

final details later. As a matter of fact, sometimes the processors give the producers an advance. This method is competitive and it works. It is the old auction mart method—"How much will you offer?" Many of us have been to auction marts and some of us have been sucked in on occasion, but there is nothing wrong with that method of selling. You establish a price; the buyer looks at the block which is for sale and says, "I do not have to hurry; I can pick up the goods whenever I am ready." As I said before, we were not indebted to the super-salesmanship of the Wheat Board.

• (4:50 p.m.)

I have a little clipping from the *Country Guide* in my hand. It is about one year old, but the article I wish to read is still very good. It would be worth the while of my socialist friends to my left to read it, study it and analyse it to see what can be done when people work for themselves independently, inspired by one thing only, the knowledge that they have a good commodity for sale. The rapeseed growers did not get the government to sell their rapeseed. Some people say to the government, "You must sell our product for us because you have the funds." Then, when the government does not sell enough those people raise Cain. That is done often enough, and you cannot lose your argument if you blame the government for your ills. My socialist friends have a lot to learn.

I am a producer of rapeseed and I have done fairly well. The only thing that kept my farm from going bankrupt was rapeseed; rapeseed sales saved us. We were able to pay our bills because we sold our rapeseed through private trading.

Mr. Nystrom: It was not sold by the Wheat Board.

Mr. Korchinski: Wheat Board sales did nothing for us. May I read from the article in my hand:

Rapeseed is the brightest hope of surplus plagued Prairie Farmers. Exporters say it's the one crop farmers can grow with some hope of selling in the current crop year—

Credit the Rapeseed Association of Canada for much of this optimism. The association, formed 2 years ago, set out to boost Canada's rapeseed sales—

The association sent out teams of skilled commodity traders and research scientists to find new markets and prove the value of rapeseed and rapeseed products. It promoted rapeseed oil to consumers in Western Canada and it introduced it to home economist and dieticians in Eastern Canadian universities and institutions.

It published a cookbook in two languages and an animal nutritionist's manual in three. It organized leading plant breeders, animal nutritionists and oil chemists into research teams to develop better varieties and products.

The article goes on to mention the activities of the rapeseed association:

Its first trade mission went to Japan in May, 1968, J. M. Bell, University of Saskatchewan animal scientist, and Dr. R. K. Downey, oilseeds researcher, went along to explain to Japanese scientists the merits of rapeseed and rapeseed meal, and to help set up feeding trials there.

Feeding trials results were convincing. Early in 1970 a major Japanese feed firm began using rapeseed meal.

24107—30½

Canadian Wheat Board Act

The article then quotes what Mr. McAnsh, an official of the association, said:

'It was a breakthrough,'... 'If rapeseed meal were to make up only 2% of formula feeds, Japan's need for rapeseed would be doubled.'

The Japanese need for rapeseed would be doubled if rapeseed meal, as the article points out, were to make up only 2 per cent of formula feeds. That article shows how rapeseed was sold. It was not sold through government intervention. People sold it by doing something for themselves. It was not the government or the Wheat Board that made those sales. The people who grew rapeseed paid a dollar or two into the association to create a fund and used that money to find a market for rapeseed. They knew what they wanted; they knew they had a good product and they knew it was needed by the rest of the world. Because it has been such a good crop everybody wants to get in on the act. The article continues quoting Mr. McAnsh:

Our marketing system has some built-in bottlenecks, he says. For example, he claims that restrictions set by the Canadian Wheat Board on the size of rapeseed stocks that can be held at Vancouver are a threat to export sales. The limit is 1.5 million bushels, not enough to supply the market. Two or three large ocean vessels can clean out this stock.

That shows the effects of Wheat Board control. I hasten to say, Mr. Speaker, that I do not object to the Wheat Board. Actually, it was a Conservative government that established the Wheat Board.

Mr. Nystrom: That was when the hon. member was progressive.

Mr. Korchinski: I do not know if I was out of the shell then. In any event, we must be very careful to make sure that we do not mess up a market that provides ready cash for producers at this time.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that a plebiscite is a good idea. Who are those who object to the plebiscite? Since when have we said in Canada that democracy should not be at work? Since when have a few almighty people who sit on plush cushions had the right to say that?

Mr. Nystrom: Who objects?

Mr. Korchinski: Who objects? I thought I heard the hon. member for Yorkton-Melville (Mr. Nystrom) suggesting that it was not necessary to have a plebiscite. He suggested that we have enough information to know the answer. You see, there are some super-politicians here and they know everything in exactly the same way as the Wheat Board seems to suggest that it knows—

Mr. Nystrom: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker; I said that if the government feels a plebiscite is necessary, they ought to have one. I had predicted that the outcome would be overwhelmingly one way. I did not say nor did I suggest that there should not be a plebiscite.

Mr. Korchinski: Mr. Speaker, I thought the hon. member suggested that there was enough information from various organizations to make a plebiscite unneces-