

*Inquiries of the Ministry***NATIONAL DEFENCE****MEETING WITH INDIANS TO DISCUSS RETURN OF PORTION OF CAMP IPPERWASH PROPERTY**

**Mr. Jack Cullen (Sarnia-Lambton):** Mr. Speaker, I have a question for the Minister of National Defence. Have he and the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development met with Chief Shaukens and other Indians to discuss the proposed return of that portion of Camp Ipperwash to the Indians which was expropriated in 1942?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, please. I think that question might be placed on the Order Paper. If there is urgency the hon. member can give the Chair notice that he wishes to raise it at the time of adjournment.

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**NATIONAL PARKS****MEASURES TO PREVENT LOGGING WITHOUT REFORESTATION**

**Mr. Paul Yewchuk (Athabasca):** Mr. Speaker, my question is for the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. I am glad to see him back in the House after a long absence. Can the minister say what measures are in effect by his department to prevent some national parks, particularly Wood Buffalo National Park, from being stripped of their trees without a reforestation program?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, please. It seems to me that this question was asked in the House a few days ago.

[Translation]

**Mr. Chrétien:** Mr. Speaker, on a question of privilege.

[English]

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, please. The minister rises on a question of privilege.

[Translation]

**Mr. Chrétien:** Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I have to tell hon. members that I am in the House more often than the hon. member who has just spoken.

[English]

**Mr. Speaker:** Orders of the day.

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**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

**Mr. Baldwin:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, affecting the business of the House, because the ordinary business was changed by the two days of budget debate and because tonight there will be a vote so that I will not be able to ask then, could the Government House Leader indicate the business for tomorrow and Thursday?

**Mr. MacEachen:** Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we will begin with the Northern Canada Power Commission bill, the Yukon mineral bill, and then the Textile Clothing Board bill. Then we have also the crop insurance bill which I would like to bring back this week, but I will not do that without advising hon. members opposite.

[Mr. Pepin.]

**GOVERNMENT ORDERS****THE BUDGET****FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**

The House resumed, from Monday, January 18, consideration of the motion of Mr. Benson, that this House approves in general the budgetary policy of the government, and the amendment thereto of Mr. Lambert (Edmonton West) (page 1808).

[Translation]

**Mr. Adrien Lambert (Bellechasse):** Mr. Speaker, when we adjourned last night, I was discussing the important problem of unemployment and the solutions that should be adopted in order to remedy an unceasingly deteriorating situation. I also said that real credit is the fruit of the labour of the whole nation, of the whole community. It is therefore a social credit. The Crédistes neither discovered that, nor added anything thereto. They merely propose a more social financial system enabling the whole community to benefit by that real credit, without private financial institutions cashing in on it for their own profit. That is why we suggest using the Bank of Canada to coin the nation's credit.

Furthermore, if we consider how our society is organized and how it is administered, we discover that we are living within a constitutional system in which there are three clear-cut power levels. In this respect, I would like to quote the following from the publication entitled "A Super-Power":

Civics manuals generally identify three power areas within a political regime: the legislative power, the executive power and the judicial power.

The legitimate government in any free—

—such as Canada—

—and truly sovereign nation must have the power to make laws designed to control the relationships of its citizens between themselves and with the established bodies, without having to request permission from a foreign authority. Such is the legislative power.

This assembly of hon. members here is called the Canadian Parliament. Let me quote further:

Similarly, the government of a sovereign nation must administer the country in accordance with its laws and its constitution, without having to submit its actions to the approval of a foreign government. Such is the executive power.

This is known as the cabinet. The cabinet has no intention of unfairly blaming the inefficiency of ministers, for they rarely have access to the wherewithal required to implement plans which might profit the whole of the community.

The last aspect is that the government of a sovereign nation must have the power to implement the laws of the country, to prosecute and penalize those who break them, to judge disputes between citizens, throughout that country, without having to obtain approval from a foreign government. Such is the judicial power.

This is what is reported on front pages by all newspapers in Canada, especially in the Province of Quebec, in connection with the trial of the members of the FLQ. Reading the newspaper, one might think that there is only