

Relief Act of 1935 provided that a report should be laid before parliament within fifteen days after the expiration of the act, or, if parliament was not then in session, should be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour, containing a full and correct statement of moneys expended, guarantees given and obligations contracted under the act. Owing to the Easter recess it was not possible to table the report on the 15th day of April, but I do so now. Copies of the report will be distributed to members of the house.

### COPYRIGHT CONFERENCE

On the orders of the day:

Mr. THOMAS REID (New Westminster): I should like to address a question to the Secretary of State (Mr. Rinfret). According to press dispatches I understand that an international conference in connection with copyright is to be held this year at Brussels. My question is whether the government of Canada will be represented at that conference, and if so, by whom.

Hon. FERNAND RINFRET (Secretary of State): In reply to the hon. gentleman, who was kind enough to give me notice of this question, I may say that the conference will take place at Brussels commencing on the 7th of September, 1936. The Canadian government has been invited to send a representative, and will be represented.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

#### ASSISTANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES

The house resumed from Monday, April 20, consideration in committee of Bill No. 19, to assist in the relief of unemployment, the promoting of agricultural settlement and rehabilitation, and in the development, conservation and improvement of certain natural and other resources—Mr. Rogers—Mr. McPhee in the chair.

On section 11—Duration of act.

Mr. McGEER: Mr. Chairman, at the close of last evening's session I was placing before the committee the tribute paid by Lloyd George to President Roosevelt on his effort to achieve recovery and increase employment by breaking the bondage of money power that has been established in that country, pointing out that if Roosevelt succeeded he would have accomplished for the people of the United States more than Lincoln did when he abolished a more limited slavery. Lloyd George proceeded to say:

But his task is even more formidable, for the hierarchy he has challenged is powerful and its janissaries in all lands are federated in a well knit, well drilled and well equipped brotherhood in arms. They play into each other's hands—they fight each other's battles. If they fail, they will share each other's ruin—if they succeed, they will divide the loot among themselves.

In London and in Paris they are unassailably entrenched. To adopt the scriptural quotation, "Judas is their law given; industry is their wash-pot and over successive ministries have they cast their shoe."

The President of the United States has resolved that this verse shall no longer apply to American governments and American producers.

It is also well to note that the same powerful forces are deriding the Roosevelt program that jeered at Lincoln and assailed Thomas Jefferson.

I have placed before the committee a summary, brief but definite, of the recovery programs in Great Britain and the United States. I have done this because I think in those countries, with widely different economic conditions, programs of definite relief such as I think are available to us have been undertaken and have achieved some measure of success. Now I should like to refer briefly to the program of recovery that has been adopted in the Argentine, a country with conditions somewhat similar to our own, and a country which provides a definite measure of competition in our greatest international trade activity. Time does not permit me to review the recovery programs undertaken in Australia and New Zealand, but they are very similar to the program that has achieved success in the Argentine. Three years ago the Argentine displayed all the phenomena of world depression; low commodity prices, unemployment, debtors faced with foreclosure, an unbalanced budget and a declining foreign trade. To-day the Argentine has emerged from the crisis to a greater extent than any other American country. The domestic measures grew out of the determination of governments to set their house in order, and included a variety of expedients, many of them inspired by the policies of the Roosevelt administration in the United States.

In the spring of 1935 the congress of that country enacted a thoroughgoing reform of the monetary and banking systems. A central bank has been created with an initial capital of 30,000,000 pesos. It is given the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes, and is operated as a public utility. The central bank serves as the depository and financial agent of the government, and as adviser in foreign and domestic credit operations and in the issue and control of public loans. In