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Mr. Hamilton: He knows that the Province of Quebec controls all its resources, too. It received the right in 1867. Alberta and Saskatchewan did not receive the right until 1931.

When I hear these people who pose as great experts talk on subjects about which they know so little it makes me a shade annoyed. I planned to say saddened. But when members have been here for a certain length of time I think they owe it to their country to do some research and reading and not leave it to their staff. Staff have never heard of the British North America Act. Staff have never heard of the Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act or the Alberta Natural Resources Act. It is the Members themselves who have to do the digging. When Members get these facts clear they can then look at the situation as it is today.

I happen to be a long-time friend of Jack Gallagher. He drilled the first well on the Arctic islands when I was Minister of Northern Affairs when no one else had the nerve to do it. The tragedy was that if he had moved that well just a few yards farther north he would have discovered the first oil field in the Arctic. With respect to that, why did I put such emphasis as the first Resource Minister of Canada on going into the North? It was because I knew from the experience of the 1920s and the 1930s in Alberta and Saskatchewan that these were not the main resource pools of oil and gas. Therefore, when I drove into the North it was with the offer of Canadian oil and gas regulations that made it clear that there be no heavy front-end loading charges put on those who went up into the north. When they found oil, or gas, they would be given enough return on their money to get their money back and make about a 25 per cent profit, which would be enormous, and the people of Canada would get at least 50 per cent.

I want to go back and mention another story. I sat in the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1950, not as a member but with the courtesy of the Premier. All Hon. Members here know that Premier's name. He was the Hon. Tommy Douglas. He first came into politics in this House in 1935. He made honest and sincere statements of his purpose and intentions. He stated that he would go for the new Jerusalem. By planting the flag of socialism on Parliament Hill the people would own and control everything. That was his pledge in 1935.

Mr. Cassidy: Hear, hear!

Mr. Hamilton: The Hon. Member is right in saying: "Hear, hear". Tommy Douglas was an honest man and a great Canadian. However, by 1950 he was 15 years older. He had been the Premier of Saskatchewan for six years. What did he say in the Legislature when I was there in 1950? He said that he had to face the resource situation. The Americans were coming into Alberta but not into his province. He got up and said to the House that there were two choices. The first was to take the public money and go in to look for the resources. The other choice was to let private enterprise come in to look for them. He decided on a third choice. It was that in a risky enterprise no democratic government could afford to go into risk enterprises.

He said that in one year \$100 million could be lost, thereby destroying a province. So he chose a system whereby no charges, or few charges, would be placed on the oil companies coming in to explore. However, when they found something, a certain share of that would be taken back and a very good royalty would be added on to it. He used the figures that I have just used, that is, 50 per cent to be returned to the people. But the control would always be in the hands of the Government of Saskatchewan, with respect to both freehold and royalty lands. I put this point before Hon. Members because Tommy Douglas was a man who loved this country like no one else could love it, even in the face of the disappointment he had in not being able to go into service overseas in 1939 with the South Saskatchewan. Yet he stood up and was man enough and Canadian enough to face the realities as they were, and Saskatchewan became a fair oil and gas province.

The second point I want to make along this same line, and I am speaking to members of the NDP with some feeling, is that this matter came up in the House in the early 1950s with the setting up of a great pipeline to pick up the gas from western Canada to bring it to the east. Then it was the Conservatives and the NDP, and they called themselves CCF in those days, who fought like tigers and even challenged the Speaker because the Government was insisting that Canadians could not build this land. It was being said that they did not have the competence or the money with which to do it. The Conservatives and the NDP were both nationalist Parties.

Having started that, what actually happened? The government will prevailed. It did give a few shares to Canadians but the bulk was owned by southerners in the United States, the big oil companies, the shares in this TransCanada PipeLines which would be a public utility. As the years rolled on Canadians bought back almost every share of TransCanada PipeLines as individuals or as companies. We paved our way into ownership as well as control.

Time goes on. Ownership passes around. Now, a big corporation, Bell Canada, holds the biggest share. But Canadians are still willing to invest. I suggest to members of the Opposition if they do not have any ideas of their own, except maybe one with respect to a joint enterprise comprised of a broke government and a broke company, that they should consider this one. Let the Canadian people give us a Canadian solution. Just say to Amoco that one of the terms and conditions we will consider is this. "We would like to put your Amoco into a Canadian company registered in Canada and make every one of the shares of that company available to Canadians. We will buy your Amoco". That is the positive way to go. I think that is one way that we could certainly garner the support of the people of Alberta. They did that with the building of their pipeline system through their province.

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In the building of the pipeline system through Alberta, 200,000 shares went to those who produced the gas and 200,000 to those who bought it. The balance of the shares went