

*The Address—Mr. Latulippe*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** Is there unanimous consent to permit the hon. member to continue?

**Some hon. Members:** Agreed.

**Mr. Mazankowski:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and hon. members for your indulgence. I merely want to conclude by quoting a concern which was expressed by Mr. D. R. Marshall, president of the National Dairy Council of Canada in an address he made to the 53rd annual convention in Toronto. In part he said:

The march toward "concealed" socialism in agriculture in this country is now well advanced and I am sure that is not the wish of the vast majority of Canadians that it should be continued, no matter under what camouflage.

If this is an accurate assessment of that trend in agriculture—I see the hon. member for Assiniboia (Mr. Douglas) indicating that it is not and I wish I could agree with him. If this is an accurate assessment, I am proud to be one of those who is fighting this measure. I will continue to do so in order that those freedoms of choice which remain to the producer may be preserved and not destroyed by multi-corporations or integrated companies or the bureaucracy. I am convinced that these two measures seek to destroy these privileges.

[Translation]

**Mr. Henry Latulippe (Compton):** Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have this opportunity to take part in the debate on the Address in reply to the Throne speech.

Mr. Speaker, how could anyone speak today without referring to the death of a minister of the Quebec government?

Without going through the complete details of this event which saddens the whole population of Canada, I think I must draw the attention of hon. members to its distant cause. Someone once said that the violence of the weak is a reaction against the inertia of the strong. Because Louis XVI and Louis XV had remained indifferent to people's demands, Louis XVI was eventually executed.

• (8:30 p.m.)

Violence is only the normal escalation of democratic procedures followed to stir the dormant conscience of competent authorities. The intuitive judgments of the people are sounder than the deductive judgments of misled intellectuals.

Justice and harmony are so deeply rooted in the heart of the man in the street that they are at the origin of the most efficient revolutionary movements.

While congratulating the government for having taken emergency measures to control aggravating and dangerous conditions, I would like to point out that those are only superficial steps which will never put right the causes of the deep dissatisfaction of the people before the procrastination of competent authorities who for too long have remained conservative while calling themselves Liberals or advocates of political economic liberalism.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking the following question: do people revolt against honest, fair and humanitarian governments?

[Mr. Deputy Speaker.]

Current events oblige us to much soul-searching and self-accusation as to the way we in Parliament have conducted the personal, family and social affairs of all Canadians.

One aspect we must not forget: the Canada we represent is in 1970 a country with a population of nearly 22 million people who all have the right to a living standard in keeping with our gross national product.

Mr. Speaker, that is the essence of the problem. Have we settled it? Does the last Speech from the Throne propose appropriate solutions? Can our people wait any longer for an honest distribution of the production from a prosperous economy? I do not think so.

The people are not asking for promises, resolutions, wishes, words, laws, white papers, slogans and investigations. The people want a fair and honest distribution of Canada's magnificent annual production, according to the needs of all citizens who live in Canada and according to the merits of the Canadians who work and who provide capital.

Mr. Speaker, the first right of the 22 million Canadian citizens is the right to life. That should not be forgotten, even faced with the death of a noble citizen who has paid with his life for the inertia shown by governments in recognizing the right to life of all citizens. Mr. Speaker, thousands of children may die every year through lack of proper food and care, heads of families may get so discouraged that they want to kill their wives and children because they feel unable to feed them and give them a decent living, on account of the inaction of governments which are too slow in bringing the necessary reforms, but we do not seem to care. We find all kinds of excuses.

But if a selective assassination is committed, we are touched. Well, if we do not want any more selective assassinations, we will have to consider most seriously our grave responsibilities. Let us prevent collective assassinations, an obvious result of our inertia, ensure a guaranteed personal income, an adequate and proper purchasing power consistent with our national production.

There is of no need, here, to give a university lecture in economics. Production must first be used for consumption and then, for capitalization. Nothing is more simple. Even citizen in this country can understand that.

Our production amounts to \$84 billion, which represents \$3,900 per person, or \$19,500 for a family of five as an average. We should demand a personal minimum allowance for every child in Canada and every young person. We should establish it at least at \$90 a month for adults between 18 and 59 and at least at \$120 for old people and pensioners of 60 and over.

As for family allowances, established in 1945, they have been increased only by \$1. Their rate ranges only from \$6 to \$8 while the cost of living has considerably increased.

The right to live is a normal and proper one, in fact the first right of each citizen within a civilized society. It is therefore the first to be protected by legislation.