

government to implement the principles expressed in the speech, which would certainly bring about a change in our economy, since the speech advocates payment of a guaranteed annual income.

For years we have been fighting to get it. We want it and if the government does bring such legislation forward we can certainly help in having it adopted.

Mr. Speaker, so far the government has not done much toward the creation of the just society. It has been content with such half measures as setting up new departments, creating jobs for several hon. members and conducting inquiries into several sectors of the economy. I have in mind the Economic Council, the Inquiry on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, and all sorts of other inquiries.

This setting up of commissions, and those changes in the cabinet are mere shifts meant to stifle criticism and camouflage apparent inequities which might have come to light.

Changes effected within departments will prevent certain events taking place.

We are still facing the same paradox, Mr. Speaker. Particularly since 1966, we have seen many a Royal inquiry conducted, many commissions of learned specialists, or of the Senate and the House set up, many white papers published and many official reports of the Economic Council of Canada, all prepared by eminent economic authorities of Canada, some even with the assistance of foreign specialists. They painted a detailed picture of all aspects of economic life in Canada, and particularly of the alleged causes of inflation, unemployment and poverty, all of which are being discussed these days by hon. members, but no solutions to all these problems seem to be forthcoming.

Inflation, unemployment and poverty are the three separate results of the same economic sickness which can be described as the national economic imbalance. The more we use the present system, that is the tax system, and the present economic principles, the more we will witness the imbalances that will unfortunately lead our people to impractical solutions.

Mr. Speaker, why do all the great learned men thus brought together fail to better identify the causes of our economic lack of balance and suggest solutions that would lead once more to economic equilibrium? Why can they not manage to agree at least on specific points?

Mr. Speaker, all sorts of solutions are sought. The economists fail to agree in suggesting the principles of valid solutions; they disagree on practically every aspect of the economy. Attempts are made to promote production and capitalization while consumption is sadly lacking, in the case of over 60 per cent of the population. Efforts are made to train ordinary workers, professionals and technicians, once again to encourage production, while very often consumption lags behind.

No one seems to agree, here again, neither in the large universities of Europe, in the States and elsewhere, nor amongst the academics, on basic principles that might justify a practical solution to cure our economy.

Mr. Speaker, foreign investments keep us dependent upon foreigners. Everyone talks about it. I say we must make our own investments, based on the same resources, through Canadian institutions.

Speech from the Throne

Mr. Speaker, our Canadian institutions are surely capable of stepping in and supplying the capital required to allow the developments warranted by the economic possibilities we are all aware of in our country.

Mr. Speaker, Canada cannot continue to create employment while showing deficits. The increased deficit will be a cruel problem after the election, since the budget will have to be balanced and this will only be achieved through a general tax increase blamed on inflation or levied for the sake of economic rehabilitation through so-called social development taxes.

The Canadian people can live more or less satisfactorily if they get into debt. Our government has merely continued to carry out the disastrous policy of previous governments; it has continued to carry out the same policy of running into debt and making compromises. Uncertainty and the shifting of a policy of surrender going from inflation to deflation leads to a centralizing policy. Never in the history of our country have we experienced such centralization and such loss of freedom. Bill C-259, on tax reform will deprive the Canadian taxpayers of the few assets which they still own.

• (2150)

We have never seen so many bankruptcies and so many citizens assigning their property as at the present time. Farming is now being centralized. Private enterprise has never been so threatened. Industry is increasingly running into debt and is ill-affected due to the direct meddling of the State in its affairs. The economic health of Canadians is in danger. The solutions considered by the government are antieconomic, antisocial and immoral. While production is increasing, the purchasing power should also be increasing, but on the contrary it is falling. Canadians are thus subjected to constant imbalance. We now find only indifference among builders, dissatisfaction among labourers, uncertainty among professionals and anarchy in the industry.

Because of this policy, the cost of living has increased to such an extent that most Canadians are no longer able to meet their obligations. The increase in the cost of living has incited all salaried workers, all pensioners, all recipients of welfare payments, who live at the expense of others, to continually ask for salary increases; consequently, there will be new taxes and the same comedy will be played again.

Yet, we are told that all is well. Why adopt legislation the only effect of which is to annoy Canadians, to deprive them of their possessions and to prevent them from taking any action by punishing them? The day will come when the system will have to pay for its follies, beginning with unemployment of which it is the cause.

One must open one's eyes. Canadians no longer have any future in the present economic system. So, we must look for other solutions. Everything has been tried to make the economic system bearable, but imbalance is all we know. According to some experts, we needed education in order to become richer or in order to live, but unemployment continues and we remain as poor as before. Credit societies, of which much was expected, were created, but farms and industries continue to go bankrupt and to disappear. Savings and investment funds have been created, but most of our savings remain in the