

given that a person will not be deprived, even briefly, of such a payment because he has just moved. Payments are easily transferable when it is the Federal Government that sends out the cheques to individuals everywhere in Canada.

Our proposal implies that the Federal Government would keep control over the tax fields used to finance income support programs, and determine the total cost of these different programs. It would maintain the Federal Government's power to implement an effective economic policy. This is so because it is less important for the Federal Government to decide who will receive what than to determine the total amount paid for all programs and to keep control over tax fields which serve to finance these programs. Therefore, our proposal adds to the flexibility of the Provincial Governments with respect to these programs and yet maintains the Federal Government's power to influence the economy.

The Quebec Government has stressed the integration of the different programs with regard to income security and the importance of adapting each program to the characteristics of the regional, economic and demographic structures of the Province. We feel that our proposal meets this view to a large extent. We also meet another argument of the Quebec Government according to which "all the social security measures are in direct relation to the culture of a people and allow it to express itself as an entity." It is our belief that as far as demigrants and guaranteed income are concerned, the total amount paid is relatively less important to Provinces than its allocation and the social choices this involves. Furthermore, our recommendation would allow a Provincial Government to create and finance a given program which will meet specific needs.

For these reasons we believe that the comprehensiveness of our proposals is consistent both with principle and with the needs of the country as a whole.