

to change)
HIGHLIGHTS
composition by the
adian composer,
g. will be pre-
adcast performed
Parlow and Leo
CFPR tonight, at
violin and piano
Bella Bella Sonata."
by Fleming while
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A.P. His work is
five prize winning
receiving awards
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DAY—P.M.
With Music
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Murray
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Stand
Music

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on, the inventor-
a portrait and
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NINETEENTH PARLIAMENT
(Continued from Page 1)

training school for the British Commonwealth air forces and built up a giant force of her own. The army grew from one division to two corps and a field army formation, fighting on two fronts.

Industrially, Canada became more proficient and more highly organized than ever and Canadian farm production, geared to meet the special food needs of Britain, rose to new peaks.

The Liberal party under the leadership of Prime Minister Mackenzie King dominated throughout. At the 1940 election on March 26, it won 178 seats in the 245-member house of Commons. The others were divided among Conservatives with 39, Social Credit with 10, C.C.F. with eight and various independents.

Total Mobilization

The shock of German triumph in the west, fell during the first session under its impact parliament moved to the total mobilization of Canada for war. The Natural Resources Mobilization Act was passed, giving sweeping powers to the government. It was enabled to do anything it chose with the human and material resources of Canada, except conscript men for overseas service.

A war services department was established to administer the drafting of men for compulsory military training and other special war affairs. The Excess Profits Tax, imposing a levy of 75 per cent on abnormal profits to prevent business from profiting from the war, was passed and at a later session the impost was hoisted to 100 per cent, part of it refundable. The income tax was raised and the unemployment insurance Act was passed.

The chief legislature products of the second session in 1941 were higher taxes, more increases in the income tax, the first Federal Succession Duty Act, and a War Exchange Conservation Act to conserve Canadian resources of foreign exchange for essential war purchases abroad.

The issue of conscription for

overseas service first came to a head during the third session of 1942. There was a sharp debate on the Plebiscite Act under which the government proposed to ask the people to vote to release parliament from the pledge of no conscription given in the 1940 election campaign.

The vote was "yes", but in Quebec the majority voted against releasing the government from its pledge. After the plebiscite the N. R. M. act was amended, again after a sharp debate, to remove the restriction against compulsory overseas service.

Cardin Resignation

One cabinet minister, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, minister of public works, resigned and several Quebec Liberals voted against the government. It was the first split

in the government party, but previously there was a similar split in the Conservative ranks when J. S. Roy, member for Gaspé, the only member of that party elected from Quebec, bolted and became an independent.

That year saw the formation of a new party, Bloc Populaire, headed by a former Liberal member, Maxime Raymond of Beauharnois-Laprairie who, with a few other Quebec Liberals, crossed the floor.

The year saw the start of Canada's mutual aid program with the passage of the \$1,000,000,000 "gift to Britain" bill, the first step in making Canadian supplies available to other Nations without payment.

A novel piece of legislation that year was the wheat acreage reduction act under which money was paid to farmers who grew less wheat than before. It was

designed to turn farm production into channels more acutely needed, livestock feeds, meats, dairy products and eggs.

War fortunes were low that year and the threat of invasion or attack on the east and the west led to special defence measures and the enactment of a War Risk Insurance Act.

Parliament's chief move in the financial sphere was the approval of tax agreements with the provinces under which the Dominion took over income and corporation taxes and established a uniform scale across the country, repaying the provinces an amount equal to their revenues from these sources in pre-war years.

The first steps in post-war legislation were taken in the third session, in the reinstatement in civil employment act and the Veterans' Land act. Under the

former employers were required to re-employ men who enlisted on their return to civil life and under the latter the government offered financial help to ex-service men who wished to establish themselves on the land.

Social Security Move

The fourth session in 1943 produced little in the way of new legislation, but prolonged debate ensued on all phases of the conduct of the war. A further move in the social security field was made in a study of a national health insurance plan by a special social security committee.

Out of that study emerged the National Physical Fitness Act under which schemes of promoting healthful exercise and recreation in the different provinces received federal financial assistance.

The fifth session in 1944 produced a great grist of new laws,

almost all directed to the post-war period. Adjustments were made in the tax laws with a view to enabling industry to undertake research and take other steps to speed conversion to peace production at the appropriate time.

The Bank Act was revised and special provision made in it for agriculture credits. An industrial development bank was credited to assist in financing small industries. The Export Credit Insurance Act placed the resources of the government behind exporters in cases of risk due to exchange difficulties. New legislation on housing and farm improvement loans was placed on the statute books. Acts designed to place floors under farm and fishery prices were passed.

For servicemen the War Ser-

vice Grants Act established the scale of cash grants and credits available to men on discharge from the forces and the Veterans' Insurance Act made life insurance available to all of them, regardless of physical handicaps.

Looking to the development of aviation after the war, an act was passed setting up an air transport board and establishing a new policy of separating control of air lines from other forms of transportation.

War Assets Corporation

Provisions for the disposal of the vast accumulation of property and equipment brought about by the war under government ownership when it is no longer required was made in an act setting up the War Assets Corporation.

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