

Adjournment

ship. During the first stage, he had a strong government with a large majority, but he now leads a minority government. To complete his experience, he only needs to occupy one of the seats on the side of the opposition. Then, the experience would be complete. He would see both sides of the picture.

Still I wonder if there would be that many changes. For some time, and especially since the last elections, the official opposition has blamed the government in all kinds of ways, particularly these last few days, for its nonchalant approach to the problem of inflation.

However, the official opposition has been careful not to suggest effective solutions, which leads us to believe that if the roles were reversed, we would be faced with the same situation.

This debate, which seems to have turned into a throne speech, does not mean that this session is finished, but that it will probably continue as of October 15. There will still be many things to do.

For instance, in the field of farm production, with regard to eastern Canada, there is still much to do to make the feed grain transportation subsidies efficient, which would help to lower the production cost in the east and to make the farm production of the eastern regions more competitive.

There is also a problem that is far from solution, unemployment. The government is still fighting two major problems: inflation and unemployment. If it wants to fight inflation too strongly, it increases the rate of unemployment, and if it wants to fight unemployment, it starts inflation. Finally, it succeeds in stopping neither one nor the other.

According to the morning papers, the government is already trying to find excuses for the high increase in unemployment to be announced soon. It has been said that it is caused by the influx of young people on the labour market. The pretext is given that the young do not register, or do so in lesser numbers, at colleges and universities.

It is a fact that fewer do so, or fewer than were expected, but the reason for this is that they do not have the money required to attend university or college. Having been turned down for scholarships or loans, the young people of Quebec are forced to drop out of school and find work. This is a serious problem. In fact, through its inaction and lack of foresight, the government is delaying these young people's studies.

There is another problem—of which the government, to my mind, is partly responsible—and that is the fact that the efforts of the government to ensure slightly better family income have been hampered by rising interest rates. I do not wish to belabour the point because only recently my leader, the hon. member for Témiscamingue, discussed the issue very advisedly in the House and blamed the Governor of the Bank of Canada for setting the prime rate of that bank according to the wish of the chartered banks rather than the needs of the Canadian people.

Again, that is one of the causes of inflation and the Bank of Canada is not playing the role it should be playing as required by the Parliament of Canada under the Bank of Canada Act.

[Mr. Laprise.]

Mr. Speaker, there is still talk about inflation. We will have to talk about it until measures are brought in to solve that problem. I am not yet convinced that the government is as anxious as it says it is to fight inflation because that very inflation suits the Minister of National Revenue (Mr. Stanbury). In fact, every increase in prices results in a tax increase. I showed that recently in the House by producing bills for lumber, furniture, clothing and other manufactured goods. Every increase in costs results in higher taxes, in more revenue for the government without their having to raise the percentage of those taxes. It becomes a hidden tax increase, and that suits the government.

Those are so many points that should be discussed and dealt with, especially after the House resumes on October 15 next.

Solutions will have to be found before the end of the year so that the Canadian people may start 1974 not only with the hope but with the assurance of deriving benefit from the resources available in Canada and from the production that industry, agriculture and the Canadian workers are prepared to put at the disposal of the Canadian consumers.

So, steps will have to be taken in order to allow this production to satisfy the needs. That is what the Social Credit Party of Canada has always called for and we shall keep on doing so both in the House and throughout Canada, and we shall take advantage of this recess to tell the Canadian people about it.

● (1430)

[English]

Mr. Frank Howard (Skeena): Mr. Speaker, in my remarks on the debate on whether we should adjourn until October 15, I want to raise two matters. The first matter, and I say this without casting any reflections, could have been dealt with in the question period. I wanted to address a question to the Prime Minister (Mr. Trudeau), to which he could respond. I shall now put this forward as a representation. I hope that he and the government will give it consideration and that there will be a reply when the Prime Minister returns from his visit to the mainland of China.

There are in my riding, and in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and many cities of Canada, number of Canadians of Chinese origin. My colleagues of the NDP and I have expressed some concern about this. For some time, we have supported the idea that the government should seek to establish on the mainland of China immigration offices, in order that those Chinese in this country who have relatives living on the mainland of China should be able to take full advantage of the services of government. We hope that when the Prime Minister visits China, that he, in conversation with the officials and the government of the People's Republic of China in Peking, will seek to have opened, perhaps in two areas in mainland China, immigration offices, and establish there representatives of the Canadian government immigration service.

The homeland of a large proportion of people of Chinese origin in Canada is the province and city of Canton, in south China close to Hong Kong. In recent years people of Mandarin origin, as we loosely call them, as distinct from Cantonese, have been coming to Canada from north