

Social Credit Monetary Policy

Mr. Speaker, almost everything has been tried in Canada. To fight inflation, we have resorted to high rates of interest and therefore created unemployment. So it has been necessary to decrease the interest rate but this does not solve the problem.

There are more unemployed in Canada this year than last year and they are almost as numerous as in 1962 and 1963 when the Progressive Conservative government was defeated. The government has absolutely nothing to propose to solve this problem.

I am not astonished at this muteness but I am surprised by the fact that no short or long term viable solution is put forward that would give Canada an economic and social system acceptable to the whole population.

In 1931, a famous pope stated in the Encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno*:

Economy will be soundly constituted and will truly reach its goal only when it will provide to each and every one a share of the products that nature and industry can produce and this share will be sufficient to give to all at least a fair living.

There is no question of perpetual misery but of guaranteeing "to all at least a fair living." In short, people are asking for decent housing, food and medical care whenever necessary, that is to live like human beings. That is what is honest affluence. That does not mean that everybody will be rich, but that all will enjoy at least minimum affluence to lead a normal life.

Why do the Cr ditistes blame the government for not having accepted the monetary proposals of Social Credit? It is because the leaders, Grits or Tories, have always tried to ridicule Social Credit. It was feared that it would create inflation, and yet, inflation has been made to reign.

Others spend their time asking us where Social Credit has been applied. Nowhere. It is for that reason that everything goes wrong everywhere in the world. Why? Because monetary matters interest nobody except the Cr ditistes. They are the only ones who are concerned with them.

Others will say: Well, Social Credit has not been applied. If so, it is because it is not good. We have proof to the contrary when the effects of the present monetary system are studied. It is a complete failure.

• (5:40 p.m.)

If we look at the national budget, we note that 13 per cent is allocated to the public debt and this amounts to \$1,945 million. Nobody is making a stand against the shameful exploitation of Canadians by a handful of financiers who control them and rule the roost.

We heard some economists criticize social credit and others praise it. Those who dislike social credit only agree on one point: they are dead against it!

As for solutions, there are not two economists who come up with the same thing. This is why when I am asked where have all the economists gone, I answer that I prefer not to see them because I do not want to be involved with these guys. They always come up with different solutions.

[Mr. Caouette.]

In university, both Samuelson and Keynes are taught, yet one says the opposite of the other. And now we have another economist, Kelso, who wants to make every worker a shareholder in industries, for the development of Canada. Let us see how. These shareholders would be forced to borrow from chartered banks and would deposit their loans as collateral to buy shares in various Canadian ventures.

Thus, they will still be controlled by the same bankers, by the same monetary system; they will pay interest on their loans to become fictitious shareholders of companies for a time set by the financial system, by the banking system.

What about those who do not work? Will the banks lend them money to enable them to buy shares in various Canadian companies? Therefore, Kelso is just another guy who dreams in technicolor. He is not concerned with lightening the worker's, the farmer's or the miner's burden, but rather with concentrating, and further strengthening the control of financial and banking institutions over the economy and the economic life of the Canadian people.

We have been advocating the same thing for years—like maybe preaching in the desert. We say we must go along with the Canadian production and not according to the will of one individual or to the fancies of a political party, but to the true and genuine Canadian reality. Let us distribute to all Canadians, over and above their salaries and present incomes, a national dividend which would add to their purchasing power and enable them to acquire the products and services which they need.

This dividend is being laughed at but still other kinds of dividends are being distributed lavishly to other countries and nobody objects. Would it not be just as good in Canada? If the Bank of Canada were to grant interest-free loans to the provinces according to their needs, the conflicts they have to face would no more exist.

One would hear less about separatism and differences whose basis is only financial after all. If one asks Premier Bourassa of the province of Quebec, Premier Bennett of British Columbia, Premier Strom of Alberta or the new Premier of Ontario or the New Democratic Premier of Manitoba what is the issue when they come to Ottawa, they answer that they come to ask for money, for a bigger share of the tax base. This tax base is too small because its size is determined by the financial system.

It is up to Canadians to determine the extent of Canada's development, its standard of living, through their work, their ambition, their intuition, their imagination. They develop Canada, yet they do not benefit thereby because thieves prevent their doing so. When I say thieves, I have weighed my words—that is what they are. There are people who do not understand that interest-free loans could be granted to our provinces, our municipalities and our school boards. Municipalities are left to put bonds on the market, paying 12, 15 and 17 per cent interest. The province of Quebec recently paid 9 per cent, besides the commissions to the brokerage firms.