

invented the telephone did not argue: nobody ever tried it before, therefore I have no right to do it since it has not yet been put to the test somewhere else.

Today, no one denies that the telephone is very useful. It takes only a fraction of a minute to place a call anywhere in Canada and this is very useful. It has been invented by Mr. Bell, a very good man, a chemist, a researcher who came up with the most precious means of communication.

Why is it that Russia did not first start a telephone service on its territory before anyone else? It could have been argued likewise here in America: Russia did not do it, it must not be done here either.

That is a somewhat disturbing line of reasoning, but that is what people do in connection with the theories of Major Douglas at this moment. Why can Canadians innovate in the areas of science, communications and so on, and cannot do so in the field of finance?

Had the firm which produced the first lunar module which landed on the moon reasoned like the opponents of Social Credit on the grounds that it had never been done elsewhere, no device would have reached the moon.

Had Mr. Armstrong reasoned like certain opponents of Social Credit, he who was the first man to set foot on the moon would never have gone. Yet, he went.

Let us be logical. Canadians must be more than a bunch of sheep. We have proved in the past that we could be ourselves, that we could innovate in several fields. Let us prove mankind that we are also capable of leaving the beaten paths, in the field of finance in the public sector, by reforming our financial system so as to modernize it and enable it to serve a society grown modern in the area of production.

Let us apply the following saying: fast and increasingly easy production, fast and easier profits, to allow that abundant and easy production to achieve its end, that is consumption, to meet the needs of all mankind and not only those of a few.

Everyday, men who live in society need a large number of goods and services. In exchange for their work, they receive some money to look after their needs. They give money, coins or bank notes which are instruments of exchange. Although work is the essential factor, we cannot either deny the prime role also played by finance. It gives impetus to the economic life.

To ensure the proper operation of a mechanism, its various parts must be synchronized in order to obtain the desired performance. If automobile manufacturers had modernized their motors by adding cylinders to make them more powerful and if they had persisted in using the same carburetor as the one used on automobiles 60 years ago, surely the distribution of fuel would not be sufficient enough to enable cylinders to operate fully and instead of travelling at 80 miles per hour, a car would only travel at 50.

So, the manufacturers have decided to modernize everything, to change the carburetor in order that there would be enough fuel in every cylinder, to get a maximum output. Motorists nowadays are pleased to find that

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there are carburetors which respond to the wish of the driver when he steps on the gas pedal.

Mr. Speaker, the same logic applies to our economic system whose production capacity has been exceptionally increased. However, we have failed to modernize our financial system so as to enable a distribution of goods in sufficient quantity in all households in order to satisfy the basic needs of everyone. There is the flaw of our system and we should not be stubborn and maintain it.

The Minister of Finance and those who reject the Social Credit proposals as outlined by Major Douglas might find it interesting to read over again the latter's testimonies before the finance committee here in Ottawa and they would realize that his predictions were right.

It is urgent to change our way of financing the public sector in order to leave to the private sector the monies necessary for more economical operations so that it can meet competition on the world market. This change would also have the consequence of leaving to Canadians a greater share of their income which would increase their purchasing power. That is the core of the problem: insufficient purchasing power in the hands of most Canadians. Social Credit proposes a solution to this problem.

The purpose of the economic life must be human and social if it is to be morally sound. Our economic life must be consumer oriented, because the consumer group includes all human beings. Riches exist for consumer democracy, and not only for producer aristocracy or for the financiers' "Sanhedrin". Consumption must be the true object of production. Without consumption, production has no reason for being. A system that makes fruitfulness of money the main purpose of production is unhealthy, illogical and inhuman, and it is high time that it be changed.

A society will survive if its members are convinced that they can more easily attain their objectives through joint action. Surely they are all looking for a maximum of security, through the ability to satisfy their needs, and for a maximum of freedom.

Abundance for all, a principle which should no longer have to be proven, should mean economic security for the individual. The very small amount of work required of man to ensure such abundance should mean that the individual is assured of leisure time, of economic freedom, etc. Now, God knows what grimaces the words security and liberty bring to our faces. Economic insecurity is almost general. Destitution is the lot of a multitude of human beings, and everywhere, we witness a multiplication of laws aimed at restricting individual freedom. The individual can no longer develop; being no longer able to identify himself, he is ready to surrender submissively to the systems which fail to recognize him.

A study of the monetary machinery reveals that the control and issue of money are in the hands of a private, highly centralized monopoly.

This is a deficiency, because the basis of all financial credit is real credit, and this real credit belongs to the people, that is to the capacity for agriculture, industry