enable the corporation to make long-term loans to local authorities for approved projects for sewage disposal and treatment, and to increase the lending authority of the corporation.

To assist in strengthening Canada's competitive position in export and domestic markets, you have authorized the establishment of a National Productivity Council with membership from the fields of industry and commerce, organized labour, agriculture and other primary production, as well as qualified persons chosen from the public at large and from the scientific agencies of government. You have also approved the creation of a National Design Council which will be devoted to the promotion of excellence in the design of Canadian products of all kinds.

You have enacted measures to extend the assistance given to provincial governments for technical and vocational training, both within the school system and for the training and retraining of persons who have already become workers, and for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

To stimulate the growth of Canadian private enterprise you have approved legislation authorizing government guarantees for bank loans to small businesses. You have passed measures to expand the field of operations and the lending authority of the Industrial Development Bank, and to make broader and more effective provision for Export Credits Insurance.

Authority has been given under the Income Tax Act for accelerated capital cost allowances to assist new industries in areas having a substantial degree of continued unemployment over a period of years, to aid in the development of new products from processing operations not previously carried on in Canada, to encourage the production of new types of goods, and to promote re-equipment and modernization of Canadian industry. Amendments have been made in the Income Tax Act including revisions in the withholding taxes on interest and dividends paid to non-residents. The Excise Tax Act was amended, notably to repeal the special excise tax on automobiles.

You have enacted a measure in the national agricultural programme to authorize the federal government to join with provincial agencies and local groups throughout Canada in comprehensive programmes of rural rehabilitation and development. In addition, amendments were made to the Farm Improve-

ment Loans Act to raise the overall limit on guarantees of bank loans for farm improvement, and to the Farm Credit Act to increase the lending authority of the Farm Credit Corporation for direct loans to Canadian agriculture.

A number of further steps were taken in the government's national development programme. A treaty was signed with the United States on the international aspects of the proposed co-operative development of the Columbia River, and the federal government has offered, subject to the approval of Parliament, to share equally with the province of British Columbia in the cost of the large water storage projects involved. Agreements have also been signed and appropriations made for flood control and conservation projects in the Metropolitan Toronto and surrounding area and on the Upper Thames River in southwestern Ontario. Legislation has been passed to approve a Canadian National Railway line to the new mining area near Mattagami Lake in northwestern Quebec. In addition you have authorized the construction of a railway line from northern Alberta to Great Slave Lake which constitutes another important step in the development of the Canadian North.

To accelerate the modernization of the Customs Tariff of Canada, you have enlarged the Tariff Board and authorized it to sit in two panels, and you have made certain revisions in the Customs Tariff.

Amendments to the Pension Act and to the War Veterans Allowance Act have been passed, including provision for substantial increases in pensions and allowances payable to veterans or their dependants.

A measure of potential significance that you have enacted in this session has been the Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, which authorizes the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Fitness and Amateur Sport and the granting of financial assistance to activities that will promote the fitness of Canadians.

You have enacted a measure to revise the Civil Service Act.

Measures have been passed to improve the law and arrangements for the control of narcotics and of barbiturates. The Penitentiaries Act has been revised to give effect to my Government's policies of correctional reform. Important amendments have been made to the Criminal Code on the subjects of murder and the treatment of sex offenders.

To provide for broader representation on the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways, you have enacted legislation to increase the number of its directors.

Amendments to the Canada Shipping Act have been approved.

You have passed the Canadian National Railways Financing and Guarantee Act.

You have authorized extension of the operation of the Freight Rates Reduction Act to April 30, 1962, and approved a measure to avert a nation-wide suspension of railway operations last winter and the disruption of the national economy that would otherwise have ensued.

The National Centennial Act has been passed, giving authority for the establishment of a National Centennial Administration and for other arrangements designed to ensure that the observance of the Centennial of the Confederation of Canada suitably accords with the greatness of the occasion.

The signing of an Estate Tax Convention with the United States has been approved.

A number of less noteworthy amendments were made to various statutes.

Members of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the provision you have made for the essential public services and payments for the current fiscal year.

Honourable Members of the Senate:

Members of the House of Commons:

May Divine Providence continue to bless, protect and guide our nation.

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 of His Excellency the Governor General that this Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday the seventh day of November next, to be here holden; and that this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Tuesday the seventh day of November next.

ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa, 1961