

About 40 per cent of the total income is shared among 20 per cent of the population, so that the gap between the rich and the poor is getting wider and wider all the time.

Mr. Chairman, we have been saying for years that the gap between the rich and the poor is still broadening. We are advocating a solution to raise the standard of living of the poor without reducing that of the rich whereas the socialists want to reduce the standard of living of the rich and give the impression that more will be distributed to the poor when all socialist countries of the world have socialized, nationalized, taxed without giving more to those who wanted more. Here is what the four economists are still repeating, and I quote:

In fighting inflation—

—and this what the present government has done—

—at the expense of employment the government, according to them, has made heavier the burden of the poor who are earning low wages and who are always first to be fired and last to be hired.

It seems to me that it would be time to listen to the Cr ditistes because we have succeeded in convincing the government economists even before we could convince the members opposite.

I also have here a document which I think is extremely important and which is from one of the greatest prime ministers of the free world, Sir Winston Churchill who had this to say:

[English]

Sir Winston Churchill had more than an inkling of what was, and is, wrong when giving his Romanes Lecture—"Parliamentary Government and the Economic Problem"—at Oxford, on June 19, 1930. He said: "The classical doctrines of economics have for nearly a century found their citadels in the treasury and the Bank of England . . . Whatever we may think about those doctrines . . . we can clearly see that they do not correspond to what is going on now . . . It is certain that the economic problem with which we are now confronted is not adequately solved, indeed is not solved at all, by the teachings of the textbooks, however grand may be their logic, however illustrious may be their authors . . .

If the doctrines of the old economists no longer serve for the purposes of our society, they must be replaced by a new body of doctrine—

Beyond our immediate difficulty lies the root problem of modern world economics; namely, the strange discordance between the consuming and producing power . . . Who would have thought that it would be easier to produce by toil and skill all the most necessary or desirable commodities than it is to find consumers for them? Who would have thought that cheap and abundant supplies of all the basic commodities should find the science and civilization of the world unable to utilize them? Have all our triumphs of research and organization bequeathed us only a new punishment—the curse of plenty? Are we really to believe that no better adjustment can be made between supply and demand? Yet the fact remains that every attempt has so far failed. Many various attempts have been made, from the extremes of communism in Russia to the extremes of capitalism in the United States. They include every form of fiscal policy and currency policy. But all have failed, and we have advanced little further in this quest than in barbaric times. Surely it is this mysterious crack and fissure at the basis of all our arrangements and apparatus upon which the keenest minds throughout the world should be concentrated. Lasting fame and great advantage would attend the nation which first secured the prize . . .

Economic problems, unlike political issues, cannot be solved by any expression, however vehement, of the national will, but only by taking the right action. You cannot cure cancer by a majority. What is wanted is a remedy. Everyone knows what the people wish. They wish for more prosperity. How to get it? That is the grim question . . .

Income Tax Act

Parliament is upon its trial, and if it continues to show itself incapable of offering sincere and effective guidance at this juncture, our parliamentary institutions, so admirable in the political sphere, may well fall under a far reaching condemnation.

[English]

• (9:00 p.m.)

And today we see Churchill's prediction coming true. Parliament "put upon its trial" has failed to resolve the "discordance between our producing and consuming power", with the result that it has become the object of the ridicule and hostility of the persons whom it is supposed to serve.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, I could also quote statements by three American presidents. Moreover, in 1935, at a time when the Social Credit party had assumed power in Alberta, a former prime minister of Canada who wanted to secure the support of Social Creditors, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan, said the following, and I quote:

[English]

Once a nation parts with the control of its currency and credit, it matters not who makes the nation's laws. Usury, once in control, will wreck any nation. Until the control of the issue of currency and credit is restored to Government, and recognized as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of the sovereignty of Parliament and democracy is idle and futile.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, these words were uttered 36 years ago. In his tax reform, the best Canadian "taxman", in reforming the country's finances, has only caused taxes to change places, and this is the reason why Social Credit members in this House are not only opposed to Bill C-259, but are equally shocked to see that whenever the government wishes to get money out of Canadian pockets, he resorts to a bill of more than 700 pages.

On the other hand, when it comes to helping those who have stood in defence of Canada, as for example the war veterans, a 4-page bill is deemed sufficient. But to pump money out, destroy private enterprise in Canada, or threaten it further, a 700-page bill is needed. To help those who fought for our country in times of war, those we told to go fight for Christianity and civilization, a 4-page bill was enough. To reward those who financed the war, who did not go to the front, who only had to line up figures in their bank accounts, and lend money to the federal government to increase our debts by several billions of dollars, a 700-page bill is introduced.

Mr. Chairman, we will have the opportunity of coming back to those clauses of the bill; we will take all the time needed to perform our duty in this House, to represent not the world of finance but the Canadian people who deserve better than a bill drawn up by experts with a view to gradually but totally dispossessing them.

Mr. Chairman, I should also like to read part of the communist program. I quote:

[English]

The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx was first published in English in 1850. This was long before we had such a thing as income tax. It was also before the days of the central bank, with its long tentacles of control. In chapter 11 of this very revealing book, its author is discussing methods by which the whole world can be