

The Address—Mr. Mullally

an example of that when a measure was mentioned in the speech from the throne concerning interest free loans to students.

If it is possible to make interest free loans to students why should it not be also possible, in the same perspective and always with the co-operation of the provinces, to make loans to municipalities for the execution of public works which, in my opinion, would be an immediate cure for the disastrous problem of unemployment?

Mr. Speaker, this is a new formula. It may be daring. It may seem ridiculous to some people but is the present fiscal policy of the American government which has just reduced taxes by \$11 billion, not just as paradoxical? Does that policy seem nonsensical?

The situation is serious and deserves consideration.

I should not want to commit anyone, but I sincerely feel that the monetary reform we advocate is already under way and that steps have already been taken. The only thing is that some people do not want to acknowledge it. I believe that the movement which was launched some 20 years ago cannot be reversed, that it cannot be stopped and that, little by little, economic circumstances will bring us to put into practice the principles of Social Credit.

Mr. Speaker, since the beginning of the session, we have taken the position that we will officially support the present government in most cases. Once again, when I say that, I do not wish to bind the group to which I belong; I am merely speaking in my own name.

On April 8, we received a mandate. We have not been elected members of the Canadian parliament just to oppose systematically all government proposals, but also to assist in the management of the country.

Considering how confused the political situation is now, I feel that elections would constitute a national disaster. Our responsibility, our duty and our obligations compel us to participate in the management of the country in every possible way. We cannot achieve that goal by supporting non-confidence motions regardless of their subject matter. As a member of parliament, I think I would fail in my obligations and duties if I did anything to precipitate an election.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat, this is a restatement of the question, in my own name, without any member of my group being involved.

I am personally convinced, at this point, that bold and courageous measures are much needed and should be taken to push forward the economy of our country. The government, therefore, needs a measure of stability in order to implement its program.

Mr. Speaker, this is the end of my remarks. I would have a great many more things to say. Unfortunately, I have not been able, as I had hoped, to carry through the submission of the chamber of commerce's brief, but I am sure that during the course of our debates, I shall have another opportunity to speak on behalf of my constituents.

[Text]

Mr. John Mullally (Kings): Mr. Speaker, may I first of all extend my congratulations to the mover and seconder of the address, my colleagues, the hon. member for Longueuil (Mr. Cote) and the hon. member for Vancouver-Burrard (Mr. Basford). I wish to congratulate them upon the outstanding manner in which they discharged their time honoured responsibilities and to compliment them for the contribution they made to the address. Their contributions and the memorable address by the Prime Minister (Mr. Pearson), have set a tone for this debate which I believe even our most experienced members will agree is one of high calibre.

The question of national unity is not a topic of current conversation in our province nor a major problem in the area generally, although I can assure hon. members that we are all deeply concerned about any developments which affect our country's future. I believe that we in the Atlantic provinces can play a very significant and constructive role in bringing about better relations between the two major provinces in our federation, Ontario and Quebec, which I believe represent the two poles of opinion in this matter. I liken our role in this controversy to that played by Canada for so many years in the field of international relations when Canada as a middle power was able to bring together the major forces and act as mediator between the conflicting and opposing parties.

When I spoke on the address during the first session of the twenty sixth parliament I devoted the major part of my time and attention to matters affecting agriculture, fisheries and trade. I do not intend at this time to repeat what I said then, not because the problems have been solved or have ceased to exist, or have been remedied to any great extent. Unfortunately, such is not the case, and although it is not accurate to say that the situation has deteriorated it is likewise most difficult to point to any significant improvement, especially in the field of agriculture. In 1962 farmers in the maritime provinces had an average realized net income of \$980. In the prairie provinces for the same year it was \$3,900 or four times as much. The national Canadian average was \$2945 or three times the average in the maritime