

*Dominion-Provincial Relations*

or by a royal commission rather than by a white paper. Such a committee or royal commission would be desirable before any wide-ranging constitutional amendment. It is to be noted that the province of Quebec has already established a similar commission.

While we are discussing problems of federalism and the concept of co-operative federalism, I should like to make a few observations regarding some of our recent federal difficulties. As a Quebecker whose principal language is English I consider these questions of utmost importance. My family has lived in Montreal for at least four generations and I consider it my home. I think it is a great and exciting city and I would not consider living anywhere else. However, in recent years there are some in Quebec who act and talk as if everything within the territory of Quebec, including Montreal, is for the benefit of and within the sovereignty of Quebec. In opposition to this view there are many who consider Montreal as much Canadian as it is Quebec. Most of the great economic and cultural institutions which helped build Montreal serve all Canada, not just Quebec. They were built by Canadians of all provinces to serve Canadians of all provinces. I refer to Montreal's port, its railroads, air lines, banks, universities, industries, hospitals and many other things.

These institutions and this city should belong to all Canadians both French and English. I realize this was not always the case in the past when our economic and cultural institutions were not only controlled by English Canadians but by certain established groups of English Canadians, to which my family did not belong, I may say. The solution to this situation, however, is not to transfer control from one nationalistic minority to another nationalistic minority. With this in mind many of us in Montreal are beginning to wonder whether the trend to increasing provincial jurisdiction in Quebec will not lead to injustice for its minorities and stifle the effectiveness of Canadian institutions which are situated in that province. It would seem to me that works and institutions which are interprovincial and which serve people beyond the boundaries of a province should be subject to federal jurisdiction, which does not mean English Canadian jurisdiction or a jurisdiction dominated by English Canada. There are several articles of the constitution which would support this view.

[Mr. Allmand.]

It has been rather disturbing in recent days to hear provincial governments state that they feel they have some sovereign right to share in economic and fiscal policy. These are the same governments which would become immediately disturbed if the federal government dared cross in the most minor way the boundaries of provincial jurisdiction. Sections 91(2), 91(3), 91(14), 91(15), 91(19) and 91(20) of the B.N.A. Act clearly give the federal government sovereign authority in determining national economic and fiscal policy. This is not an area with several aspects which require co-operative federalism, although this is not to say that it could not be approached in that way. Until the constitution is amended it must be repeated on both sides and, where the job requires, worked out co-operatively by both sides.

In an editorial appearing in Saturday's *Le Devoir* the editor, Claude Ryan, made the following statement in an article which was entitled:

[Translation]

The English speaking community in the Quebec of today.

[English]

At another place he said:

[Translation]

In private life, the last few years have revealed numerous situations in which the minority wields excessive power over the majority.

[English]

He says at another place:

[Translation]

The prime responsibility of the English speaking group is to open wide the doors of its institutions to the members and values of the majority, so that they might become, instead of ghettos of power, true expressions of the environment in which they exist.

[English]

Mr. Speaker, I agree fully with these statements but I would also suggest that this could be done without weakening the federal authority.

At another place when discussing the role of the English speaking Quebecker in the public life of Quebec Mr. Ryan referred to Mr. Kierans, the Quebec minister of health and welfare, and said:

[Translation]

Instead of considering himself as the "professional defender" of the rights of a small group, right from the start he asserted himself as a Quebec citizen and a Quebec politician. He espoused the over-all problem of the society in which he lives.