

The Budget—Mr. Gundlock

"In the latter event, I may say, we have one or two alternatives under study."

He goes as far as to say that a loan fund should be established for this purpose. In the speech from the throne this sort of study and assistance was announced but I am sorry to say that the committee set up has not made any momentous decision to date and cannot be expected to function very efficiently when just \$30,000 was allotted to it. I should like to see more action from the government in this direction as the small retailers are appealing for help.

Hon. members will also have noticed that in the report I just read the Minister of Justice mentioned legislation to prevent loss-leader selling, which is very prevalent at present and becoming more so, and he has assured the house that this legislation will come down this session. It is certainly not the intention of his combines branch to allow such haphazard merchandising which in turn is causing unlimited concern to small business. I urge the Minister of Justice to implement this legislation as soon as possible and try to bring about some form of orderly merchandising for the benefit of all concerned. Yesterday, Mr. Speaker, I was pleased to hear the Prime Minister (Mr. Diefenbaker) outline the legislation he intends to introduce this session, one item of which is amendments to the Combines Investigation Act. I hope these include loss-leader selling and will cure this evil.

Mr. D. R. Gundlock (Lethbridge): Mr. Speaker, it is with great humility that I rise to take part in the debate on the budget, fully aware of the great privilege that has been accorded me by the citizens of Lethbridge constituency, and at this time I wish to put my thanks to them on the record of the house. I am a farmer, Mr. Speaker, and I may say that to be rising to speak in the house for the first time amid such a goodly company is, as I stated before, a wonderful feeling. Suddenly to climb off a tractor as I did last spring and come to Ottawa as a member of parliament was almost unnerving, and now I find my first opportunity to speak. If I may, I should like to take a moment to say how much I have appreciated the help you and other members of the house have given me, particularly the older members, some of whom have gone on before us.

To take advantage of this opportunity I must at this time bring before hon. members some of the hopes and prayers of the people of Lethbridge constituency as well as the rest of Canada. I will be brief, Mr. Speaker, but I feel that in order for hon. members to understand some of the problems I wish to mention I must describe the area to some extent. Lethbridge constituency encompasses

[Mr. Mitchell.]

Waterton lakes national park, nestling in the southwest corner of the province amid the matchless beauty of the Canadian rockies, adjoining the wonderful Glacier park of Montana and combining to form the international Waterton-Glacier peace park.

We have the Blood Indian reserve with a population of some 2,500 of our first citizens of the highest order and, I might add, also with problems of the first magnitude. The Indians on the Blood reserve are a very fine and proud people, particularly proud of one of their own, Senator James Gladstone. This appointment did a great deal for the Indians of Canada, giving them a renewed interest in the government of Canada and a new zeal to become more useful, better informed and respected members of the Canadian family.

The Indians of the Blood reserve have many problems, as I mentioned before, and I should like to take a moment to point out some of the troubles of this band. With these people, as with most of us, the chief social interest, of course, is the education of their young people and the need of increased facilities for improvement and refinement in the manner in which this is carried out. In my maiden speech in the House of Commons I should like to point out something that is now and has been for some time of great concern to our friends on the reservations in Canada, namely that educational standards are almost completely and entirely those of the white man, neglecting to consider the fact that these people on the reservations have a certain culture and way of life that is very important to them to retain, and for us to aid them to do so would be most welcome.

We also have the greatest concentration of Hutterian Brethren, commonly known as Hutterites, in the province and probably in Canada. It is one of the few groups in Canada with special privileges allowed by a written contract with the Dominion of Canada. Some hon. members may wonder why I make mention of the Hutterian Brethren in my area. I do so simply because these Hutterite communities have become a problem in Alberta and I wish to mention the problem here and call the attention of the house to the matter. Twelve years ago, some of you will recall, the province of Alberta enacted legislation making it mandatory that a new colony must be set up no closer than 40 miles from another colony and, furthermore, may not have more than an established number of acres in certain areas. This was necessary to preserve certain small communities in southern Alberta, and needless to say there has been much resistance from some sources, the sect itself in particular.