

*Establishment of Industry Department*

over the shoe factory, the boot factory, the lumber industry, the fishing industry and the petroleum industry. And when they were through with them there was no industry left in the province of Saskatchewan. I say this, with respect to members of the Social Credit party, that in Alberta the climate as far as industry is concerned is fairly healthy. But I think it might be interesting, while I am talking about democracy and socialism, to put on the record one last fact, because certainly I am an opponent of the socialist philosophy. The Secretary of State got up in his usual way with his hand over his mouth, hoping to get on the record, and tried to call me Senator Goldwater. Well, maybe Senator Goldwater has some good ideas. He says it is about time we passed laws to repeal the acts setting up some of these bureaucratic departments. That, I say to the Secretary of State, is what his leader promised farmers in the eastern townships he would do when he spoke to them during the election campaign. He has no intention of keeping that promise.

I should like to draw attention to this in order to show what happens to industry when there is too much government control. When premier Douglas promises free medicine for example, this is what happens—this is a good story and I quote from an article which appeared in the *Regina Post* and is referred to by Robert Tyre in his new book "Douglas in Saskatchewan".

Citizens who had not forgotten those fine promises of 1944—

—and they may not forget those which the present Prime Minister made in 1963—

—would find something tragically ironic in a news story which appeared in the *Regina Leader-Post* of January 6, 1962. The story reported that a 76-year-old Regina man had collapsed and died in city police court while facing trial.

The man had been charged with failing to pay his hospitalization tax in 1956. And it was the government of Saskatchewan that brought him to trial—a government that won election on a promise to provide the people of Saskatchewan with free health services.

I am going to end on this note. It is the same kind of socialism as we are being promised from the front benches of the Liberal party today. It will curtail industry and strangle it. Instead of increasing, the productivity of this country will slip away and we shall go way down the ladder, as far as being a trading and industrial nation is concerned.

**Mr. Peters:** Would the hon. gentleman allow a question before he sits down? Would he not agree that the creation a year ago of the Department of Forestry would fall into a category which would make it subject to the same criticism as he has levelled at this resolution?

**Mr. Woolliams:** I would say, no, because that had to do with a particular industry such

[Mr. Woolliams.]

as agriculture. We did not put up two ministers of agriculture to put the east against the west. We created a new department to deal with a particular type of industry. But the department which is suggested now is all-embracing. This government wants to get in the back and front doors of all the industrial concerns in Canada.

(Translation):

**Mr. Rondeau:** Mr. Chairman, I am happy to take part in this debate on the proposed establishment of a department of industry.

The constituency of Shefford, which I have the honour to represent and is well-known to you, Mr. Chairman, is half urban and half rural and can boast of numerous citizens dedicated to the development of its industry and that of the province as a whole.

The city of Granby, the princess of the eastern townships, is recognized for having the greatest number of industrial establishments—and they are of many kinds—within its walls. Being an industrialist myself, I am quite familiar with the numerous problems our industrialists have to face today, and that is why I am pleased to take part in this debate, for we, in this chamber, are not the only ones to be concerned with the problems of industry.

As a matter of fact, we know that every municipal councillor, every mayor, every industrial committee in the province of Quebec and in Canada as a whole is closely and deeply interested in the creation of new industries.

In view of the fact that the economic situation in Canada has changed a lot in the last 50 years, especially in the industrial field, it must be recognized that the problems facing industrialists today are different from those of 50 years ago. In fact, it is logical and normal to refer to a new department problems facing industrialists today, not in order to increase the number of bureaucrats, but to help remove the obstacles which industrialists meet with today, because if that proposal aimed at adding to the number of bureaucrats within the federal administration, it would surely be unwise to create a new department.

Mr. Chairman, today's issue of *Le Devoir* reports that since April 8 last, there are about 10,000 more unemployed than at the same time last year. We must not believe that we will solve the unemployment problem in Canada only by creating new industries because, for the last 25 years, an increase in the number of new industries has been matched by an increase in unemployment. Why?

Why? Because the solution of the unemployment problem is not to increase the number of industries, since industry's aim is