

*The Address—Mr. Blackmore*

What about the dominion notes printed by Canada's finance minister under the Dominion Notes Act of 1868, from 1868 to 1914? Were those notes funny or sound? If so, why in either case? What about the dominion notes printed by Canada's finance minister under the Finance Act of 1914 and of 1923, hundreds of millions of dollars of which were lent into circulation through the chartered banks of Canada, and tens of millions of dollars of which were spent into circulation during world war I? Were those notes funny or sound? If so, why in either case? Sir Thomas White, great finance minister of the Conservative administration during world war I and of the union government administration during the reconstruction period after world war I, believed those notes were sound. Do you? Sir Thomas, in his "Memorandum of Dissent" from the report of the royal commission on banking and currency in Canada published in 1933, wrote the following words as reported at page 85 of that report:

It is my belief that no central bank in the world—

Notice the word "world".

—during the war period functioned more smoothly or was capable of being utilized more promptly or with greater immediate effect in serving the purposes of national and business finance than the Canadian Finance Act of 1914. It is also my view that during the period in question and in the very trying period of so-called reconstruction following the armistice no other monetary system proved more efficient or better adapted to national needs than that of the chartered banks of Canada supplemented as it was by the provisions of the Finance Act of 1914.

And again:

And in my opinion the same high degree of efficiency has been maintained by the Canadian financial system down to the present time. Of this statement we have at least partial proof in the stability of that system during the unprecedented world depression of the past four years.

Someone who knows the man who wrote that editorial in the *Financial Post* should suggest to him that he read some of these things and enlighten himself! In the light of the things I have said some of the things that were written in that *Financial Post* article are seen to be just pure nonsense. Absolute nonsense!

May I congratulate the Prime Minister (Mr. Diefenbaker) upon his outlined program for the improvement of social conditions in Canada. He will require great quantities of money; where will all that money come from? The first question he must ask himself is: Can Canadians deliver the goods he will require to feed, clothe, shelter, educate, keep healthy, defend and otherwise provide for Canadians the standard of well-being which Canadians have the right to expect and enjoy, and which our present Prime Minister is

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eager to render available to them? Can we as Canadians, and will we if given a chance, deliver milk and milk products, meats, grains, vegetables, fruits, sugars, etc., down through the whole list of needed goods? The answer in the main must be a thundering "Yes!"

Surely then we ought to be able to have dollars! A dollar is merely a ticket to goods and services; merely a ticket or a claim. Such being the case the more goods and services a community has and can produce and can deliver, as, when and where required, the more tickets or claims to goods and services that community ought to be able to create.

A theatre manager, having 500 seats in his theatre, ought to be able to stamp 500 tickets. That theatre manager, having 1,000 seats, ought to be able to stamp 1,000 tickets. Incidentally should that manager have to borrow those 500 tickets from anyone? Reason and common sense simultaneously answer "certainly not". He should not have to borrow those tickets. Neither should Canada have to borrow the tickets she uses unless she sees fit so to do.

Now the Canadian community in the year 1957 either has produced, or will produce, in the neighbourhood of \$30 billion worth of goods. Of that amount the proportion made up of consumer goods such as food, clothing, shelter, etc., would adequately supply the needs of Canada's people, up to a good standard of living. Why then are so many Canadians not able to acquire that standard of living? The production of each and every kind of those consumer goods can be rapidly and almost indefinitely increased by Canadians if potential producers could but obtain firstly the credit with which to produce, secondly markets, and thirdly, profitable prices. Yes, Canada is able to deliver the goods!

Referring again to our illustration of theatre tickets, might we not say that, in the great Canadian theatre plenty of seats are available; why are the needed tickets not made accessible? Now, can the Diefenbaker government get the tickets or the dollars that would claim these consumer goods and the other goods Canadians are producing, and can the Diefenbaker government work out a scheme whereby they can get those tickets into the hands of potential consumers in such amounts as will enable such consumers to consume the goods and services on Canadian markets, or coming upon those markets some time in the future, without bringing about any rise in prices caused by scarcity of goods? That is to say, without causing real inflation, which, after all, is "too many dollars chasing too few goods?"

May I repeat the question I have already asked? Where will all the money come