

*Suggested Interest-free Loans*

We are trying to see our way clear through this maze of ideas from other parties trying to convince the people that they are right. But I am convinced that they know for sure that they are wrong. Here is the proof of it: Last week I was attending a meeting of the Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, where I heard the president of Imperial Oil, who appeared as a witness, tell us that today no one could explain the system. He challenged everyone, economists as well as other people. However, I think that he is an intelligent man. And today they would have us believe that they can explain the present system. No, that is impossible. At least if they said: We shall try to think of something else, because after all, the monetary system is supposed to reflect what our economy is worth, but it does not at present. If only they took the trouble of looking into the question. But no. They persist in their opinion, or they promised, in order to win their election, never to raise that issue.

Our words are intended for the public and that is why I speak today. Everyone must read in *Hansard* what was said in the House so as to know at least about this tremendous indebtedness which is only beginning under the present system.

Previous speakers emphasized the bad effects of the present policy, due to the bank financing of the various governments' social projects, which leads to public indebtedness and, through tax increases, relentlessly erodes the low income of factory workers, farmers, white collars, civil servants, in short all classes of society.

Other spokesmen for the Ralliement créditiste have suggested a financing formula, a sound, logical one which could only be beneficial to all taxpayers through the application of the principles embodied in the motion introduced by the hon. member for Champlain.

First of all, the social needs of all Canadians could be met if the brains are available, the hands are ready to work and the materials are plentiful. Education, public health, urban development, public services and social security would benefit from it.

Since education comes under provincial jurisdiction, educational systems should be financed and administered by the provinces. They are the ones who, with the co-operation of the school boards, should administer the colleges and the universities.

The provinces are the ones which, by way of consultations with the parents, the teach-

ers and the Church, should be made responsible for developing programs while making allowance for the objectives and the needs of the community. Those educational needs, whether it be school facilities, teacher training, the physical comfort of the students, cost money. We feel that a formula such as the one we advocate would enable us, not to solve everything, but to remove the worst stumbling block that now paralyzes all the goodwill, and practically kills the best initiatives.

The same applies in the field of health. To cure the sick, to prevent disease, to maintain good health, we must first of all have enough institutions. There must be enough hospital beds to accommodate those in need of hospital treatment. We need enough doctors, and specialists to meet the needs of the sick and physically disabled.

● (5:40 p.m.)

At the present time, in all Canadian provinces, there are medical insurance plans and soon, these will be replaced everywhere by medicare. Without discussing the merits of those programs or the methods for implementing them, the fact remains that they are all experiencing the same financial difficulty.

The difficulties are such that the federal government has practically called upon the provinces to limit the ever increasing cost of those insurances. We must not forget however that the provinces must meet the cost of hospital construction, of training a competent personnel, and that they must bargain wages and working conditions with unions.

The provinces are the ones who bear the brunt of the expense of those medicare programs and strive to find the necessary funds to improve health services, considering the high interest rates on loans on the open market.

We believe that the financing formula in the public sector, through the Bank of Canada, would help to solve health problems in Canada.

Social security measures could be improved through the setting up of a realistic financial system which would not discourage goodwill or effort, but would provide all Canadians with the bare minimum, thanks to the wealth and production of Canada.

But is Canada rich enough to meet the essential needs of all Canadians? If so, why are all those needs not met? It is simply be-