

On the other hand, companies have nobody to support, they make very big profits, they pile up the greatest reserves and make the biggest capitalizations with billions every year from the annual national production.

This year, on a production of \$84 billion, \$34 billion is capitalized and only \$50 billion goes to consumption. Let us face those known facts before taking decisions in connection with family allowances.

Mr. Speaker, it is before the prospect of a deficient consumption of \$50 billion and a capitalization of \$34 billion that we have to place ourselves to study the case for family allowances. Indeed, in 1970, seven million Canadian children or students are dependent upon their parents or society in general under the responsibility of the federal government. In 1970, consumption is deficient at \$50 billion compared to an extravagant capitalization of \$34 billion out of a production amounting to \$84 billion.

● (4:10 p.m.)

Those figures are recognized by all those responsible for our economic policy and we should reach logical conclusions and work out easily applicable solutions.

First we should guarantee every Canadian citizen a decent income that will provide for the necessities of life when he gets no personal income through his work or his capital.

Secondly, we should get the required funds not from working people but from capitalized amounts mainly from major companies.

Mr. Speaker, before too much capitalization is allowed, consumption should be high enough. Prior to facilitating the expansion of companies and providing for the future, we must, as of now, see to the survival of Canadians.

The most elementary common sense compels us to draw such conclusions.

In the present circumstances, our economy is out of balance. A minimum of thinking leads one to realize that each citizen's primary right is his right to live.

At the present time, their work and their capital provide 8,500,000 Canadian citizens with purchasing power, whereas 13 million Canadians have no work nor capital. Shall we condemn them to die or to disappear from our society?

No, Mr. Speaker, nobody will admit such conclusions. If, in my notice of motion, I am asking that a monthly allowance of at least \$30 per month be paid to each Canadian child and that this amount be taken from the huge reserves of the large companies and the amounts they capitalize each year, the reason is that we should not reduce the other citizens' purchasing power, nor increase taxes or the cost of living.

Mr. Speaker, I am today suggesting a complete revision of our economic system; however, it would be adaptable to the present mechanisms of our monetary, economic and political systems. The only thing to do is to impress on our governments the need for a sense of direction in our economy.

23568—42½

### *Family Allowance Act*

What is today recognized as the established order is economic unbalance or organized disorder. This is the reason why all the government's new decisions embodied in the white papers and the estimates can only spread confusion all over Canada. I know very well that my proposal can be implemented only in a new economic perspective. This is why my notice of motion states very clearly that the House should study the means of paying a monthly allowance of \$30 and, and I quote:

—earmarking the necessary amounts for payment of these family allowances from the national production of goods in order not to increase personal or corporation income taxes, or the cost of living, or the cost of any goods or service—

I am not asking that \$30-a-month family allowances be paid immediately for all children below 16 years of age; what I want is that a study be undertaken to determine the possibility of changing our way of managing the economy of our country. No longer are we endeavouring to fulfil the needs of our fellow-citizens. Instead, we are working toward the development and the financing of companies which are getting richer every day while numerous citizens are being gradually denied the income with which they would fulfil their own physical, intellectual and spiritual needs.

Therefore, I recommend that a study group be instituted and charged with the responsibility of finding means of achieving a national economic balance between incomes, expenditures and profits, between individuals, families and companies, from the national production of goods, which must be adjusted to consumption and capitalization, in order to provide for our citizens' needs. We must do so before allowing corporations as administrative implements to earn and capitalize too much for our future development.

Remember that other capitalist countries, including Germany and Japan, have practically achieved full employment, while our own situation in Canada is deteriorating. We must find ways to produce more by employing the full work force in order to create even more income and to stimulate production.

However, persons without employment or capital should have sufficient purchasing power to provide for the bare necessity, which would result in a better flow of consumer goods and daily personal services. This would contribute to increase the number of jobs at all levels, not only in big cities but also in the smallest parishes.

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that my notice of motion will be considered and that a study committee will be established to examine ways of considering the whole orientation of our national economy, in order to achieve the economic balance between capital, labor and the vital rights of unemployed and poor citizens; between management, employees and dependent citizens; between production, consumption and capitalization; between personal requirements, production costs and prices and also the gigantic capitalization reserves.

All those words are most meaningful. They all are important in building a balanced and orderly economy, aiming towards its true goal: to meet the needs of living