

Therefore the gap is widening between the rich and the poor countries, the developed and the developing countries. The gap also exists between individuals in developed countries where affluent people are found alongside the poor who live hand to mouth in the midst of insecurity and privation, getting deeper and deeper into debt which they cannot pay.

This uneasiness is widespread and very real, and, as politicians and human beings, it is our duty to find effective solutions as soon as possible. It is not with the present economic policies that we shall succeed in overcoming the difficulties that are directly or indirectly created by an unbalanced economic system.

I would like to draw this point to the attention of the hon. members, but without however blaming anyone. Since June 25, 1968, the government's positions have, without fail, led to the same results, and instead of improving the situation this only makes it worse. Until now, the government has found solutions to imaginary problems only. A true diagnosis of the problems has not even been made yet.

Some will ask why I criticize and denounce the present system. It is because I am convinced it always leads to deficits and puts the country into greater debt. Rather than finance the production and the distribution of goods that meet the needs of the Canadian population, it fails to serve its end. In fact, the people demand public realizations which are physically feasible but which never come true because the financial system does not finance them.

On the other hand, goods are offered to people who need them but are unable to get them because the present system does not finance consumption.

Our great active economists and politicians get panicky and shout everywhere: produce more, consume less, export more, and they do so after having hampered production by increasing interest rates, by imposing exorbitant taxes of all kinds on gas and transportation means which lead to a record price increase.

Then, manufacturers are asked to reduce their prices and to sell abroad, which is sheer madness. This begins in the financial system and spreads to all economic and political activities. We can no longer tell between the purpose and the means, there is no more scale of values and everything is mixed up.

Thus, the more an industry is productive while requiring less labour, the more perfect

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it is and the more it contributes to progress. Any industry which reduces its labour force and produces more is denounced. Industry is required to assume an extraneous function and to seek a detrimental and illogical purpose.

Our economy is greatly lacking in that form of income distribution which would be in keeping with the essential needs of the Canadian people. Production is plentiful but the distribution of revenues is not made according to work incomes and invested capital.

It is urgent that somebody should look into the matter because I wonder where we are going. I wonder also what our children will be doing in 1985 if this situation still prevails.

It is recognized that we live in a century of progress such as has never been experienced before. Canada could by itself support nearly half the population of the world thanks to its wealth and production. Consequently, we ought to recognize that half the population of the earth live in dire poverty, getting into debts under the present system.

Last year, the interest paid on the debt was \$1,273 million. This year, it is \$1,406 million, an increase of \$133 million.

In connection with family allowances, a tremendous increase has taken place in respect of money paid to a few financiers: this increase is about \$614 million. Family allowances have cost around \$1 million more this year on account of the increase in population, but the allowances themselves have remained the same.

Thus, I am bringing to light a great fraud by telling what is really happening in civilized countries.

Canada has certainly more real wealth now than 50, 75 and even 100 years ago. Canada's public debt is greater than ever before. Yet it is the Canadian people themselves who throughout the years have brought the country prosperity. Why keep them in debt when they have worked?

As for schools, bridges, roads, aqueducts and other public works, who has built them? Those who have supplied materials, contractors and manufacturers who can do public works because other workers are producing food, clothing, shoes and are supplying them with services.

This adequately shows that wealth results from the work of the whole population. If we import goods, it is only as a counterpart of