

COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT BILL

FIRST READING

Hon. Mr. Robertson presented Bill H, an Act to amend the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, 1933.

Hon. Mr. Haig: I should hope that the purpose of this bill is to repeal the Act.

Hon. Mr. Robertson: I must tell the honourable leader opposite that I have not had time to study the measure.

The bill was read the first time.

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall the bill be read the second time?

Hon. Mr. Robertson: Wednesday next.

MERCHANT SEAMEN COMPENSATION BILL

FIRST READING

Hon. Mr. Robertson presented Bill I, an Act to amend the Merchant Seamen Compensation Act.

The bill was read the first time.

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall the bill be read the second time?

Hon. Mr. Robertson: Wednesday next.

FOOD AND DRUGS BILL

FIRST READING

Hon. Mr. Robertson presented Bill J, an Act respecting food, drugs, cosmetics and therapeutic devices.

The bill was read the first time.

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall the bill be read the second time?

Hon. Mr. Robertson: With leave of the Senate, next sitting.

TERRITORIAL LANDS BILL

FIRST READING

Hon. Mr. Robertson presented Bill K, an Act to amend the Territorial Lands Act and to repeal the Yukon Quartz Mining Act and the Yukon Placer Mining Act.

The bill was read the first time.

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall the bill be read the second time?

Hon. Mr. Robertson: Wednesday next.

SAINT JOHN BRIDGE AND RAILWAY EXTENSION COMPANY BILL

FIRST READING

Hon. Mr. Robertson presented Bill L, an Act respecting the Saint John Bridge and Railway Extension Company.

The bill was read the first time.

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall the bill be read the second time?

Hon. Mr. Robertson: Wednesday next.

CANADIAN OVERSEAS TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATION BILL

FIRST READING

Hon. Mr. Robertson presented Bill M, an Act to amend the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation Act.

The bill was read the first time.

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall the bill be read the second time?

Hon. Mr. Robertson: Wednesday next.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS AUDITORS BILL

FIRST READING

Hon. Mr. Robertson presented Bill N, an Act respecting the appointment of auditors for National Railways.

The bill was read the first time.

The Hon. the Speaker: Honourable senators, when shall the bill be read the second time?

Hon. Mr. Robertson: Wednesday next.



CRIMINAL CODE BILL

FIRST READING

Hon. Mr. Robertson presented Bill O, an Act respecting the Criminal Law.

Hon. Mr. Roebuck: I would suggest to the honourable leader that if the bill has been printed it would be to our advantage to have copies distributed right away.

Hon. Mr. Robertson: A small number of copies of the bill are available, and I am hopeful that the supply will shortly meet the demand.

Hon. Mr. Haig: I would also suggest to the honourable leader of the government that when copies become available they should be distributed immediately to the members of the special committee who studied this bill last session. I understand that some of the recommendations made have been accepted, and if that is so a lot of time can be saved by avoiding unnecessary discussion. Let the House of Commons do some of the work. But I would suggest that the honourable senators from Toronto-Trinity (Hon. Mr. Roebuck), Vancouver South (Hon. Mr. Farris), from Toronto (Hon. Mr. Hayden)

—who is not here this evening—and Grandville (Hon. Mr. Bouffard) be supplied as soon as possible with advance copies. That would facilitate matters very much.

Hon. Mr. Robertson: I intend to ask my colleague the Minister of Justice, when the bill is before the Senate for second reading, tomorrow or later, to come here and give us the advantage of an explanation as to the respects in which this bill differs from the one which was introduced previously.

Hon. Arthur W. Roebuck: If I may have your indulgence, honourable senators, I would suggest that we do not attempt to give the Criminal Code second reading tomorrow. The minister will be here. I am told that some twenty-six of our suggestions have been written into the text. I would like to check that matter, and also to have some opportunity, after the minister has addressed us, to comment on the bill in its present form. I do not think we can pass it tomorrow, but it is all right to have second reading moved then and to hear what the minister has to say.

The bill was read the first time.

THE LATE SENATOR FOGO TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY

On the Orders of the Day:

Hon. Wishart McL. Robertson: Honourable senators, it is one of my official responsibilities from time to time to draw to the attention of the house the loss of one or more of our members. It is always a matter of regret, but sometimes our sorrow is assuaged in part at least by the realization that our colleague's passing represents the termination of a long career of usefulness in the service of his fellow-men. On certain occasions, happily less frequently, it becomes necessary for me to draw attention to the fact that, as a result of the inscrutable ways of Providence, a colleague has passed in the very prime of life, one whose accomplishments gave every promise that he had barely crossed the threshold of a brilliant career of usefulness and accomplishment. This I believe can be truly said of the Honourable James Gordon Fogo, Q.C., who died suddenly on July 6 last, at Murray Bay, Quebec.

Senator Fogo was born at Halifax on July 9, 1896, the son of Alice Hanway and Adam G. Fogo, a locomotive engineer on the old Intercolonial Railway. The family later moved to Sydney, Nova Scotia, where the late senator left school at the age of sixteen to work in the Dominion Steel plant. However, he later finished his course at Sydney Academy and went on to the provincial Normal School.

He started teaching in a school in the coal-mining town of Stellarton, at the age of 18; but with the advent of the First World War he enlisted as a private in the artillery and served overseas for three years with the 2nd Canadian Siege Battery. Upon his return home, in 1919, he resumed teaching, this time in Sydney High School, and the following year went to Amherst where he articulated with his mother's brother, J. A. Hanway, Q.C., whose partner at that time was the late Colonel James Layton Ralston. In 1921 he entered Dalhousie University to study law, and upon being called to the Bar, in 1924, he joined Colonel Ralston and the Honourable Charles Burchell in their Halifax law office, becoming a member of the firm in 1926, when Colonel Ralston came to Ottawa to be appointed Minister of Defence.

Brilliantly successful as a lawyer, he attracted the attention of the Right Honourable C. D. Howe, who, as Minister of the Department of Munitions and Supply, in 1942 invited him to come to Ottawa as Associate Coordinator of Controls in that department. He became one of the government's ace troubleshooters on the production side of the war effort, specializing in labour problems. Later he became Executive Vice-President of the Algoma Steel Corporation and maintained an office in Ottawa, where he set up a liaison between that corporation and the federal government, specializing in questions affecting labour. In addition to these activities his wide experience and valuable counsel gained him a place on many important directorates closely concerned with the industrial development of this country.

On the political side he maintained an unswerving devotion and loyalty to the Liberal party from his youth. His first political encounter came in 1920, when he went on the hustings in support of Colonel Ralston's attempt to gain a Cumberland County seat in the Nova Scotia legislature. The late senator continued to maintain an active interest in the Nova Scotia Liberal organization, and, although he never ran for public office himself, his qualities of leadership and political judgment were generally felt in the direction of the organization's affairs. From 1939 to 1941, when he was president of the Nova Scotia Liberal Association, he gained a wealth of experience which proved invaluable when, in 1945, he was drafted by the National Liberal Federation to organize the successful Liberal campaign in the federal election of that year. Some months later he was elected president of that organization.

His greatest political task, however, was organizing the National Liberal Convention in Ottawa in the summer of 1948, at which convention the present Prime Minister was