

Montreal and the province of Quebec when the Games are over.

I think therefore that this is one more step towards establishing really good relationship between the three levels of government. Therefore, I hope that, when the Games are held in Montreal, come August 1976, we will realize that in spite of our three-level political system, both bilingual and multicultural, it is always possible to co-operate, help one another and come up with a successful project of which all Quebecers, Montrealers and Canadians may be duly proud.

[English]

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): It being four o'clock it is my duty, pursuant to the order made on Thursday, July 10, to interrupt the debate and put the question necessary to dispose of the motion now before the House. Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?

Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre): No.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): All those in favour of the motion will please say yea.

Some hon. Members: Yea.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): All those opposed will please say nay.

Some hon. Members: Nay.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): In my opinion the yeas have it.

Mr. Knowles (Winnipeg North Centre): On division.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): I declare the motion carried on division.

Motion agreed to on division and bill read the third time and passed.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): It being four o'clock the House will proceed to the consideration of private members' business as listed on today's order paper.

[Translation]

Mr. Lefebvre: I rise on a point of order, Mr. Speaker.

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): The hon. member for Pontiac, on a point of order.

Mr. Lefebvre: Mr. Speaker, I think I can say that there is general agreement to discuss notice of motion 41, to amend the Income Tax Act in order to grant deductions to married couples and single persons, in the name of the hon. member for Bellechasse (Mr. Lambert).

[English]

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Penner): The Chair understands that motions 2, 15, 19, 20, 34, 37 and 40 shall be allowed to stand at the request of the government.

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Personal Exemptions

PRIVATE MEMBERS' MOTIONS

[Translation]

INCOME TAX ACT

SUGGESTED INCREASE IN PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

Mr. Lambert (Bellechasse) moved:

That, in the opinion of this House, the government should study the advisability of amending the Income Tax Act for individuals to grant deductions of at least five thousand dollars for a married couple and two thousand eight hundred dollars for single persons.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I am very happy that this House has once again the opportunity to examine a problem such as the one mentioned in the motion that I have the honour to move today and which concerns thousands of Canadians.

We have often read in newspapers that the Social Credit Party of Canada is the party of the poor people, that the Social Credit representatives in Parliament are very close to the people and that they are interested mostly in the underprivileged classes. I have even heard a very affluent minister of this federal cabinet say the same thing.

Mr. Speaker, I am far from offended at these statements. On the contrary, I consider them to be compliments as we must not forget that there are much more underprivileged and unprotected people than there are rich people who can assert their rights and face the economic problems of modern life.

However, this does not mean that I ignore the rest of the population. On the contrary. I know that disparities are unavoidable in society but that, essentially, the needs of every individual and family are the same and that to meet these legitimate needs, people need a minimum income and that the state has no right to tax personal incomes to such a point that people are unable to meet their basic needs.

Man is not made for the state, as said a great British statesman, Sir Anthony Eden. He said these memorable words: "Man is not made for the state; the state is made for man." Statesmen forget this great truth and every one tries to apply it when considering legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the liberty of the individual to direct his own life is his most precious asset in a democracy. It should be impeded only if it becomes necessary to protect the freedom and rights of other individuals in the interests of society.

● (1600)

An individual is therefore a unique, exceptional being who acts and feels in his own way. He is a person who decided one day to stand on his own feet, work with his own hands and think with his own intelligence.

In our modern world, however, an individual must sometimes restrain his personal desires in order to co-operate with others for common purposes and to put his skills at the service of the community. As the population increases and the rhythm of life quickens, everyone depends on an ever increasing number of people in increasingly complex fields. That does raise disturbing thoughts on our individual deficiency. The individual who wants to give his share to society finds that it is surround-