

*Government Orders*

Lewis	Loiselle
Lopez	MacDonald (Rosedale)
MacDougall (Timiskaming)	Manley
Marchi	Marin
Martin (Lincoln)	Mayer
Mazankowski	McCreath
McDougall (St. Paul's)	McKnight
McLean	Merrithew
Mifflin	Milliken
Mills	Monteith
Moore	Nault
Oberle	O'Kurley
Pagtakhan	Phinney
Plourde	Pronovost
Prud'homme	Richardson
Robitaille	Saint-Julien
Scott (Victoria—Haliburton)	Shields
Siddon	Simmons
Sobeski	Soetens
Sparrow	Stevenson
Stewart	Tardif
Thacker	Thorkelson
Tremblay (Québec—Est)	Tremblay (Lotbinière)
Turner (Halton—Peel)	Vancief
Van de Walle	Vien
Volpe	Weiner
Wenman	White
Wilbee	Wilson (Swift Current—Maple Creek—
Assiniboia)	Winegard
Worthy—142	

Government of Canada to take additional measures for that purpose, be read the third time and passed.

**Mr. Stan J. Hovdebo (Saskatoon—Humboldt):** Mr. Speaker, basically GRIP is much the same structure as a New Democratic Party proposal which is quite well known across the prairies and across the rest of Canada called the Family Farm Stabilization Program. It is by comparison to our program that we see the shortcomings of this particular program.

I would like to spend a bit of time on a couple of those shortcomings. First, this was supposed to be a long-term program and it may be a short-term program. The Western Grain Stabilization Program floundered under a \$1.2 billion deficit, a deficit which Grant Devine hopes is to become greater in the next few months and hopes that he will win the Saskatchewan election.

## NAYS

## Members

Althouse	Angus
Benjamin	Black
Blackburn (Brant)	Brewin
Butland	Fulton
Funk	Harvey (Edmonton East)
Heap	Hovdebo
Karpoff	Kristiansen
Langan (Mission—Coquitlam)	Laporte
MacWilliam	McCurdy
McLaughlin	Murphy
Riis	Robinson
Skelly (Comox—Alberni)	Taylor
Whittaker	Young (Beaches—Woodbine)—26

• (1710)

**The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski):** I declare the motion carried.

Amendments read the second time and concurred in.

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## FARM INCOME PROTECTION ACT

## MEASURE TO ENACT

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Mazankowski that Bill C-98, an act authorizing agreements between the Government of Canada and the provinces to provide for protection for the income of producers of agricultural products and to enable the

I suggest that this program may be short-term because of the 15-year moving average price which is likely to pay well for the first couple of years, particularly for wheat. It will pay well because it takes in those years in the late 1970s when the price of wheat was fairly high.

This will mean that the program will establish a pretty hefty deficit during the first two years of its existence. We hope that the deficit will not sink the program during those years. That is why I suggest that it may be a short-term program. If it goes several billion dollars in the hole in the first couple of years, this government or a following government may have to or may want to look at it. However, it may not have to do so in the first two years, which will almost take it to the next election. That is one shortcoming of this particular program.

It may be short-term for another reason. If the guaranteed price falls after a couple of years, farmers may not want to be part of it.

The success of this type of program depends on almost universal subscriptions from the producers. If the producers decide that they do not like it and start dropping out, the program eventually falls on hard times and the government is likely to dump it. It is likely to dump it, particularly after a couple of years, if it becomes politically advantageous for the government to do so.

That is another reason why it may not survive and another reason why we think it has some shortcomings.