

Suggested Interest-free Loans

and water systems. We could invest our savings in the private sector, in order to increase our national wealth.

The Ralliement créditiste is convinced that if the financing policy of the public capital that it has now been advocating for many years in this House is not applied, the federal government, the municipalities and the school boards will have budgets that will barely pay the interest rates and they will have practically nothing left to pay for services needed by municipalities.

All we have to do is consider the balance sheets of our municipalities and school boards to find that a financial cancer is eating our public bodies, and that only the federal government can cure it, by agreeing to the motion moved by the hon. member for Champlain.

• (4:50 p.m.)

[English]

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

SUBJECT MATTER OF QUESTIONS TO BE
DEBATED

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Prior to recognizing the hon. member for Richmond (Mr. Beaudoin) perhaps I might alert the House as to the subjects to be raised at the time of adjournment: The hon. member for Vancouver-Kingsway (Mrs. MacInnis)—Criminal Code—Abortion—Removal of provisions from law; the hon. member for Kootenay West (Mr. Harding)—Pollution—Monitoring of waters receiving effluent discharges from plants using mercury.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

BUSINESS OF SUPPLY

ALLOTTED DAY S.O. 58—FINANCING OF PUBLIC
DEBTS THROUGH INTEREST FREE LOANS
FROM BANK OF CANADA

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Matte:

That, in the opinion of this House, in view of the Government's inability to effectively combat the frightening increase in the public debt, the public sector of the Canadian economy, including the federal government, the provinces, the municipalities and the school boards should be financed by direct interest-free loans from the Bank of Canada, repayable at the rate of the depreciation on the assets thus created.

[Translation]

Mr. Léonel Beaudoin (Richmond): Mr. Speaker, the hon. member for Champlain (Mr. Matte) referred earlier to the unfortunate consequences of our present financial system and showed that governments, at all levels, are now facing almost insoluble financial problems.

Besides, the hon. members for Shefford and Témiscamingue (Messrs. Rondeau and Caouette) quoted many statistics to the effect that governments, federal, provincial or municipal, and school boards could only provide the necessary services to the Canadian people only by involving all communities into debt.

Such a situation, that I would readily term disastrous, is the result of past performance. The Canadian people in 1970 are paying for blunders made in the past; yet our governments still believe in the principles that brought them about. We are in debt for things of the past. Bridges, highways, schools and hospitals built ten or 20 years ago have not yet been paid and all Canadians must pay each year a very high tribute in return for the permission granted by bankers to carry out those works.

But, Mr. Speaker, some thought should also be given to the present and of the future. At this time, governments are hard-pressed. The federal government wanted to take \$630 million more in the taxpayers' pockets, according to the proposals of the white paper on tax reform.

The provincial governments have money problems. They want to build schools, universities, hospitals, roads, health facilities. They have no money or the money available is beyond their means because its cost is prohibitive.

Therefore, we must look into those problems and ask ourselves what we can do as members of Parliament to settle the present financial problems and bring about the results the people expect of us.

The Ralliement Créditiste has always maintained that the human person is the most valuable creation of society and that all existing facilities should be at his disposal. We therefore say that material things, i.e. money and credit, should be put at the service of the human person rather than the opposite, as has been and is now the case. That is the first principle of the Social Credit philosophy.

The second one is as follows: government must be at the service of man. The role of