

*Private Bills*

tial percentage of the cost of building that medical college and of maintaining it. But we live in an open society. A very large percentage of the graduates of that medical college in the province of Newfoundland will leave that province in a short period of time. I am not suggesting that Newfoundland ought to do very much to force those doctors to stay in the province, but I am suggesting that there is something very unfair in the people of Canada expecting the people of Newfoundland, who are amongst the poorest people in the country, to pay for the building of a medical college and for the maintenance of that college, the bulk of the graduates of which will leave that province to practise in the wealthier parts of this country. I say that the federal government should be prepared to take that kind of situation into consideration and to evolve a system flexible enough so that the people and the government of Newfoundland do not suffer because they established a medical college in that province.

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**PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION**
**SUBJECT MATTER OF QUESTIONS TO BE DEBATED**

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Order, it is my duty, pursuant to Standing Order 40, to inform the House that the questions to be raised tonight at the time of adjournment are as follows: The hon. member for Lachine (Mr. Rock)—Transport—Omission of Lachine Canal in takeover by Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development; The hon. member for St. John's East (Mr. McGrath)—Regional Economic Expansion—Request for organizational meeting of Standing Committee; The hon. member for Yorkton-Melville (Mr. Nystrom)—Veterans Affairs—Alleged discrimination by Health club against veteran with wooden leg.

It being five o'clock, the House will now proceed to the consideration of private members' business as listed on today's order paper, namely, notices of motions (papers), private bills, public bills. As there are no notices of motions, the House will proceed directly to private bills.

• (1700)

**PRIVATE BILLS**
**UNITED BANK OF CANADA**

**Mr. Stanley Haidasz (Parkdale)** moved that Bill C-164, to incorporate United Bank of Canada, be read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

He said: Mr. Speaker, this bill is a proposal to create a new bank in Canada. It comes before the House in the standard form of a bill attached as an appendix to the Bank Act. It is sponsored by prominent Canadian citizens who have conceived and taken the initiative in forming a new bank with new ideas to meet the needs of the Canadian people.

[Mr. Orlikow.]

Among the provisional directors of the bank is Mr. Benjamin V. Levinter, Q.C., a Toronto lawyer who is well known in the city of Toronto and who, after listening to a speech delivered by the Hon. Walter Gordon about a year ago, decided that Canada does need another bank. He has gathered together a group of prominent Canadians who include such people as Dr. Gerald Lasalle, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, who is a well known and respected figure in that province. He has been Registrar and a Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec, and is Dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Sherbrooke.

Another provisional director is Mr. A. J. Pianosi of Sudbury, Ontario, a successful businessman. Then there is Mr. Zenon Gutkowski, a chartered accountant, of Toronto, who has lectured in the accounting courses at Queen's University and at the University of Toronto, and for the past 12 years has been director and treasurer of one of the largest credit unions in Canada, the St. Stanislaus Parish Credit Union. Another provisional director is Mr. Isadore Levinter, a lawyer from Toronto, and a Life Bencher of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

The objectives of the provisional directors are to establish a bank in which Canadians of all ethnic origins will be involved in every facet of its affairs, and a bank which will be particularly aware of and concerned with the needs of people in different groups and different regions of Canada, and also with certain other concepts to which I shall refer later. Apart from these special considerations they also believe that another bank, and particularly one with some different concepts and emphasis, will be of real benefit to the Canadian economy in that it will make available additional money to finance business, provide employment, and increase competition in the banking system of Canada.

I believe that hon. members are already aware of some aspects of the ideas of the provisional directors of the proposed bank. This bill was debated in the Senate in June, 1971, studied by the Senate Standing Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce in September and October, 1971, and passed and given third reading in the Senate last fall.

Information which hon. members may be seeking can be found in the record of the proceedings of the Senate. I believe those proceedings give a good idea of what this bank is all about. They contain an outline, and in fact a good deal of detail concerning the proposed bank, and I do not wish to take up the time of the House at present by going into all the detail. However, there are a number of things about the proposal to establish this new bank which should commend it to all Canadians and to the members of this House.

This new bank will seek the involvement of Canadians of many ethnic origins, including French Canadians and Anglo Saxons, in every facet of its affairs; its board of directors, its management and employees at all levels, and with the special concerns which many of our people have by reason of language or other distinctions. It will also allow a degree of regional control to those responsible for the operation of its branches in the five regions of Canada, which will result in many, if not all of the advantages of a regional bank in a particular region.