

Consumer spending increased from \$10,120 million in 1944, to \$4 billion in 1967, or four times as much.

In 1944, capitalization was \$1,280 million; in 1967, it reached \$22 billion, or 17 times as much. If capitalization in 1967 is 17 times as high as it was in 1944, something can certainly be done to provide families with a livelihood. If with a capitalization of \$22 billion—17 times as much as in 1944—Canadian families find it more difficult to make a living than before, we must ask ourselves what is wrong. There is certainly something wrong somewhere. I am not in favour of socializing all institutions. No. We should democratize them, and apply democracy in all its aspects. But the family is the very basis of society and we should respect it. If we have a capitalization of \$22 billion and, in 1968, we may have an overproduction of about \$24 or \$25 billion, that overproduction costs nothing to the nation. The surplus products cost nothing. In 1944, our consumption amounted to \$10 or \$11 billion and, in 1967, it reaches \$40 billion. We come finally to a difference of about \$18 billion, but those \$18 billion cost nothing to the nation and they could be distributed in the form of dividends, family allowances, welfare allowances, or whatever we want to call them. We could double or triple the rate of family allowances. We could increase the rate to a dollar a day per child, that is \$30 a month. We could also give to the mother a salary of at least \$60 a month. We could adjust to \$120 a month all pensions, including old age security, allowances to the needy, in short anything you want. Furthermore, we could pay the students a salary of about \$60 a month. All that program would cost about \$8 billion. Everything that would come from the Social Credit, from society, would cost \$8 billion, out of an \$18 billion surplus.

• (5:50 p.m.)

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that it would be easy to find sources of revenue. We know where to find them when necessary but when we do not want to, they are left to capitalize. Such capitalization is financed with loans, it is in warehouses and stores and yields a rate of interest of 7 and 8 per cent. When it is time to increase the rate of interest to encourage big investors, there is no objection, everything is normal, but when it is time to encourage families, everything becomes irregular.

#### *Mothers Allowances*

We need fabulous sums, \$80 million, \$200 million or \$300 million to assist family and Canadian institutions, to enable the very essence of human life to make greater progress and develop; it is impossible to find them.

Do we need funds to finance slaughter, destruction; there is no problem. We should understand once and for all. We should find solutions to enable individuals, families, children and women to develop and live normally in a country full of resources.

We have heaps of wheat; it is not natural that we should starve. That is the problem we should solve and many hon. members have trouble understanding that.

Until we find a way to distribute our production surplus, we will have unemployment. At the present time, Mr. Speaker, the unemployed or people on welfare do not produce, they do not increase the gross national production. Many are on welfare because they are not entitled to unemployment insurance. There are presently many people who are taking advantage of the retraining program which is paid through our taxes. If all those people were at work and contributing to production, I believe the production in Canada could exceed \$100 billions. If, in spite of all these people who are not working, we have succeeded in overproducing, due to technological development, let us be, at least, intelligent enough to distribute our surpluses to society.

All these surpluses must be distributed in the community and must benefit the families. Each family, each individual must have the right to live when the economy makes it possible.

The present state of the economy enables all Canadians to live easily, comfortably as long as we distribute the surplus of this production. Even though we may have large numbers of citizens who are not participating in the production because they are not working or have no jobs, it would be logical to find some day the means to distribute and divide the collective incomes of the entire population and to have each citizen, each family, each child benefit therefrom. We should consider a baby in a crib as more important than any financial system, any capitalization. If anyone should be protected, he is the one. He should be protected from the cradle to the