

given by the previous government, and they are to be congratulated upon doing so.

The games in 1988 will be very costly in terms of invested dollars, but the potential return which exists for the provinces of Canada is, frankly, huge. The Summer Olympics in Los Angeles demonstrated that Olympic Games, under proper management, involving the private sector along with government and with careful allocation of all moneys paid out, can, in fact, turn a profit. No one, I think, is at this point predicting that the Calgary Olympics will show a profit. If they do show a profit, well and good. The committee there is very competent. Those of us who saw the Calgary Olympic display in this building the other evening will, I think, be enormously encouraged about the progress that has been made thus far. The fact is that all of Canada's political parties support the Calgary Olympics. It is a worthy national endeavour and the people of Calgary deserve our complete support in this ambitious and world-class project.

As I have said, the commitment that was given two or three years ago to provide \$200 million in non-tax dollars to the games was made on behalf of all the Canadian people. It is a matter of fact that, directly or indirectly, the federal taxpayer will contribute much more to the Calgary Olympics, but no one should be scandalized by that fact. For example, there are certain services that will be provided by the federal government. There will be a federal presence in several ways, including a role in communications and security. However, the investment by the federal government will be matched, in very substantial measure, by the government of the province of Alberta. Revenue will be received from ABC Television in the United States. The television rights for the Calgary Winter Olympics are being sold for over \$400 million, which marks a new record high for television rights for a winter games.

The winter games will confer major benefits. In the ultimate, the games will mean tourism, jobs and incomes and substantial tax revenues for all levels of government. Left behind will be a heritage of winter sports facilities that will contribute extensively to the training of Canadian athletes, whether they live in the maritimes, in the west, in the central provinces or in the north.

It may well be said, then, "If all the parties support the Calgary Olympics and there is no disagreement with respect to the \$200 million federal commitment, where is the area of disagreement, if any?" Honourable senators, I intend to support the measure before us. I do not think it requires referral to a committee for further study. It is straightforward.

The government should not proclaim this, however, as yet another example of the superb co-operation between the federal and provincial governments. Yet, they talk in terms of "breaking new ground" in developing "better relations" with the provinces. We are assured by the minister that this is a magnificent deal. Well, just how splendid is this arrangement? In 1974, a Liberal federal government established a lottery, with the substantial support of all the provinces, and the political parties, to help finance the Montreal Summer Olympics. Both the Olympics and the lottery were highly successful.

Loto was a painless mechanism established to enable every Canadian to support voluntarily the great Montreal summer sports spectacle. After the federal Olympic commitment was met in 1976—and it was touched upon very briefly by Senator Phillips the other day in a recitation of certain facts—Loto Canada Inc. was established to provide funds for the development of Canadian athletes, for medical research and for cultural development. It was felt that through a national lottery there should be a national initiative and federal leadership to provide funds for three key areas of sports, medical research and culture.

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Loto Canada was an extremely popular federal initiative which, among other achievements, through its promotional devices, helped to develop a sense of nationhood in this country and a feeling of federal co-operation with and a federal interest and concern in the regions. To be frank, honourable senators, it was too popular for the official opposition who saw it as something more than that. Again, I think this is almost a matter of fact: They saw it as a device—

**Some Hon. Senators:** Oh, oh.

**Senator Doody:** Almost unique.

**Senator Perrault:** The allegation was that the Liberal government of the day was using Loto to publicize itself.

**Some Hon. Senators:** No, no.

**Senator Perrault:** The unworthy allegation was that it was a device which enabled cabinet ministers, members of the House of Commons and senators to deliver cheques to promote good regional public relations. This is hardly unheard of in political life. Understandably, this government will be doing its share of that. Indeed, already much credit has been taken, by this government through publicity channels, for projects initiated by the former government. We accept this as one of the features of a change in government.

The fact is that in just three developing years Loto Canada netted over \$200 million. Its potential for good was, at that point, enormous; but what happened? Politically, as I said, it was too popular for the official opposition. It was regarded by them as some sort of political apparatus. So, they attacked Loto Canada and pledged, short-sightedly, to end it when in power. They said that Loto should not be in the hands of the national government although other national governments throughout the world use similar fund-raising plans with great success for projects in the public interest. The Tories said they would end national Loto and give it to the provinces. In one of the great disastrous negotiations of all time, the Conservative government, in 1979—

**Senator Frith:** A gold medal.

**Senator Perrault:** —in fact, abandoned the field. It was hardly a gold medal performance; it was a fool's gold medal performance.

**Senator Marshall:** That is a good expression.