

The Address—Mr. Blackmore

would disagree when I contend that a sound money system should first enable us to have money for public financing; second, money for all the production our resources render possible and our people need; third, for exchanging our goods; and fourth, for consuming our goods?

Beyond all question our system is failing to supply adequate money for consumption. Otherwise why should so many people be without the means of buying goods, and why should so many people who are producing be without the means of selling? Our system is resulting in a very serious debt burden. It is failing to provide our people with a standard of living commensurate with our productive capacity. To put it in another way, in Canada today the government has no means by which it can render financially possible what is physically possible.

These four deficiencies in our financial system constitute a severe handicap to Canadians. These deficiencies justify an exacting scrutiny of our financial system. It is time for the adjustments which probably were envisaged in Mr. Towers' report. The only proposals that seem capable of remedying these deficiencies in our financial system are those of the Social Credit party. I invite hon. members to examine the statements I have made, bearing in mind that no matter how many people were elected as Liberals on June 27 last the people of Canada have a right to expect that this parliament shall deliver the goods, and that it will find a solution to the vexatious world-wide problems now confronting us.

I am sure that all hon. members, who remember exactly what has been said and done up to this moment, will contend that we have fallen far shorter of the objective we ought to have than makes us feel comfortable. Is there some way out? I maintain there must be a way out because we have learned how to produce more goods than we can use.

If a realistic financial system were adopted, such as I have indicated but not gone into in great detail, it would make a tremendous difference to many problems with which we are confronted in our country.

In the first place, we could solve our international trade problem in this manner. We could create debt-free money in Canada, Canadian dollars which are necessary in paying for the things we desire to export, and which Britain and the other countries need. We could lend these dollars to Britain or other prospective customers to allow them to buy our goods directly. Some will say that does not make sense. If hon. members will read a fine document in the library entitled

"The United States in the World Economy", they will find that the United States adopted a very similar lending policy in 1920. That policy was continued all through what was known as the roaring twenties, when the United States sold her goods with great success. In the process, of course, other nations incurred to her a debt that would never be repaid. Only when the United States ceased this foreign lending policy did the depression commence.

It can be shown that lending money to neighbouring nations to buy our goods has been practised time and again with great success, particularly by Great Britain. If this method were adopted, I shall not discuss the matter of repayment, but that could be arranged or the debt could be cancelled. The important thing is to sell these goods. Before anyone has too much to say, I should remind him that if he wants to ask any questions, that is all right. Do not say something that is going to reveal a lack of judgment. Before men have too much to say, just let them look into these matters. Read the book entitled, "The United States in the World Economy", and you will be greatly enlightened. You will realize that we are facing a problem similar to that which faced the United States in 1920.

If the advice which social credit has given were applied to our internal problems, it would result in increased consumer purchasing power. It would put the purchasing power in the hands of the people enabling them to buy the goods which the nation produces. This would result in raising the standard of living for everyone, and would provide markets. It sounds strange to those who have never thought about it before, but the further one delves into a study of it, the more convinced one becomes that the Social Crediters have something.

Now, what would social credit's use of this debt-free money do in respect to old age pensions? Last night the Prime Minister gave us a rather forbidding picture of what he expected would happen to us if we began to pay all the people over sixty-five \$100 per month. The bill would amount to something over a billion dollars. Why worry about a billion dollars?

Some hon. Members: Oh, oh.

Mr. Blackmore: That sounds funny, but does it not sound ridiculous that a nation that is producing \$16,500 million worth of goods in a year cannot provide a billion dollars for its aged people. Laugh that off. A nation that can produce \$16,500 million worth of milk, butter, cheese, clothing, shelter, etc., cannot produce one and a half billion dollars for the elderly people! Such a nation needs