

spent or how many programs are expanded, there are always programs left over that are considered desirable and will improve health care for the people.

The Minister of National Health and Welfare (Mr. Munro) is now involved in programs, along with the provinces, for community health clinics which it is felt will control doctor inspired excessive health expenditures. To a limited extent, these may solve the problem, as long as it is realized that a specific amount allocated to a particular clinic will be the governing factor as to how much care the particular facility will give to the population. Whether it will be enough or not may not be obvious to the individual receiving the care. In any event, it will be a limiting factor. In effect, it is limitation through the allocation of money.

There is a problem being experienced in the United Kingdom. The bed population varies in different parts of the country from one per 1,000 to five. However, there is no discernible difference between the death or morbidity rate or those needs by which we are to measure health services. We now have to decide how much the governments in Canada wish to spend on health, hospital and medicare programs and proceed from there. I think the Department of National Health and Welfare is now exploring areas which are likely relatively non-productive. There is a need to reorganize some of their thrust. Although we all agree that all citizens in Canada should receive the same level of care, no real standards are laid down as to what is required to attain a reasonable standard of care.

Yesterday the hon. member for Waterloo (Mr. Saltsman) stated that he felt the government should explore certain areas in health care, I presume, as well as taking over completely the shared-cost programs. I do not think this would be good. Health care is personal. It varies in different parts of the country. Health care and welfare should remain under the control of the provincial government. This is a matter to be worked out between the federal and provincial governments. If the wealthy provinces wish to opt out for tax points, surely this can be arranged. However, we must remember that the poorer provinces need to have standards in order to procure for their people some reasonable level of services. There is some disparity in the shared-cost efforts in this field, but it must be realized that there will always be some disparities no matter how much effort is made to preserve equality all across this country.

In the Rowell-Sirois report, it was recommended that there should be an independent commission to look at the problem of the fiscal means of the provinces versus the federal government and periodic reviews and suggestions. It is unfortunate that this committee has never been established.

With Bill C-8, we are destined to have a very serious problem for another five years in relation to the control of health, welfare and education costs. These seem destined to increase because of the formula under which they have been set up. They will grow at an alarming rate and will have to be adequately looked after in the future. After having spent so much time on the tax bill, it is unfortunate that the government did not include some review of the very important problem of fiscal relations between the provinces and the federal government.

#### *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements*

**Mr. C. Terrence Murphy (Sault Ste. Marie):** Mr. Speaker, I enter this debate, not to contribute anything in the line of technicalities, to discuss balancing of budgets or payment of money from one province to another or from the federal government to provincial governments, but to comment on the underlying principles of this legislation, at least principles which I hope underlie it. My intervention probably would not have been necessary if there had not been a certain amount of publicity during the past few weeks which seemed to indicate that at least some people in this country feel they are practising the virtue of charity by participating in the equalization payments. Some who claim to be plugged into God feel they are following the teachings of St. Paul when he said:

And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

To be a virtue, charity must be practised properly, otherwise the virtue becomes a vice, the vice of pride. The same good book that gives us the words of St. Paul about these three virtues also has reference to the story or parable of the Pharisee and the Publican who went up to the temple to pray. The Pharisee patted himself on the back saying, thank God I am not like those others; I don't do this and I don't do that and I tithe three times my salary and so on. And the final story was that the Lord said: He that exalteth himself shall be abased and he that humbleth himself shall be exalted. This is the pride that is a vice.

• (1630)

But there is another kind of pride, a justifiable pride, the pride of a man in his work, the pride he has in his ability to work, the pride a man has in the mere fact that he is a human being. Pride in this sense is justifiable and it engenders in man a capacity to retain his own dignity and to respect that of his fellow men. We must respect this justifiable pride, respect this dignity, respect all these qualities in those we hope to assist, otherwise the virtue we hope we are practising may well turn into a vice. Otherwise, we may well turn in Pharisees, patting ourselves on the back with great self-justification, feeling we are great guys. It is my belief that charity, in the sense I have used the word, does not mean giving; rather, it means loving, or giving because of love. It means a state of mind where one recognizes the need of a fellow man and feels a genuine desire to help that fellow man without self gratification and without desire for reward. It is true this is an idealistic point of view, but in the context in which we are considering this question, the context of equalization payments, there is also a degree of realism.

Under the scheme which is proposed, the "have" provinces are called upon to give, but they will also receive. I can recall a speech made by the former premier of Newfoundland, Mr. Smallwood, at a federal-provincial conference held in the west block in the latter part of 1968 or early in 1969. In the course of his speech he described the situation of a Newfoundlander who, when he rose in the morning, got out of a bed which had been made in Ontario, stepped on to a floor which had been manufactured in British Columbia, walked into the kitchen and sat down at a table manufactured in Quebec, reached for a bowl which had been made in southern Ontario, filled it with cereal from Saskatchewan, covered it with milk from