

**Mr. Stanfield:** Mr. Speaker, we are not so much asking the government to stimulate the economy as we are asking this government to adopt policies that will permit the Canadian economy to live up to its own potential, which it has not been doing precisely because of policies that have deliberately made it run at a slow and halting pace. It is time now for this government to give some indication it has some confidence in the Canadian economy. It is time for this government to halt its go-it-alone approach and allow the economy to show what it can do. It is time for this government to get off the backs of the Canadian people and let them get on with the job. This, in turn, might allow the government to regain some of the confidence it has forfeited by its refusal to encourage industry to participate in economic recovery.

Now more than ever, I call on this government to follow a policy of selective tax reductions in the personal and corporate field. Now more than ever, I call on it to reduce or eliminate the 11 per cent tax on building materials. Now more than ever, I call on it to do away once and for all with uncertainty in the tax field. And I call on it to do this by adopting a reform that restores economic incentive, a reform that is a positive response to the expansionary mood in the country. I have said before that time is short. I say it now more urgently than ever. There are already predictions that next fall and winter will rival the period that is now ending in terms of economic hardship. That cannot be allowed to happen. If the government fails again in its upcoming budget, if it fails again to adopt effective policies that will both show and produce confidence in the Canadian economy, then it will once again have failed the Canadian people and will have done so at a crucial time.

This country cannot afford another winter like the present one. Now is the time to take steps to ensure that this does not happen. If this government has learned anything from its past mistakes, it must take these steps. If this government has learned anything from its mistakes, it will act to clear away the confusion over its economic policies in general, its tax policies in particular, and get off the backs of the people.

**Some hon. Members:** Hear, hear!

**Mr. Speaker:** It being one o'clock I now leave the Chair. The House will resume at two o'clock.

At one o'clock the House took recess.

#### AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 2 p.m.

[*Translation*]

**Mr. Charles-Eugène Dionne (Kamouraska):** Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure for me to take part in the debate on the important matter now before us and this for several reasons which I will endeavour to explain as clearly as possible.

#### *Economic Growth and Employment Situation*

I think all members will agree that our idealistic young Canadians should be given the means to reach their legitimate objectives.

The fact that a small number of young people were led to take part in various demonstrations, at times noisy ones, often gives us a bad impression. Today's young are not revolutionaries but more determined than those of previous generations. That comes from the advantages they derive from information media, which make them more conscious than previous generations of the problems awaiting them. The main concern of most young people is to know in what kind of a world they will live as adults.

From 1929 to 1939 particularly, our politicians succeeded in making the people accept their administrative blunders and in bringing the generation of that time to resign themselves in spite of a situation they called a world wide economic crisis. However, the people realized that it was rather a crisis created by the financiers. Nobody can deny that at the origin of such a crisis was the behaviour of the directors of the stock market in the United States, with the result that the only thing the people in power could tell those who wanted work and wages was: We have no money.

Yet we know what happened in 1939. All the necessary money was put in circulation. We had to have a war to get things going. That example should have been sufficient to show the deficiencies of the financial system that has the power to launch wars and crises as it wants.

In economics as well as in internal economy, goods are the property of the state or of the individual as the case may be, provided there is no outside interference. As soon as financiers interfere in a transaction, the state or the individual's property right becomes illusory. For instance, the state borrows in order to develop or establish such or such public service, of which the financing and lending people will be the first masters, as they are, anyway, of the individual who borrows to buy a property or some goods.

So as to progress, our governments must take actions to benefit the people. But such actions turn against the people because instead of financing these beneficial actions themselves, the governments have to borrow where they can and then tax and even overtax their people to pay back capital and interest.

I am alluding to the industrialists who live from their profits, to the shareholders who receive dividends, to the professionals who receive fees, and to the workers who earn a salary. They are all hit hard by taxes levied by the government which is itself at the mercy of the financial system. So, in order to survive, the industrialist increases his profits, the shareholder asks for higher dividends, the professional increases his fees and the worker asks for a higher salary to compensate for the increasing prices of consumer goods or professional services.

Why is the financial system in the hands of a few individuals who control the economic life? Such control should be in the hands of the state who would then be able to claim it is the master in the country and not the slave of such a system. The individual is the victim of