

*Income Tax Act*

are on the threshold of an economical and political disaster. Taxes are a direct cause of the lack of enthusiasm on the part of our investors who tie up close to \$7 billion in the banks. It is not a paying proposition to go into business and venture one's future, to work to support unproductive bureaucrats who increase in an alarming manner from year to year.

How can you explain the national debt, which is close to \$40 billion, in a country where you have close to one million unemployed people? How can you explain that a country such as ours cannot finance a population of 19 million when France, Germany and Italy, with a much smaller territory devastated by wars, can support over 50 million people with no unemployment and even have to go to less industrialized countries to get manpower?

The answer is simple. Canada is controlled by international finance and crushed under economic slavery. The application of Social Credit techniques would put an end to that situation for the good of everybody. The national debt, now close to \$40 billion, should completely disappear forever within ten years if we used the Bank of Canada.

The monetary policy advocated by the Social Credit would change completely the economic aspect of this country. There would be more activity in the field of public works, our industrial processes would improve, the development of our natural resources and their processing into finished products inside Canada would know a new expansion. We would overcome all difficulties in such an economic advance. We would build an economy able to go ahead not only in wartime, but especially in peacetime.

We cannot think any more in terms of old rusted traditions; we must use our imagination to improve constantly economic, industrial and financial techniques for the liberation of man.

We should be in a position to give back to the provinces their taxation share so that they can administer public affairs according to the rights acquired when they entered confederation.

The lack of realism shown by the present government is such that the extremist elements find a fertile soil to talk of independentism. Why? Because the province of Quebec is the last to recover economically.

Here we have a large work force but we are short of capital and processing industries; the unfairness resulting from the present system is obvious to the French Canadian people and gives them an inferiority complex. They feel swamped and dispossessed of their wealth in their own stronghold.

[Mr. Latulippe.]

With the monetary theory advocated by our group, which would put credit in the hands of the consumers, with the large work force and the wealth of Quebec, our province would experience a period of material and cultural prosperity.

But we know that democracy has to struggle to survive, and to conquer it must prove its superiority, protect its rights and help the peoples get rid of tyranny, whatever it may be.

We must feel the evils that the masses endure, talk to them from the bottom of our heart, the minds must be captivated by our minds; coming from the people, we know their aspirations. We must talk to them about their hopes, which are ours.

We must bring harmony and natural understanding between all segments of the nation by securing a decent standard of living for everyone.

Nobody, in Canada, can understand how in an affluent society poverty can exist. Problems and political solutions appear insurmountable; the reins of government are not in the hands of the people but in those of a few professional politicians.

The great complexity of taxes artificially complicated must be simplified in order that the masses may understand them and follow us.

If the people give us the power to solve their problems and regulate their finances, we must do so in the most simple, the most straightforward, the most Christian way, with good sense, tact and moderation, for one purpose: to serve with equity and fairness the most important being on earth, man, and also the most important of Canada, the citizen of this great country of ours.

The last point I want to draw to the attention of the committee, Mr. Chairman, relates to the startling number of bankruptcies and to the extreme losses suffered by our industrialists in the province of Quebec and throughout Canada. Of course, the owners of small businesses were the most severely affected.

In the province of Quebec, for the year 1962 alone, 1,099 bankruptcies were filed in non-summary proceedings. The debtors' estimates totalled \$32,159,365 on the credit side, and \$69,989,460 on the debit side. The number of closed bankruptcies was 543, with apparent losses of \$15,695,662.

During the same year, 1,261 bankruptcies were filed in summary proceedings the debtors' estimates totalled \$1,549,215 on the credit side, \$10,749,735 on the debit side. The number of closed bankruptcies was 915, with apparent losses of \$5,779,801.