

Income Tax Act

things. Our industry, as well as our taxpayers, are faced with possible bankruptcy.

Canadians today are in debt and mortgaged for years to come. Business too is saddled with mortgages and loans for years to come. The government tells us:

Companies which will settle in depressed areas will benefit from tax exemption.

Mr. Chairman, in *La Presse* of October 26, 1963—which is very recent—I find an item regarding Reverend Father Emile Fournier, bursar of the religious order of St. Vincent de Paul, who was lecturing at St. Foy, P.Q. I quote:

Reverend Father Emile Fournier, bursar of the Brazil missions for the St. Vincent de Paul order, stated, last evening, that capitalism, not communism, and ideological conflicts, is the worst danger for Latin America.

Yet, nobody thought of calling Father Fournier a communist. And I quote further:

Speaking before the members of the Richelieu club, Reverend Father Fournier said that more particularly in Brazil, where he himself lived several years, the whole population is literally starving, beside a handful of wealthy families. The people are exploited by capitalism.

"Nine people out of ten are living in extreme poverty, and are kept in that condition by a group of extremely wealthy individuals who only make up 3 per cent of the whole population."

The reverend father stressed that the annual average income of people in Brazil was \$250.

The lecturer also said that Brazilians are Christian in principle. But that education in the faith is poor because of a lack of priests.

The time has come for French Canadians to assume their responsibilities and to help a country, the history, language and culture of which are very close to theirs, concluded the speaker.

Mr. Chairman, we have in Canada today an increasing number of unemployed people who live in the most abject poverty. Of course, here, in parliament, we perhaps do not see that poverty, but when we go home, in our constituencies, we discover that undeserved poverty existing amid abundance.

It is said that there is no want of means of production. It is true. But what is even truer is the fact that the means of consumption are inadequate, that there is a shortage of buying power in the hands of consumers.

It is to this problem that the Social Credit offers a solution. There are those, especially in parliament, who smile when they hear about Social Credit. But the Canadian population smiles less and less, for it realizes that Social Credit brings a solution that can definitely settle the problem. It is the only means by which all those problems could be tackled, here, in this house, but the solution is being refused.

Let us launch an effort, let us reform industry, let us exempt some from taxes and increase taxation on others, let us try and reform the institutions, let us try everything.

But let us not interfere with the monetary question, the matter of the necessary money and credit, let us not try to balance the Canadian economy according to the tremendous physical capacity at our disposal.

When we say it is time to make financially possible what is physically feasible in Canada, we are perfectly right. The Liberals and the Conservatives, one after the other, did effect this "financially possible" in face of the "physically feasible" during the war years. No one was told in Canada that we were short of the necessary credit to make guns and shells. The minister of finance in the years 1941-1942, the hon. Mr. Ilsley, used the Bank of Canada at the time to create new credit in the country in order to make armaments and put Canada on a war footing.

Well, today, we of the Social Credit think that the time has come for the Minister of Finance to order the Bank of Canada to create the credit necessary to put Canada on a peace footing, on a basis of security, with personal freedom guaranteed to all Canadians living in the country and building it up.

Mr. Valade: Would the hon. member for Villeneuve allow me a question, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Caouette: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Valade: When the hon. member for Villeneuve mentioned the Social Credit philosophy, was he speaking of the philosophy advocated by Gilberte Cote-Mercier and her group, or was he putting forward a new philosophy.

Mr. Caouette: Mr. Chairman, in answer to my hon. friend from St. Mary, I shall say that in the world, there is only one Bible, but there may be 800 denominations. But all of them are related to the same Bible. The Social Credit philosophy we advocate is the authentic philosophy of Major Douglas. No matter whether Mrs. Cote-Mercier or Mr. Even wear white berets, if they advocate the same philosophy as Major Douglas, we quite agree on that philosophy.

[Text]

Mr. McIntosh: Before clause 1 carries I should just like to ask the minister a question concerning the write-off of a \$5,000 automobile. This does not appear to be relevant under any other clause, so I will ask it at this time; I do not intend to make a speech. I understand from what has been said previously that a company can write off an automobile costing less than \$5,000, say \$4,999. What happens if the automobile costs \$5,001? Can a company then write off \$4,999 and pay tax on the other \$2, or do they pay the full tax on the \$5,001?