

government is worried about inflation, and well it might be because inflation is the number one topic which disturbs Canadians today. It is robbing us all. I find it very strange, when I look back over the statements the Prime Minister has made—I sometimes try to ascribe some credibility to him and to his government and see statements such as appeared in the Ottawa Journal on December 24, 1971, as reported by the Canadian Press: "Prime Minister Trudeau said flatly Wednesday that inflation no longer exists in Canada." That has to be one of the great statements of all time. That was about the same time he told us there had been a fantastic breakthrough with President Nixon. Needless to say, neither of these particular predictions came true, and now in fact we hear reports that the United States congress is considering strong retaliatory measures of the type taken against Michelin Tire of Nova Scotia, against Canada and other nations which give too great a measure of assistance to certain of their exporting industries. Some breakthrough!

If inflation were an abstract, philosophical topic or a metaphysical phenomenon, the country could afford a comment of this type from the Prime Minister. We could debate it philosophically and marvel at the logic, convoluted or otherwise, that it reflected. But, instead, it is a very vital issue, one which hurts us all, and until the government does something meaningful about it we can only remain skeptical. The hon. member for Ontario said, in effect, "What's \$10 million." Information Canada costs \$10 million. That is picayune. What about the \$600 million the government has spent in the last fiscal year on consultants? That, I suggest, is hardly picayune. That might be a good place at which to start reducing some of the waste in government.

I see it is six o'clock, Mr. Speaker. I conclude my remarks by simply saying that if people could be sure the government really meant to do something about the ills which trouble the country, if they could be sure it would be forthcoming with quick, constructive decisions, they would certainly give the current Speech from the Throne the support which perhaps it should receive on the face of it. We in the opposition shall watch very carefully in the weeks ahead to see whether, just for once, the government is sincere. If it is, it will certainly receive constructive co-operation from this side of the House.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

#### AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

[Translation]

**Mr. Eudore Allard (Rimouski):** Mr. Speaker, we are now beginning the second session of the twenty-ninth parliament. Everything here interests me enormously. This new task and the active involvement in the satisfaction of my fellow citizens in this highest of Canadian institutions, the federal Parliament, hold great interest for me.

I shared with my constituents from Rimouski a deep feeling of pride when I heard the Speech from the Throne on March 6, given by the Governor General Mr. Jules Léger in the presence of Mrs. Léger, the honourable sena-

#### *The Address—Mr. Allard*

tors, the ministers, the members of Parliament and their wives, as well as many Canadians from all parts of the country. This ceremony was also carried on the French and English television networks.

I would like to congratulate the mover and the seconder of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne (MM. Stollery and Pelletier) who acquitted themselves admirably of their difficult task by defending the position of the present government as well as the situation of the people who still live without the advantages to which they are entitled in Canada in 1974, while those among their fellow citizens who are more fortunate, benefit fully from the natural, cultural and spiritual resources provided bountifully by the Providence and made available, through the talent and work of the adult population of Canada, to all Canadian consumers.

However, I should like to point out that they have only begun their work in this field and that it is up to us, as members of this House, to continue and complete the task of distributing more equitably our unlimited resources among all our full-fledged citizens without exception, by introducing timely legislation during this session. I would like this session to be consumer instead of producer oriented as was the case in previous sessions.

There are no poor here, only Canadians deprived of their natural and providential rights, of their individual and universal rights, officially recognized in the International Declaration of Rights signed by the United Nations on December 10, 1948, three years after the Second World War armistice, as well as in the Canadian Bill of Rights voted unanimously by the Parliament of Canada and signed on August 10, 1960.

Why then must we keep on talking of inflation, unemployment, poverty in a country as rich and fertile as Canada, when in 1973 our gross production totalled \$114 billion, which means \$5,000 per capita and readily proves that the national production is not lacking; but the hitch is in the distribution of goods and services among all consuming citizens, whether producers or dependents.

In trying to clarify some points, Mr. Speaker, after attending a complete session of this Parliament and as one of the new members reelected on October 30, 1972, sitting among members reelected once or more, I cannot but thank all members and ministers for their benevolent attitude towards myself and for the attention that I have been favoured with.

For these reasons, I do not wish to offend anyone without reason, feeling the obligation, under the circumstances, of making a detailed report of my observations over the past 15 months, particularly concerning the financial system in Canada, the monetary system, the administrative system, we could say that the whole capitalist system but chiefly the monetary system; I have been elected under the label of the Social Credit Party of Canada and I am proud of that perfectly conscious and grateful.

● (2010)

As I said and I want to emphasize it again, what I learned when I met with teachers and proponents of Social Credit helped me—understand the values and—methods of the capitalist system, the socialist system and