

had rolled out the red carpet to welcome him—in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, where he had borrowed \$15 million at 8.89 per cent interest for a project of Manitoba Hydro. He was quite happy to have gone to United States to get his province into debt.

Mr. Speaker, it is unconceivable that a so-called responsible government mainly in view of the attacks against American financiers, should go and beg the United States asking for the permission to develop a power project in Manitoba, right in the middle of a political convention.

Mr. Speaker, this does not happen only in Manitoba. The same thing happened in the province of Quebec.

The premier of Quebec—who is now in Ottawa—but when he is not in Ottawa he is on his knees in New York borrowing for Hydro Quebec.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear.

● (9:10 p.m.)

Mr. Caouette: All this to say that we are slaves to a financial system and that only Créditistes have the courage to denounce it.

Someone said earlier that Sir John A. Macdonald probably favoured the creditiste philosophy. Here is an unavowed creditiste, a former American president during the war of secession, Abraham Lincoln, who said, and I quote:

I have two powerful enemies: the Confederate Army in front of me and the financial institutions behind me. The most fearsome is the one behind.

He did not fear the southern army which stood before him, no, but he did fear the financier who, behind him, controlled the economic blood of the nation and the army.

He went on to say:

The government should create, issue and put out all the required currency consistent with the spending powers of the government and the purchasing power of consumers.

What is being discussed two blocks from here at the moment? The spending power controlled by financiers, and not by the people who build Canada and ensure the Canadian production. The efforts of a whole people are paralysed to the benefit of a damned finance which controls our economic life.

President Lincoln also said, and I quote:

The privilege of creating and issuing money is not only the supreme prerogative of the government, but it is also its greatest opportunity to create something. Citizens can and will be provided with currency as strong as their own country.

Monetary Proposals of Social Credit Party

Lincoln said that. When I hear Liberals panicking, saying on television that the Créditistes will issue currency without limits, without consideration and that money will lose its value, I would like to ask them: "Has not money lost enough of its value since we have been having monkey governments here in parliament?"

They are the ones who created inflation, the ones who maintain a cut-throat, stifling financial system, forcing us to reimburse three or four times the amounts borrowed.

Those are precisely the foundations of the Créditiste theory Lincoln was describing.

And I quote further:

Money will no longer master the people, but will serve them. Democracy will prevail over the power of money.

President Lincoln held that money should serve the individuals. And what are we saying, here, in this House? Exactly the same thing.

Instead of passing legislation aimed at subduing men, women and children, instead of telling the provinces the municipalities, the school boards not to spend and to tighten their belts, instead of telling the financiers: You may loosen your belts by increasing interest rates, the government should consider the solutions put forward by the Créditistes, for it is impossible for such a policy to last indefinitely.

As far as the Créditistes are concerned, in a given period of time, the total incomes of Canadians cannot buy the total production for the same period.

Mr. Speaker, the economists are of the opinion that, eventually income will buy up the products and that thus a balance will have been achieved. Yes, eventually, if income continued to flow in, while production remained at a standstill. It is obvious that if we went on receiving income we would finally mop up the whole production.

But such is not the case. Production keeps on growing year after year, at such a rate of growth that, as I said earlier, after we have spent all our national income, after we have borrowed from financing companies for three or even for ten years we see that the stores are bursting at the seams. We do not make enough money to buy the whole production even after we have borrowed on the salaries that we will be payed over the two or three next years.