

were talking about socialism. Pat said to Mike: "Explain this socialism". Mike said: "Well, we share everything equally". Pat said: "Fine. You mean if you have \$100, you would give me \$50?" Mike said: "Yes". Pat said: "If you had \$50, would you give me \$25?" Mike said: "That is right." Pat said: "If you had \$10, would you give me \$5?" Mike said: "Oh, go on, you know I have \$10". Therefore, we are inclined to look at income tax and at other economic matters from our own particular point of view and we like to keep our sharing just above what we have but to take in what the other fellow has.

In this country we have no standard; we have no body to tell us what an hour of labour is worth, or what a bushel of wheat is worth, or what any other commodity is worth. I think it is generally admitted that the law of supply and demand is too harsh an arbiter of the matter of prices. For instance, if we were to allow our labour market rates to be controlled by the law of supply and demand it would mean that every so often we would have to allow somebody to suffer privation or starve so as to force people to work and force wages down. We are past that in this country. If we are to wait for the law of supply and demand to weed out all of the inefficient farmers and put individual farmers off the land so that there would be no surplus of food we would reach the point some day where there would not be enough food to go around and then the price of food would go up, all right, but our last state would be worse than our first. I say that the law of supply and demand is too harsh an arbiter.

If we had a planning commission or a royal commission with sufficient prestige—I emphasize that—so that the labour unions would be willing to pay attention if the commission said that an hour of labour in Canada should be worth so and so and on the basis of the value of that hour of labour a bushel of wheat should carry a value of about so much, or a bushel of corn, or a bushel of soybeans or a gas stove or an automobile, it might be something. If we had some authority to set objectives that we could aim at, it might give us a little bit of an anchor in time of storm or it might serve as a helm to guide our ship of state.

I am sure the hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre would agree that that is imaginative enough.

Mr. Cardiff: He is full of imagination.

Mr. Thomas (Middlesex West): It is a subject that could stand investigation and honest consideration.

Mr. F. C. Christian (Okanagan Boundary): Mr. Speaker, I should like to speak in support of this resolution. I think it is important that in the setting up of a committee of the character mentioned in the resolution there be on it men who have vision and experience and men who are also practical and who are capable of doing good planning. I think one criticism of a lot of our public bodies and governments in the country today is that they cannot see sufficiently far ahead in the economic and social development of the country. In other words, many of our governing bodies in Canada have a shortsighted policy.

This particular resolution has a lot of merit in it, but I cannot necessarily agree with planning for only 10 years. I believe that in planning in our country we should give consideration to planning for many years ahead. What I am particularly concerned about is one very important aspect of public works. One that should be pursued with vigour is the development of breakwaters in some parts of our country. There should be an over-all development of Canada as far as possible. One part of the country should not be favoured over some other part of it.

I should like to refer particularly to the breakwater situation in the Okanagan valley. The hon. member for Middlesex West (Mr. Thomas) referred to the Ogo-pogo land from which hailed the hon. member for Kootenay West (Mr. Herridge). I should like to say that that particular area is the area which I represent. It is a great tourist area and is gradually becoming more important all the time.

As hon. members are well aware, British Columbia is one of the finest and one of the richest provinces in Canada. The Okanagan lake is approximately 65 miles or so long and is situated in the central southern part of British Columbia. As that province becomes developed as the years go by the workers of British Columbia are going to need a place where they can go for a holiday and very little expense will be required to get there. It is a tourist area which can play a great part in helping to develop our own people and keep them healthy.

The Okanagan valley is known to be the playground of the province of British Columbia at the present time. I have brought this to the attention of our own government. What is needed is consideration given to the establishment of more breakwaters in the Okanagan lake. For example, in the Okanagan valley the province of British Columbia has developed a campsite on the side of the lake. I have not seen a finer