

steps are as follows: a stabilization payment for the years 1983 and 1984 which has not taken place yet, and a long-term sugar policy for the country.

The industry is 90 years old in the Province of Quebec and 60 years old in the Province of Alberta. The industry was quite viable until 1982 and satisfied some 10 per cent of the Canadian sugar requirement. It falls under the Agricultural Stabilization Act and therefore there is no logical reason for the Government dragging its feet as it is today in refusing to give the farmers of Alberta, Quebec, and Manitoba what is rightfully theirs in terms of stabilization.

There is a further threat now. The Government of Quebec owns the factory in that province and, unless a long-term sugar policy and payments can be established by the Government, the factory will be sold. In that province some 1,300 people will be out of work immediately unless the Government acts. We see again and again that the Government is prepared to rescue various groups and industries, but it never seems—

Mr. Speaker: I regret to advise the Hon. Member that his time has expired.

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● (1405)

[Translation]

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION

Mrs. Suzanne Duplessis (Louis-Hébert): Mr. Speaker, as a Quebecer concerned about the interests of Quebec, I would like to quote in the House from what Jean-Louis Roy had to say in today's *Le Devoir*, following an interview with the Prime Minister, and I quote:

Mr. Mulroney gave an impressive inventory of the complexities of the Canadian system. He appeared to be firmly resolved, however, to pursue the same goals he set out during the 1984 election campaign; . . . He appeared to be anxious to maintain his objectives, especially with respect to intergovernmental relations, . . . and to settle the matter of the Constitution Act, 1982, and to do so with regard for Quebec's interests.

Mr. Mulroney justifiably emphasized the changes that had taken place in this area since he formed the Government, as well as his firm determination to find new formulas that would make the traditional, endless bickering a thing of the past.

It is still too early to judge the long-term effects of the reconciliation policy initiated by Mr. Mulroney. In the present circumstances, however, it is clear that it is in the best interests of all concerned. It is fortunate that the Prime Minister of Canada is keeping this policy high on his list of priorities.

And Mr. Roy goes on to say:

The man we met . . . can make partisan judgments and earthy comments on his opponents. But he is also capable of dignity, frankness and courage.

"Living together" is a major operation.

And as the Member—

Mr. Speaker: Order. I am sorry to interrupt the Hon. Member but his time is expired.

[English]

S.O. 22

VISIBLE MINORITIES

REDRESS FOR JAPANESE CANADIANS INTERNED DURING WORLD WAR II

Mr. Ernie Epp (Thunder Bay-Nipigon): Mr. Speaker, the Government is fumbling the ball in its attempt to redress the great injustices done the Japanese Canadians in the 1940s.

The Government began well. The then Minister of State for Multiculturalism issued a press release on December 15, 1984, which reflected the promises the Prime Minister (Mr. Mulroney) had made as Leader of the Opposition.

Early in 1985, however, the Minister refused to continue the negotiations he had both promised and begun. He also declined to consider the matter of compensation for property losses. His successor now appears to be threatening unilateral action on redress all too reminiscent of the arbitrary action the Government considered a year ago.

We in the New Democratic caucus are convinced that the process of arriving at a substantial redress package is as important as the content of the package. The Government has to begin negotiating with the National Association of Japanese Canadians. The Government has to negotiate compensation for property and other losses being evaluated by Price Waterhouse. The Government has to be sure that its plans to deal with non-monetary aspects of redress are also acceptable to the National Association of Japanese Canadians. It has to deal seriously with the legitimate representatives of the Japanese Canadian community. It cannot hope to arrive at a proper redress for injustices in the past if it refuses serious discussions today with the National Association of Japanese Canadians.

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NATIVE PEOPLES

FORTHCOMING NATIVE BUSINESS SUMMIT

Mr. Jack Scowen (Mackenzie): Mr. Speaker, on June 23 to June 26 the Native Business Summit will take place in Toronto. For most native people, business means small business and all of the problems that attend it. Conference sessions will address financial planning, technological developments in business services, and opportunities for expansion and the development of new markets. Opportunities abound in serving the local communities and the surrounding regional economy.

Special sessions will be held on light manufacturing, retail and wholesale businesses, service industries, tourism, media and entertainment and new technology. Native small business will be reviewed in relation to the need to create linkages within the regional context and to expand on those activities which have a traditional orientation.

Residential and commercial development is a multibillion dollar business in Canada. Native business leaders believe that native people are ideally positioned to play a major role in it. Indian reserve lands in Canada, at 10,000 square miles, represent one of the largest land holdings in the free world. For