

In His wisdom, the Creator provided on earth everything necessary for mankind to ensure the survival of each and every one of its members. And it is undeniably proven that man's creative genius, inspired by a host of components in nature, did succeed in perfecting the productive mechanism to unsurpassed levels. At times, even our knowledgeable theoreticians, or those who pretend to be, have tried to explain to us that we were struggling with an overproduction crisis. Let us remember the years 1929 to 1939 in particular. The facts have clearly demonstrated that it was rather a crisis of under-consumption.

One will recall that the politicians of the day did not find any other solution than to destroy the production at a time when the population went hungry. Instead of instituting a price adjustment mechanism through a compensated discount to the producers and allowing the consumers to use the many goods which existed then, the choice was made to destroy real riches and goods to maintain the prices represented by figures. Why did they give such importance to figures and left aside what is important. After all, it is with goods and things that people live. It is not with figures. Figures are supposed to play a prevailing role provided they be adjusted. One can then enjoy the ownership of existing goods but to do so, their prices must be adjusted first.

The same system still applies in 1978. The population does not feed itself on par with the amount of food that, good God helping, our farmers manage to produce. Canadians do not get their housing depending on the quantity of lumber, stones or cement available or any other building materials that Canada produces in quantity. The population does not satisfy its clothing needs according to the variety of clothing produced in our manufactures or imported which is displayed in the stores or stacked on the shelves of our shops. The same thing applies for medical care, transportation, comfort under its most various aspects. Under the present system, our fellow citizens get food, housing, clothing or medical care according to the amount of money which each one of them has in his wallet. This is what Socreds call a stupid system.

The idea is not to change everything or set up a national printing office as some simplistic minds would have us say. The institutions are already here, it is just a question of adjusting the values, a matter of accounting through which a financial device will be established to reflect the real riches by taking into account the dignity of the human person, the value of the goods which can be produced in sufficient quantity to provide food, housing and clothing to the population. It is quite surprising as I mentioned previously, to see that such a great number of researchers in many fields, particularly in the economic field, have not yet succeeded in developing a device for the distribution of a large production that only awaits to be ordered to satisfy latent needs. Surely it is not on the scarcity of adequate means of transportation that this situation must be blamed.

Bank Act

We have now reached the point where it is possible to spend millions of dollars to travel to the moon for the mere purpose of finding out what is going on on earth's satellite, while on earth itself thousands of human beings are suffering through lack of proper food, lodging, clothing and care. It is high time for the politicians who are now at the helm to find alternative solutions to the plans which have been followed up to now and which have only succeeded in favouring the strong at the expense of the weak. We do not claim that the Social Credit philosophy is a panacea, but it should very likely eliminate a great many of the causes of our current ills. In an article dealing with employment and income distribution which was published on January 17, 1976, Mr. Francis Blanchard—

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Ethier): Order, please. I regret to inform the hon. member that his allotted time has expired. He may continue only with the unanimous consent of the House. Is there unanimous consent?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Mr. Dionne (Kamouraska): I thank my colleagues for their generosity and their willingness to continue to hear my version of the present system.

An hon. Member: To listen to the truth.

Mr. Dionne (Kamouraska): My colleague says, to listen to the truth. So I was referring to an article by Mr. Francis Blanchard, Director General of the International Labour Organization and Chairman of the Institute for Social Sciences. He said, and I quote:

Employment and income distribution are the most urgent and serious problems now facing developed as well as developing countries.

In that article inspired by a lecture he gave early this year before the New Delhi National Labour Institute the ILO director general examines various aspects of those problems, the efforts that have been made to date and what still remains to be done to solve them, and he talks about a new fight against extreme poverty and unemployment, pointing out that it is obvious today that the massive post-war economic expansion did not significantly improve material living conditions for a vast multitude of individuals. The absolute number of people in situations of extreme poverty continued to increase; the huge disparities in incomes and income opportunities remained and even widened in many countries during that period. Those unexpected results from three decades of development efforts compel us to reconsider the strategies and policies decided upon in the past and to rethink entirely the problem itself. It is unfortunate to see that people in general do not stop long enough to think in terms of heritage and heirs. Yet science and industry are the intellectual heritage of nations, the illustrated Webster of the 20th century.