

but to the nations of the world, is the lack of goodwill and understanding between the people of this country and the peoples of other countries. If we are to implement the spirit of the Atlantic charter we must commence now to do something about developing a feeling of goodwill. It is all very well for President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill to formulate the Atlantic charter, but if the spirit of that charter is not engendered in the hearts and minds of the peoples of the countries of which these men are the leaders, then we cannot have very much hope of implementing it in the future. Great men as they are, they will soon pass from the scene, and unless they leave behind them leaders and people who have the same spirit, then we have no hope of bringing about the aims and objectives set forth in that charter.

The same thing applies in connection with our internal problems. It is essential that the people of Canada develop a spirit of goodwill and mutual helpfulness toward each other before we can hope to bring about that measure of prosperity which we all believe is the due of the Canadian people. After all, we are not only citizens of Ontario or Saskatchewan; we are citizens of Canada. I am sure that when we sit down to consider the matter we shall realize that simply because we happen to live in Ontario, where the resources are vast and where they have been developed, we are not entitled to a greater share of the goods and the prosperity of this country than we would be if we lived in another part of the country which has not been so highly developed. As has been said in this and other debates, eastern Canada cannot long be prosperous, cannot long be happy unless the other parts of the country are in a similar state.

The greatest obstacle to bringing about an equal sharing of opportunities by the people of this dominion is a lack of understanding. One of the first things we should do is to undertake the development of goodwill among our people. If we can persuade all of our people to regard this matter from the viewpoint of the application of the golden rule, then I have no doubt we shall be able to establish in Canada a state of which we shall all be proud.

Something that concerns me greatly is the attitude of mind which has been evidenced in the United States of recent days, particularly since the globaloney speech of representative Luce a short time ago. I am concerned also over that type of mind which endeavours to convey the impression that one province is the milch cow for the rest

of Canada. It is that attitude of mind that we must try to eradicate in this and other countries if we are to bring about a feeling of goodwill and understanding. Unless we develop that feeling of goodwill and understanding we cannot hope to have anything but distress, ill-feeling and resentment on the part of those people who are not obtaining a fair and reasonable share of prosperity.

I take the stand that whether we come from this province or from the maritimes or the prairies—and I am proud to represent a constituency in Saskatchewan—we should feel with respect to each other that it is necessary to bring about a state of mutual aid. I suggest to the people from the more settled and more highly industrialized parts of Canada that their part of the country was built up in the days of our forefathers when people in the central and eastern provinces had the advantage of having industries set up, very often with government help, which government help reacted to the detriment of the part of the country from which I come. Apparently, however, it was necessary to use this means to establish those industries there and to build up prosperity in that part of Canada. But when persons coming from one particular part of the country speak of that part as being entitled as of right to whatever they happen now to have, I would remind them that after all many departed from that particular part in order to pioneer and develop other parts of Canada. Unless this state of mutual aid and mutual understanding is brought about, the people in the other parts of Canada will almost inevitably return to these older parts, and if we sit down and consider the matter carefully I am sure we would not want that state of affairs to be brought about. The pioneers went out from Ontario, for example, and established their homes in western Canada, and if they should return to their old homes in Ontario they would become Ontario citizens and be just as much entitled to share with other Ontario citizens in the prosperity in this part of the country.

I suggest most earnestly that it is a matter of urgent necessity that this administration take immediate advantage of the opportunity, which is presented to-day on account of the fact that we are at war and have such a tremendous volume of employment in Canada, to ensure a balanced economy so that when the post-war period arrives we can put into effect a proper scheme of social security which I am sure no one in this house will deny is absolutely imperative if we are to bring about the new order for which we all hope. I wish to give an example of what I have in mind.