

Motion Respecting House Vote

million. Under the Conservative administration, in 1961, there were \$3,427 million of declared profits as compared to \$6,635 million of undeclared profits. In 1962, there were \$3,819 million of declared profits and \$6,960 million of undeclared profits. Under the Liberal administration in 1963, declared and taxed profits reached \$4,188 million, and undeclared and untaxed capitalization profits reached \$7,591 million. In 1964, declared and taxed profits amounted to \$4,819 million and undeclared and untaxed profits reached \$9,103 million. In 1965, there were \$5,199 million of declared and taxed profits as compared to \$10,651 million of undeclared and untaxed profits. In 1966, declared and taxed profits reached the sum of \$5,187 million and undeclared and untaxed profits \$12,214 million. In 1967, declared and taxed profits were about \$5,500, million as compared to \$15 billion of undeclared and untaxed capitalization.

If we add up the whole thing we arrive at a total, for the past ten years, of \$45,112 million of declared and taxed profits and \$96,050 million of undeclared and untaxed capitalized profits.

This is, Mr. Speaker, the point I want to make. There have always been twice as many hidden as declared profits, always twice as many untaxed as taxed profits, twice as many capitalized profits as taxed profits, twice as many centralized profits as distributed profits. Since 1957, companies have accumulated \$96 billion of untaxed profits capitalized on the production realized by all the people, which represents nearly \$5,000 per citizen and \$25,000 per family of five, which is considered as the average family in Canada.

Because our governments did not tax proportionally the large incomes, they had to borrow from them and tax those with small incomes to pay interests to those who have large incomes. Those are the results of an unfair tax exemption.

That is what we must see, know, consider and correct within the shortest possible time, even within the framework of the present constitution. That is the first administrative and legislative priority which we must tackle immediately if we really believe that we are the worthy representatives of the Canadian people who gave us their confidence and who elected us so that we may render them justice in the Canadian parliament.

In 1934, Mr. Speaker, Canada was going through a period of economic crisis which was felt all over the world, following the crash of the stock exchange and the stocks

of the companies in New York and in the whole world.

Having made a thorough study of our Canadian economic system, with the help of Canadian, American and European economic experts, our government at the time founded the Bank of Canada. Ten years later, in 1944, the Canadian government, on the basis of experience acquired through the first ten years of existence of the Bank of Canada, revised the act governing the Bank of Canada in its relations with the chartered banks of the country. In 1954, the government made another revision. It made a few administrative reforms and let the system go along as best it could for another decade. In 1964, a royal commission on banking and finance presented the voluminous Porter report after a long and thorough study conducted with the help of renowned Canadian and foreign economic and financial advisers. It was only in 1967, three years later, that our government at long last introduced a new act on the Bank of Canada and our eight chartered banks with some 6,000 branch offices across Canada and in foreign countries.

• (8:20 p.m.)

In addition, in 1967, our government received from the Carter commission another notorious report on our entire taxation system. This was a very thorough study of about 2,600 pages, which cost the taxpayers approximately \$3,600,000.

During 1963-64, in order to stress the importance of good management and good advisers at the top level of our economy, the government decided to set up the Economic Council of Canada which is constantly ready to help the Canadian government either by making suggestions, undertaking research on specified aspects of our economic picture, releasing technical information which can be useful to the management of large Canadian financial, industrial and commercial institutions or directing the Canadian economy to meet the needs of the Canadian consumers.

In spite of all that, of all those precautions, of numerous royal, decennial or annual, daily or permanent inquiries, in spite of those numerous and very well paid advisers, ably assisted by an army of researchers, technicians, technocrats, and secretaries, our Minister of Finance (Mr. Sharp) keeps telling us that Canada is experiencing an incredible financial crisis, that our national economic equilibrium is very poor that we are faced with inflation and that the people must by all