

Social Credit Monetary Policy

[Translation]

GOVERNMENT ORDERS**BUSINESS OF SUPPLY****ALLOTTED DAY S.O. 58—FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO APPLY SOCIAL CREDIT MONETARY POLICY**

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Lambert (Bellechasse):

That this House regrets that the government has not seen fit to apply Social Credit monetary policy.

Mr. Romuald Rodrigue (Beauce): The hon. member for Bellechasse (Mr. Lambert) and the hon. member for Kamouraska (Mr. Dionne) have outlined the present situation. According to their statements, an impressive quantity of products now find no markets because consumers cannot afford to buy them.

We know that stocks of finished or semi-finished products remaining on the shelves in stores and warehouses, or even raw materials, in effect paralyse production since owners only operate plants when there are prospects of selling their products or of making profits. We know that the total amount of unsold products can be easily surveyed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. We know also that such stocks are for our country an asset to be likened to Canada's real credit, which is to provide the citizens and the whole population with a sufficient quantity of the goods and the services they would expect from a well organized society.

We laid down the principle that this real credit must be issued by the central bank, namely the Bank of Canada, and deposited in a national credit account belonging to all Canadian citizens.

It remains to be seen how these real credits will be assigned proportionately to each individual.

The Ralliement créditiste proposes some means to effect the distribution of those credits, means that reflect the actual credits equal in value to the total inventories at the end of a given period in a production cycle.

Let us assume that at the end of a year, the total inventory of these unsold goods amounts to \$10 billion and that the people asked their representatives to proceed to the distribution of these surpluses. According to the requests made to the people's representatives by their constituents and according to the needs of the people, the legislators can distribute equitably these goods and riches through various means.

The first solution is certainly one which would enable families and all those who live under the poverty line to obtain part of the wealth, in order to get out of destitution and poverty and to enjoy such goods and services as the Canadian production is able to provide for them.

On several occasions, government members have voted against the principle of establishing a destitution and poverty line and of paying to each individual and family what they lack in income in order to ensure them a decent minimum under the form of guaranteed minimum income, through the negative income tax formula. In the white paper on social security, on the contrary, ill-assorted and complex formulas are suggested which will result

[The Acting Speaker (Mr. Richard).]

mainly in increasing red tape, circulation of forms, investigations of all kinds without concern for the families who already are living beyond the poverty level.

A government of the Ralliement Créditiste party would definitely not hesitate to implement such a policy and one of the first measures it would pass would be to abolish all income tax in the case of single persons having an income of less than \$2,000 and in the case of married people having an income of less than \$4,000, and to supplement by means of corresponding allowances individual incomes below these two figures.

Another measure which is easily applicable and ardently desired by the population would be to increase the amounts paid to pensioners. Considering present production and the unused production facilities, it would not be too much to pay immediately a minimum of \$150 per month to every person 65 years of age or over and to his or her spouse, even if the latter has not yet reached that age.

Those are the measures urgently needed to improve the social allowance program.

As for long-term measures, the Ralliement Créditiste suggests the payment of a national dividend to everyone, as well as the price-adjustment formula, that is the compensated discount or, if you prefer, a negative sales tax.

The main feature of the Ralliement's program is surely the payment of a national dividend to each citizen from the cradle to the grave, in addition to what he or she earns.

First of all, what is a dividend? In industry, it is that part of the profits which is distributed to shareholders, according to the financial success of the undertaking and to each shareholder's investment.

What is a national dividend? It is that part of the abundant Canadian production that would be distributed to all Canadian citizens.

It is said that Canada is wealthy and prosperous. This wealth and this prosperity must benefit all its citizens because they are members of Canadian society.

This dividend would consist in a monthly issue of new credits distributed to each Canadian citizen, for the simple reason that he is a person and therefore an integral part of Canadian society.

Not only does this dividend represent for the Crédi-tistes a means of distributing production that does not go into salaries, but it also responds to a right held by each Canadian citizen.

Each citizen holds a right on common natural resources, as for example, waterfalls which are today important power factors; forests, which are a source of immense riches; transportation means which encourage communications and trade.

Secondly, each citizen holds a right on the proceeds of common production factors.

The advocates of the so-called liberal economy, just as those of socialism and communism, are completely ignorant of these common production factors.

To quote but one example, we could mention the present organization of work and production. As engineer-