

page 66 of the report of the royal commission on the health of the Canadian people:

• (4:50 p.m.)

—it appears to be firmly established now that further progress can be made and lasting success achieved only, as in the case of smoking, by an effective educational campaign. As the Honourable John Bracken recommended in a personal addendum to the exhaustive report of his commission inquiring into the use of alcoholic beverages in Manitoba in 1955:

The part that follows is a quotation within a quotation. The words are taken from the 1955 report in Manitoba, and are as follows:

Make known the truth about liquor and thus explode the myths and folklore and unfounded propaganda on both sides of the liquor problem... Maintain an informed public opinion based on the lessons of experience and the facts of science; a restoration of faith in what is said about liquor is overdue.

This is not a call for prohibition. It is a suggestion that we ought to examine social ills like these and see what can be done about their amelioration by the federal government. It seems to me that we ought to be devoting millions more dollars each year to providing constructive programs that will prevent social ills, such as the ones I have talked of, from arising.

Earlier I said that I believed the government ought to provide tax credits for individuals who contribute money for the purposes of amateur sport. We must have facilities that will promote fitness, during the leisure of our people. Right now our fitness and amateur sport programs seemed to be tailored to the production of athletes; our facilities do not benefit those people who wish to take up fitness and amateur sport activities in their leisure. The present act must be fully implemented if we are to have amateur and recreational sports. We must concentrate our programs in such a way that they will benefit our national athletes. Our programs must benefit those who take part in hockey tournaments, in the Olympic games and in activities such as the Pan-American games. Our Canadian athletes must have opportunities to compete equally with other athletes of the world.

Problems to do with recreation in sport ought to be handled differently than at present. In order to implement our programs to their fullest extent there must be co-operation between the appropriate levels of all provincial governments. Last year under our fitness and amateur sport program we spent, on amateur sport, a total of \$3,465,222. Approximately \$2 million went to the Pan-American

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games in Winnipeg, a very successful endeavour, and, under federal-provincial cost-shared programs, \$669,289 went to all provinces taking part in that program, with the exception of Quebec. The province of British Columbia in 1966-67 received \$88,000. I do not think these figures are adequate, Mr. Chairman, and I hope the minister feels as I do. I hope that under his direction grants for the purposes of fitness and amateur sport will be increased.

Many in Canada believe that the government ought to match contributions of provincial governments in the building of facilities to be used in sports. If we are to produce outstanding athletes in this country we must have the facilities in which they can be trained and in which they can compete.

Let us remember that last year \$188,675 went to 110 university students in postgraduate bursaries in physical education and recreation. That is not enough, when one considers the enormous profits derived from the sale of tobacco, alcohol and various substances, the consumption of which gives rise ultimately to social problems.

We invested \$153,995 among 586 students in undergraduate scholarships and bursaries with respect to physical education and recreation. That amount is one-tenth of the cost of constructing one mile of highway in British Columbia. I do not wish to dwell on the point at length. I hope I have made the point that we ought to do more for fitness and amateur sport in this country. I know that if the minister is anxious to bring about reforms in this area he will have the support of many members in this house.

**Mr. Lundrigan:** Though it is close to five o'clock, may I say that I have enjoyed listening to hon. members. I have not all the time at my disposal I should have liked to have, nevertheless, that will not prevent my congratulating the minister on his appointment to a most challenging portfolio in national health and welfare. As one of the new members of parliament, I have been most impressed by him, and I feel that he will acquit himself well in the challenges he is facing.

If there had been time I should have gone at length into the question of improvements in social welfare programs. There are some in this country who have not benefited as much as they might from our social welfare programs. I am thinking of those who may be too old to be employed by private companies and too young to benefit from some of the government's old age programs. There are quite a