

demonstrated with tables, and this is what I intend to do in the future.

Once again, this will have to be done sometime or other, and the sooner the better, because the more we go ahead with our present methods of managing and planning our national economy, the more we remain in poverty, unemployment and inflation. And it is not by keeping the same administrative methods that we will correct this imbalance. It is absolutely necessary to change something and it would be best to change nothing in the structures, but only to improve and rectify the ratio between income and taxation, individuals and corporations and later on we could go further.

As a matter of fact, the problem is complex, but it doesn't mean that it is insoluble and that it must be neglected. On the contrary we should face it. People, especially the administrators of the country are equal to the challenge. There are almost 23 million citizens of various languages, races, colours, and religions. They don't have all the same level of education nor the same social status as in the rest of the world. There are 3.6 billion citizens in the world who are all equals irrespective of their racial, religious, language, colour, nationality, social status, age and sex difference. We have all been created with the same needs. We all need a decent home and the present system doesn't allow the citizens and the families to have a decent home. We need three square meals a day, and this is not possible under the present system. Mr. Speaker, it is our duty to restore the economic balance in order that this could be possible, since the country produces enough goods. If we had let western farmers produce goods and paid them to do so, if we had given them a compensated discount on the prices and built new warehouses, if we had filled up these warehouses, we could now help the hungry populations in Europe which need bread.

Canada has no more wheat to sell because we have prevented farmers from producing. We are doing the same thing in eastern Canada by setting quotas; almost 70 per cent of the farms in my riding have been abandoned. We are now short of some products, we have to import some and we let prices grow; we import butter, milk, all kinds of products, and prices go up. Whose fault is it, Mr. Speaker? We cannot blame the children, who do not have the money to buy what they need at prohibitive prices. Many families, Mr. Speaker, can no longer get the necessary meat because of excessive prices. If we had let farmers produce, meat would perhaps be cheaper. All this is the fault of the government and of those who have supported it. Fortunately, Mr. Speaker, the sun is shining for everyone, and air is not dispensed by the Canadian government, because the 264 ministers and members elected by the ten million Canadian electors for the maintenance of national stability among the 23 million Canadian citizens making up the population would be deprived of it.

Mr. Speaker, I would have many things to say, but I will merely point out, Mr. Speaker, that the Canadian people must establish some balance among families and companies among inflation, unemployment and poverty. This is how we must create that balance in the present structure of our economic, political, capitalist, conventional Canadian mechanisms, taking into consideration the huge nation-

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al production of 1973 and 1974. We do forget that fact, Mr. Speaker; allowances are granted on the basis of the revenue and on the basis of the production which could be distributed.

Such should be the basis of our financial distribution in order to balance our deficit ridden system. It must be based on the goods which can possibly and necessarily be produced. We could make a fair distribution and thus provide more happiness in our society. There would thus prevail more order and harmony in our society. There might be fewer political parties because new ones would emerge from the inefficiency of the old parties which would not have adapted to the realities of the time and would not have given the population what it is entitled to. Mr. Speaker, this is why we see so much dissatisfaction. This is why so many people are dissatisfied because of what is done. When we see what is produced, all that it is possible to have and impossible for the greater number to obtain, then Mr. Speaker, revolution is at hand.

In the province of Quebec a revolution is coming. During provincial elections, we have never seen people go so far and shake the "columns" of national and provincial institutions. We are overthrowing everything and if we do not take the possible logical means to bring about an equitable distribution of the riches we will soon witness a terrible revolution because it is already boiling in Quebec. I do not know if it is the same elsewhere but it is frightful in Quebec. Go to Quebec and see for yourself. In the next few days it will be frightful in the province of Quebec.

To conclude, Mr. Speaker, I urge the minister to review the bill once again and try to make it even more generous so that Canadians can enjoy the result of the work of earlier generations and do not have enormous debts to pay. And the more we progress in our country, the more we become indebted and the worse off the citizens are. There are techniques to stop indebtedment. There are also means to allow the distribution of wealth and to make available to all Canadians all the services and technical means available to us. If science is so advanced, its purpose is to serve humanity, not to punish it. At the present time, the more science advances, the more humanity feels crushed by the burden of finance which takes control of the developments as they occur.

[*English*]

Mr. S. Victor Railton (Welland): Mr. Speaker, I am very glad to participate in this debate. These are very important measures which will benefit a very large segment of the population. I believe the minister presented these measures in a very eloquent and sensible manner. The hon. member for Hillsborough (Mr. Macquarrie) gave us his usual, very appropriate comments. The hon. member for Winnipeg North Centre (Mr. Knowles) gave his very well considered opinions about social security in general and this bill in particular. I am always glad to hear from him.

This bill contains another point, that is, there are some innovations in it. It provides for flexibility from province to province. This, in reality, is a rather new interpretation of our constitutional regulations. During the past few months we have seen unfold most of the social security programs of this country. We have had the pleasure in this House of increasing old age pensions, increasing veterans'