

The present Malton airport is international but in a very limited sense as direct flights are only permitted to the United States, the Caribbean and a few other points. If the direct scheduled flights from other continents which should be permitted to land at Malton on the basis of points of origin and final destination were permitted to land there directly, then there would be no need for the Montreal district to have a second airport in priority to the Toronto district. In that part of the just society the inhabitants of the Toronto region are being grossly penalized in terms of inconvenience, loss of time and expense.

The following airlines may land at Toronto only: BOAC, Air Canada, and Canadian Pacific. The following airlines can land at Montreal only: Sabena, KLM, Swisair, Alitalia, Air France, Lufthansa, Iberia, Aeroflot, and Canadian Pacific. The following airlines will be able to land at Montreal next spring: El Al, and TAP.

Charter flights go directly from departure point to destination. During the first three months of this year, 15,726 passengers took off from Toronto for European cities. Only 2,735 took off from Montreal, and we cannot get the exact breakdown figures from DBS on scheduled commercial flights. However, these charter flight figures illustrate that the Toronto airport is almost six times more important as an international airport than Montreal. On scheduled flights to and from Europe, perhaps one million passengers a year are compelled to make an unnecessary stop at Montreal. I believe that this glaringly unjust condition will only be rectified by the defeat of the present government whose leader is convinced that Toronto is the city that has everything and that it should be treated as a milk cow and nothing more.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Ryan: This Robin Hood philosophy leads the Prime Minister to believe that the constitution prevents him from doing anything for this metropolitan area, but when the designated areas of Quebec, the Maritimes and the Prairies are needy the story is quite different. Under FRED and ARDA and other aid programs, millions of dollars collected in Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta are used to pay for roads, bridges, parks resettlement, and manufacturing and processing plants in these areas. I do not complain about the economic assistance to these areas, although no doubt many of the ventures being assisted will prove to be uneconomic and a large part of the program will be a failure. But I do complain that none of this handing-out could be done without the co-operation of the provinces and municipalities involved. The Prime Minister's inconsistency is that the constitution does not bind him for these programs, but it does for similar types of aid to the cities. It is an incredible position for the Prime Minister to be taking in the circumstances.

I am glad to see that after the constant prodding and urging of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Stanfield) the government in the Speech from the Throne proposes the reorganization of its urban activities. Now it admits it had some. Such reorganization is to be under the direc-

The Address—Mr. Ryan

tion of a minister of state for urban affairs and housing. He will not have a full-fledged department but a coordinating role, we are told. This could be a good, sincere move but, on the other hand, it may only be a tranquilizer and a stall. The Prime Minister has never been enthusiastic about urban problems and has had to be bulldozed into making this change, not just by the Leader of the Opposition but by some hon. members across the floor. The need of cities to improve and expand their services is great and urgent, and their taxing field has reached the point of exhaustion. Federal money is a must for the cities.

Mr. Alexander: Hear, hear!

Mr. Ryan: I hear the hon. member for Hamilton West (Mr. Alexander) thinks so too. We in Toronto can be thankful to the hon. member for Trinity (Mr. Hellyer) for his great sacrifice of one and a half years ago. The greatest need of all in the Toronto area is for an adequate supply of good, serviced building land for planned subdivisions in the adjoining countryside, satellite or new cities, or all three types of development. Only federal money can provide the necessary land bank that will plan towns and reduce the cost of a serviced building lot. This assistance, together with the removal of the 11 per cent tax on building materials at least for residential construction, is desperately required in Toronto, and I am sure also in the Montreal and Hamilton areas. If nothing is done in the area of housing and planned subdivisions, in a few years the lack of housing and lodging in Toronto at sensible costs and rents will cause the city to decline into a city of eyesores, slums and contrasting baronial homes, all of this associated with mounting violence.

In recent days we have seen terrorists attempting to subject the government to blackmail. They have stooped to assassination. Citizens and government alike are forced to recognize that we have failed to deal adequately with the deeply set social problems which give rise to such terrorism.

• (12:40 p.m.)

We must realize that a great many of our social ills have their roots in our cities, with their inadequate housing and outmoded urban transportation systems and, most of all, poverty. The federal government likes to give the impression that it is meeting the problems of our cities. Nothing could be further from the truth. For the whole country it allocated some \$200 million for low-income housing projects. The city of Toronto alone, with a waiting list of 22,327 families for public housing, could very well have found use for most of the \$200 million. Montreal and Vancouver, with their tremendous increases in population, are facing an equally tragic situation in trying to give their populations adequate housing at a price they can afford. The brightly coloured wood panels hiding the scars of our cities can no longer contain the restlessness of our people.

It was said in the Throne Speech that a just society is "a society in which individual freedom and equality of