

ues to decrease; revenues remain low and competent employees, tired of being directed stupidly, resign almost every week. Meanwhile, employees of some categories are on the increase. In some administrative service, there are more senior officials than supervisors and more supervisors than workers.

In my view, railways have forgotten their mission and the recommendations of the MacPherson Commission, as applied until now, have been a failure.

In order to ensure, first of all, more security, sections should be brought back to a maximum of 20 miles. That would be a starting point. Considering that there are more supervisors than workers, any private company in similar circumstances would be unable to operate within its budget.

Since the CN is reducing its income because it has too many official or semi-official technocrats, I wonder if we should not copy Swedes and Norwegians who a few years ago cleaned up the administration of their railways.

The government should also take into consideration the case of CN retired employees. As the industrial and technological development is not solving the unemployment problem, new means should be devised. Premature retirement by those wishing and requesting it would improve the living conditions of the young people and would wage war against unemployment.

Where there exist well established retirement plans, like in the CN, serious thought should be given to early retirement so as to provide as much employment as possible for young people entering the labour market. In turn, this would encourage young people to organize their lives in a decent way in a rich country like ours.

Mr. Speaker, we know that there have been many consultations with insurance companies as to the methods for developing pension plans for employees.

Since we know insurance companies, while keeping within the law, can achieve incomes of several million dollars a year, it is clear that the consultants on loan from these companies are not the ones to tell us what they should do to pay out more.

So, as the Canadian National pension fund was never set up to be a lucrative organization, it is evident that an increase in pension benefits of that company has long been imperative. Since 1952, Canadian National employees have partially accepted payments of 2½ or 3 per cent interest on their contributions in order to consolidate their reserve capital, and in return they received increased pension benefits.

At the end of 1968, the reserve capital of the Canadian National pension fund was almost \$1.5 billion.

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PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SUBJECT MATTER OF QUESTIONS TO BE DEBATED

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Laniel): 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 Central Nova

Proposed National Park

(Mr. MacKay)—Administration of justice—Release of Yves Geoffroy from St-Vincent-de-Paul penitentiary—Inquiry as to advice from security planning and research group; the hon. member for Moose Jaw (Mr. Skoberg)—Transport—Suggested delay in closing of certain Saskatchewan stations; the hon. member for Abitibi (Mr. Laprise)—Housing—Pointe-Gatineau—La Ferme le Baron housing development—Request for compensation to owners.

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, private bills, notices of motions (papers) and public bills. As there are no private bills on the order paper, the House will proceed directly to notices of motions (papers).

• (1700)

PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS FOR PAPERS

NATIONAL PARKS

SASKATCHEWAN—REQUEST FOR DESCRIPTION OF AREA NEAR VAL MARIE-KILLDEER TO BE INCLUDED IN PROPOSED PARK

Mr. John Burton (Regina East) moved:

That an order of the House do issue for a copy of a description of the area which the federal government would like to see incorporated in the proposed second national park in Saskatchewan to be situated in the Val Marie-Killdeer area.

He said: Mr. Speaker, for some years there has been discussion about the possibility of developing a grassland park in the southern portion of Saskatchewan which would take advantage of a few of the remaining areas of native grasses. This would make available to the people of Canada in perpetuity an area of grassland and open range country which still exists in its native form and natural state. This matter has aroused considerable interest in the province of Saskatchewan, in the southern area of the province and many of the communities located nearby. A number of organizations and societies have expressed interest in it. Some problems have been encountered in the negotiations between the government of Saskatchewan and the government of Canada, and a few remain to be resolved.

It is not my purpose today to go into the problems, the advantages or possible disadvantages of this park. What I am asking today, as a member of parliament is to have access to information to which I submit I have a right. That is the issue this afternoon. As I understand the situation, a good part of the proposed area is located in the constituency of Assiniboia. At the time I originally made inquiries that constituency was not represented but, of course, today it is very ably represented in this House.

Mr. Speaker, on May 3, 1971, I requested some papers in the following terms:

That an humble address be presented to His Excellency praying that he will cause to be laid before this House a copy of the following documents with respect to the proposed second national park in Saskatchewan to be situated in the Val Marie-Killdeer