

The Address—Mr. M. Roy

that we must be more concerned about the help that we can give these countries. When I use the expression "just society", several opposition members cannot help smiling but the fact remains that the objective of implementing a just society is a continuing concern of the Liberal government. This may be the difference between the Liberal philosophy and the philosophy of the Conservative Party. To govern a country founded by two ethnic groups, a people including various races and cultures, made up of ten provinces with unequal resources and economic disparities, to strengthen an unbalanced unity and to put in spite of all this a country of 22 million inhabitants at the first rank on the world scene, is that not a difficult task?

The Canadians are well aware of it and that is why they chose to elect the team of the Liberal party, led by Mr. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, to guide that very fragile bark through ocean climates that are not always temperate. That is why the Canadian electorate expressed the wish to entrust to the Liberal party the destiny of our young country.

One needs but read the newspapers and reflect briefly on the problems other countries must face, some of which are the most highly industrialized, to realize to what extent we are privileged. I have no intention of dwelling further on this subject but on behalf of my electors, they who have elected me for a third term with the Liberal party, it is only fair that I should express those feelings and pay homage to our right hon. Prime Minister, to whom especially we owe the recent Liberal victory in Canada.

During the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, we can put before the House generalities concerning the ridings we represent. When we study specific bills, we are bound to stick to the question before the House.

I therefore take the liberty of explaining a few of the accomplishments of the riding I have the honour to represent. One of them, which I feel is responsible for the development of Ville-de-Laval, is the construction within a short distance of the city of the new international airport. The economic consequences are in fact quite extensive in respect of the postal service, considering that five new postal stations are under construction at the present time, including one which is situated within an industrial complex.

We could also talk about the full transformation of the highway system through grants.

● (1750)

[*English*]

Mr. Speaker: Order, please. It being six o'clock I do now leave the chair until 8 p.m. this day.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Roy (Laval): Mr. Speaker, when we adjourned at six o'clock, I was pointing out just how Ville-de-Laval stands

to benefit from the construction of the international airport in Sainte-Scholastique, now known as the Mirabel International Airport. The establishment of that airport near the second largest city in Quebec has contributed to improve considerably the road system in Laval. Thanks to a federal grant of \$15 million under an investment fund program, the residents of Ville-de-Laval will not see their municipal property taxes earmarked for the construction of service roads and for a lighting system on autoroute 440 from the intersection of autoroutes 15 and 440 nor for the construction of an overpass at the crossroads of the Laval autoroute and the Laurentides Boulevard nor for the expressways and the overpasses on it. With this capital fund available from December 6, 1972 to June 30, 1975, Laval taxpayers will not have to pay \$15 million. This might not bring a reduction in property taxes in Laval, but it will help prevent any further increase in years to come, because I do not think those funds were a foreseeable item in the municipal budget.

I would also like to talk about the considerable increase in federal services in Laval: a Manpower Centre has been built, an unemployment insurance office has been established, and in a near future there should be a Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation office to serve the people of Laval.

After talking of the considerable help of the federal government in the construction of the road system, I do not want to forget its help in the construction of highway 13 between Dorval airport and Mirabel. This grant is about \$30 million, not to mention \$70 million loan from the Bank of Canada at a preferential interest rate. Therefore, we see the importance the federal government attaches to the development of a road system that will link, as I have said, the two airports. But the great disappointment about this project, as I pointed out to the Laval residents, is the decision taken by the province to install toll stations on this highway which has already greatly benefitted from the federal government financial assistance. I strongly opposed such toll stations and I suggested the construction of an access and exit lane in order that the residents do not have to pay an additional tax for the use of this highway which is the only solution to the road traffic problem in the western part of Ville-de-Laval.

This being said, I now come to the content of the Speech from the Throne, in particular to the transport chapter where it says that a program will be developed in cooperation with the railways which will lead to the eventual creation of new government machinery to ensure the effective management of all ground transport. Moreover, immediate implementation of experimental programs designed to upgrade progressively a number of intercity passenger train services will be undertaken.

Other measures, compatible with regional and provincial plans for urban development will be taken in order to strengthen the effectiveness of urban transportation systems and improve commuting services.

That part of the Speech from the Throne and the speech delivered today by the Minister of Transport (Mr. Marchand) were of particular interest to me as a member of one of the two federal constituencies representing in this House the second largest city in the province of Quebec. Indeed, Ville-de-Laval has more than 240,000 people and is situated on Jésus Island, north of the metropolis.