

is to foresee, and he who cannot foresee should at least quit governing. That would be a first solution. We did not anticipate that we would have unemployed; we did not anticipate that other countries would eventually have a production equal to ours; we did not anticipate that international trade would become increasingly fiercer. These are our very own Canadian problems, they are not the problems facing the United States, France or Britain.

When, for instance a premier such as Mr. Bourassa goes to New York City to borrow \$75 million for Hydro-Quebec, he does not return with a wheelbarrow full of greenbacks. He returns with a little note on which these words are written: \$75 million. More often than not, the Americans take this money from our own Canadian banks and charge an interest on our own credit. What are these \$75 million based on anyway? On the American value? No. They are based on the value which we are going to develop, here at home, in our country and our province.

Mr. Speaker, according to 4,250 voters, on August 11, 1971, before the crisis the American dollar, the problem was that of bread and butter before the problem of the constitution. There are some who still keep on speculating on the Canadian constitution: there is bickering and quarreling, but when we ask the man in the street, the laborer, the family, the mother, the young people: what is the problem? The constitution? No. Bread and butter before the constitution. That is the problem. Before Mr. Nixon's tax, the problem was that of bread and butter in Canada. And we can produce enough to guarantee to all at least an honest living. And there is no doubt about that.

Mr. Speaker, in *Le Devoir* of Friday, September 3 last, Mr. Clause Lemelin wrote that it was not Mr. Nixon's fault if Quebec industry is slowing down. This was going on before the 10 per cent surtax. Mr. Lemelin wrote, and I quote:

In all the rest of the manufacturing industry, investments have been marking time in Quebec compared to those made in the neighbouring province. Here are a few examples.

I will now give you an example.

During the 1962-66 period, Quebec investments in basic metals have reached an average of \$64.2 million per year; in the neighbouring province. Here are a few examples.

This is almost a 15 million decrease per year.

At the same time, Ontario investments in basic metals increased from \$165.3 million to \$228.6 million per year. Thus the value of Quebec investments dropped from 39 per cent to 20 per cent compared to Ontario investments.

This applies to the central provinces only.

Mr. Speaker, the slowing down of Quebec industries was going on before Mr. Nixon imposed his surtax. On July 8, 1971, one third of the population of Montreal was poverty stricken. This is well before Mr. Nixon!

What do we hear? For that inquiry, we had the assistance of the director of the Montreal Welfare Service, Mr. Jean Séguin, and the director of research of the Metropolitan Montreal Social Development Council, Mr. Perre Beauchesne. We also had to guide us the reports "Opération-Rénovation sociale" by the Conseil des

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œuvres de Montréal and "Le Régime des allocations familiales vu par la famille"—not by any bureaucrat but by the family—by the Metropolitan Montreal Social Development Council. Mr. Marcel Simard and Mrs. Francine Duchesne-Fortin were in charge of the project.

But when the tax was announced, delegates, pilgrims from Ottawa, from a better world, went to meet officials from the American government. They met with the Secretary of State, the Secretary for Economic Affairs, but not the President, no. Suggestions were made. They came back saying: Well, the boys over there will not understand right now; they will not do any undue favours to the Canadian people.

Mr. Speaker, the next day Mr. Bourassa, premier of the province of Quebec, stated that he unreservedly supported the Canadian representatives sent to Washington. One can easily understand that. Mr. Bourassa promised 100,000 jobs on April 29, 1970. Now those 100,000 jobs have become 100,000 lay-offs in the province, which is not exactly the same thing. And Mr. Bourassa now says: I will not be able to achieve my goal. Did he achieve it before Mr. Nixon levied his tax? Is it Mr. Nixon's tax which prevents roads, hospitals, etc. from being built in the province of Quebec as well as elsewhere in Canada? The tax has nothing to do with that. Why is Mr. Bourassa saying that he unreservedly supports Canada's representations to Washington? It buys time and makes it possible to tell the unemployed: Well, listen, if you are unemployed, it is on account of the American people. It makes it easy to say to poor families: If you are poor, it is on account of the Americans.

I say, Mr. Speaker, that the 100,000 jobs amount to 100,000 lay-offs in Quebec notwithstanding the 10 per cent tax.

A while ago I mentioned Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville, where there will be more than 500 lay-offs a few days from now. According to the August 28 edition of *Le Droit*—which is not a long time ago—there was unemployment at the E.B. Eddy Company, in Hull, which laid off 175 employees and said that there would be still more.

● (5:50 p.m.)

Mr. Speaker, this took place before Mr. Nixon imposed a surcharge. Why did the government fail to take steps last spring when we asked, during the budget debate, that the Canadian people be provided with a system that would allow them to live? For the Canadian industry, the first market in the world is the domestic market made up of Canadian citizens, men, women and children, and we shall not settle the problem through grants to production which is already over abundant, but by increasing the purchasing power of the Canadian consumers, who, in turn, will seek out the products offered by the manufacturers. Then, jobs will be created in Canada. There is no other solution.

The United States government runs its business as it sees fit. It owes absolutely nothing to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. I do not agree, for instance, with what the Canadian minister said Sunday night on the C.B.C. network: If we behave like good little boys, they might look after us. How nice! And the minis-