

justice! Let us hope our leaders will wake up before it is too late.

To ensure a better adjustment of goods to human needs, it is obvious that the mechanism for the distribution of existing goods should be reformed. That is why we should no longer dally with outdated methods that produced the well-known results: inflation, deflation, ever increasing taxes, an increasing national debt that is unpaid and unpayable under the present system.

Why keep on looking for solutions not to be found in a topsy-turvy system?

Thousands of examples of all types of destitution logically lead us to conclude that the main cause of economic and social disorders in our times lies in the faulty distribution of wealth. Each thing must be put in its place and be given its real value.

In the first place, we must recognize that human beings—men, women and children—need wholesome food, decent clothes, adequate care and proper homes in order to live. Our Maker, in His wisdom, has provided that the earth would give to mankind the necessary means of living and we have the undeniable evidence that the creative genius of man inspired by numerous natural factors has succeeded in improving the mechanism of production to a very high degree.

At times, our learned theoreticians and those who believe they have tried to explain that we were facing an overproduction crisis. Let us remember especially the years 1929 to 1939! The facts have clearly shown that it was rather a crisis of underconsumption. One will recall that the politicians at that time had not found anything better than to destroy production before the starving people.

Rather than establishing a mechanism for the adjustment of prices and the payment of a compensating discount to producers, thus enabling consumers to use an abundance of goods, it was thought advisable to destroy them, in order to support prices represented by figures.

The same system is still being applied in 1969. The people are not being fed with the abundant production that our farmers obtain with the help of nature; Canadians are not building houses with the wood, the stone, the concrete or all the other existing materials. The people are not wearing the clothes made in our factories or in foreign countries displayed in store windows or piled on their shelves. The same applies to medical care,

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transportation and comfort under the most varied forms imaginable. Under the present system, the citizens buy the food, the clothing and the medical care that they can afford. That is the system that the Créditistes call a topsy-turvy system.

It is not a question of disrupting everything or of setting up a printing shop, as certain simple-minded persons claim. We already have some institutions. It is a question of adjusting values and of book-keeping, through which the financial machinery could be made to reflect the actual wealth, while taking into account the dignity of the human being and the value of the goods that can be produced in large enough quantities to feed, to house and to clothe the people.

It is truly surprising to find that the numerous researchers of various kinds, especially in the economic field, have not succeeded in developing the machinery required for the distribution of our abundant production so as to satisfy promptly the many needs that now exist.

There is certainly no lack of means of transportation. Now they are even taking trips to the moon, spending billions of dollars to find out what is going on on another planet, while on earth thousands of human beings suffer from hunger, are deprived of housing, clothes and care.

It is high time politicians in responsible positions found a solution other than the programs proposed up to now and which have only contributed to favour the rich at the expense of the poor.

We do not claim that the Social Credit we are advocating will be a cure-all, but one can logically predict that it will eliminate a great deal of our present worries.

During the centennial year, we have paid tribute to our founders and our pioneers, to their bravery and their wonderful achievements. We have stressed our scientific and technical success, the products of our forests, of our farms, of our fisheries, of our plants, of our mines, of our industry and of our trade and commerce. Every visitor had the opportunity to realize that we have modern means of communication.

We realize that our forbears did not lose their time and that the members of the present generation assert themselves by their varied knowledge in many areas.

Mr. Speaker: Order. I regret to interrupt the hon. member, but his time is up.

Some hon. Members: Go on.