

## Abortion

Messrs.

Murta  
Neil  
Nystrom  
Oberle  
Orlikow  
Paproski  
Patterson  
Peters

Roche  
Saltzman  
Schellenberger  
Scott  
Smith  
(Churchill)  
Stanfield  
Stevens

Symes  
Towers  
Wagner  
Wenman  
Whiteway  
Whittaker  
Wise  
Wooliams  
Yewchuk—84.

## NAYS

Messrs.

Abbott  
Allmand  
Anderson  
Andras  
(Port Arthur)  
Andres  
(Lincoln)  
Appolloni (Mrs.)  
Baker  
(Gander-Twillingate)  
Bécharde  
Bégin (Miss)  
Blais  
Blouin  
Boulanger  
Breau  
Bussières  
Cafik  
Campagnolo (Mrs.)  
Campbell (Miss)  
(South Western Nova)  
Chrétien  
Clermont  
Collenette  
Comtois  
Condon  
Corbin  
Corriveau  
Cullen  
Cyr  
Danson  
Daudlin  
De Bané  
Demers  
Dionne  
(Northumberland-  
Miramichi)  
Douglas  
(Bruce-Grey)  
Drury  
Dupont  
Dupras  
Duquet  
● (1800)

Fleming  
Foster  
Fox  
Francis  
Gauthier  
(Kamloops-Vanier)  
Gendron  
Gillespie  
Goodale  
Goyer  
Gray  
Guay  
(St. Boniface)  
Guilbault  
Haidasz  
Herbert  
Hopkins  
Isabelle  
Jamieson  
Joyal  
Kaplan  
Lachance  
Lajoie  
Landers  
Lang  
Langlois  
Laniel  
Lapointe  
Leblanc  
(Laurier)  
LeBlanc  
(Westmorland-Kent)  
Lee  
Lessard  
Loiselle  
(Chambly)  
Loiselle  
(Saint-Henri)  
Lumley  
MacDonald  
(Cardigan)  
Macdonald  
(Rosedale)

MacFarlane  
MacGuigan  
Maine  
Marceau  
Marchand  
(Kamloops-Cariboo)  
Martin  
McIsaac  
McRae  
Morin (Mrs.)  
Nicholson (Miss)  
O'Connell  
Olivier  
Ouellet  
Parent  
Pearsall  
Penner  
Philbrook  
Portelance  
Poulin  
Prud'homme  
Railton  
Raines  
Richardson  
Roberts  
Robinson  
Rompkey  
Rooney  
Roy  
(Laval)  
Sauvé (Mrs.)  
Smith  
(Saint-Jean)  
Tessier  
Trudeau  
Trudel  
Turner  
(London East)  
Turner  
(Ottawa-Carleton)  
Watson  
Yanakis  
Young—109.

restraint of profit margins, prices, dividends and compensation in Canada, be read the second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs.

**Mr. Adrien Lambert (Bellechasse):** Madam Speaker, I still have a few remarks to bring to the attention of the House and the government before bringing my speech to a close.

Having studied very closely the bill and the white paper, I must say that I have no confidence in the measures proposed. They do not attack the root of the evil. The bill does not say steps will be taken to lower interest rates or brake the exorbitant profits of our banking institutions. Now, on page 5 of the white paper, one can read as follows:

As to profits and prices, the guidelines set a limit on the increases in prices in general, which is equal to the amounts necessary to cover the added costs.

Now, the interest rates will surely always be taken into account in the added costs. In the same chapter on added costs, no percentage is indicated, whereas percentages are given in other areas, in the area of incomes for instance.

The formula of contemporary economists proved a failure. Why would not the government take the trouble to study the means proposed by Major C. H. Douglas? He is a human being. He is an able man. He made considerable research. He submitted proposals. I think they are as good as those we witnessed. One can always at least take the trouble to consider them, to study them, to see whether they would not point to some element of a solution. The takeover of the emission of credit by the State is Mr. Douglas' first proposal. According to it, for the administration of public expenditures, states, governments should no longer depend on the will of those who control currency and credit. Mr. Douglas proposes that governments cancel the privileges which were given to the banks in the establishment of credit, as far as the emission of new credits is concerned and that these operations are reserved to an institution which would be exclusively controlled by the state and which would be to the benefit of the state.

Banks will continue to play the role they play today with a formidable accounting, nobody denies that, but at least they will be subject to a guideline issued by an institution which will have powers and which will enable the government to plan long term measures with financing means corresponding to our capabilities.

● (2010)

Second, he proposes to distribute a national dividend to Canadian shareholders as a means of raising their income without increasing prices. Then, it is the annual guaranteed income formula under another name if the Canadian people are given a discount, a return for their participation in the gross national product, which would be added to their salary without affecting prices. I think that a government worthy of the name should aim at establishing a certain standard of justice for the redistribution of wealth, so that the least privileged in our society may be at least ensured the bare necessities. This is one means of reaching that goal. Then we should provide a discount on the retail price of Canadian products as a regulator. It is the opposite of a tax.

**Mr. Speaker:** I declare the motion lost.

Motion (Mr. Leggett) negated.

**Mr. Speaker:** It being after six o'clock I do leave the chair until eight o'clock this evening.

At 6.07 p.m. the House took recess.

## AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

## GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[Translation]

## ANTI-INFLATION ACT

MEASURE TO PROVIDE FOR RESTRAINT OF PROFIT MARGINS,  
PRICES, DIVIDENDS AND COMPENSATION

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale) that Bill C-73, to provide for the

[Mr. Speaker.]