

rent increases, to fight against price rises or even to fight against the nefarious effects of credit that some of my colleagues have discussed earlier.

● (1720)

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that each and every member of this House should be very much concerned about the fact that leadership in social policy reforms may not be provided only by the members themselves but also by these groups. I know, Mr. Speaker, that all kinds of abuses are being committed but I do believe that their aim is, in short, to improve the economic and social conditions of people with the same needs as their own. Personally, I am glad that the hon. Secretary of State (Mr. Faulkner), the hon. Minister of Labour (Mr. Munro), and the hon. Minister of Manpower and Immigration (Mr. Andras) have come up with policies which allow these groups to participate more in the preparation of government reforms.

Mr. Speaker, during the forthcoming debate, I will gladly receive any proposal which the hon. members opposite may care to submit on various aspects of the budget. However, I am very anxious to have it adopted as expeditiously as possible, so that people most in need may benefit as soon as possible from the tax reductions provided in their case.

[English]

Mr. Rondeau: May I ask the hon. member who has just taken his seat a question?

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): The hon. member for Shefford (Mr. Rondeau) is seeking the floor for the purpose of asking a question. Is it agreed that he be granted this permission?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

[Translation]

Mr. Rondeau: In view of the fact that the hon. member said in his early remarks that he attended the London School of Economics, could he tell us who launched the financing of the foundation of this school?

Mr. Joyal: Mr. Speaker, I have a great respect for those who presided over the foundation of the London School of Economics. When they contributed to collecting the funds which were necessary for the establishment of the school, they clearly indicated in the constitutive charter that one of the priorities of the school should be to promote the interest of the less favoured in England, particularly coal miners and textile workers.

I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that the hon. member for Shefford is taking into account the direction this school took when referring to the funds which enabled its establishment. In fact, had he himself sat on the benches of this school, he would have realized that it actually formed the most progressive men in England.

[English]

Mr. Donald W. Munro (Esquimalt-Saanich): Mr. Speaker, I did not expect this afternoon to be participating in a debate on the rights and wrongs of the foundation of

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the London School of Economics. Nevertheless it was very interesting and elevating.

From present indications, with one notable exception, it appears to me as though this budget debate consists of a litany of shortcomings, broken commitments and Liberal failures to face their responsibilities. Would that it were otherwise, but I will add mine to the list, speaking from some experience. Let us take consultations, for example. Liberal consultations, as we have seen them in this budget speech and in the budget of May 6, were a sham. I speak of consultations—and we might cite them by the hundreds—about Pickering, Ste. Scholastique, Vancouver airport, and Victoria airport. The gesture of consultation is there, but the decision is made before the consultations are undertaken, and the steamroller goes on, Mr. Speaker.

My concern this afternoon, however, is less with the sham of Liberal consultations than with the lethargy, apathy or straightforward inactivity of the government in the face of problems pressing on the Canadian people: inflation, housing, excessive government expenditure—and that comes into a number of categories—or even such mundane matters as the tanker route.

Since as long ago as the time when I made my maiden speech, almost two years ago, I have been urging the government to take action on the West Coast tanker route. I kept up the pressure by well placed and pertinent questions. I tried to be constructive, but all to no avail. I consider the matter sufficiently important, Mr. Speaker, that I feel compelled to go over the ground once more and bring together in one place the dangers, needs, proposals, advantages, and the means of attainment.

● (1730)

When I first addressed this House in my maiden speech of February, 1973, I spoke about marine services in all aspects.

Mr. Turner (Ottawa-Carleton): We will never forget it.

Mr. Munro (Esquimalt-Saanich): I am afraid the government has forgotten many things. The fact that I spoke of it at that time should not be a surprise, given my background with coastal command during the Second World War, my service abroad, the location of my riding and my home.

When I am at home I look out my front windows on a part of that inland sea which embraces Puget Sound, the HARO Strait and the Gulf of Georgia. If I were not to live in the Saanich part of my riding, as I do, but in the Esquimalt part, I should look out on a body of equally well known water, the Strait of Juan de Fuca. One way or another I am surrounded by a very important body of water, jurisdiction over which we have still to determine according to replies to some of my questions lately. I think this is open to discussion, however.

My concern with these matters is therefore quite natural, and furthermore is sufficiently broad to include fisheries, pollution, delimitation of inland waters as well as the means of enforcing regulations affecting those vital areas, that is, a realistic coastguard, in other words, a maritime protective service.