

External Affairs

manufacturer outbid his nearest United States competitor by \$250,000 on equipment for a Seattle power plant, yet the British bid was rejected. Still we have men, including our Minister of Finance prattling away about how Britain should lower her costs and prices in order to compete in the United States market!

Well, what does it amount to? In the same newspaper there was a story about the United Nations building being constructed in New York city at a cost of \$65 million, which was appropriated by that organization. Sixty per cent of that money comes from overseas; and congress, feeling that the necessary goods should be permitted to enter the United States because of that fact, waived all import duties in connection with that building. But what has happened? Contracts to the value of \$42 million have been let already, and not a cent is going to anyone outside the United States. Is that the way the United States is going to co-operate? A committee of experts recommended a British synthetic insulating material for the building. That recommendation was rejected because of fear that the New York unions would refuse to handle it. That just goes to show how deep-seated these problems are. When bids were asked for facing material the British Bath and Portland Stone Company had the low bid, but Vermont marble was accepted, apparently for similar reasons. Some contracts have been awarded even without bids. The construction of the United Nations building is in the hands of a New York firm, Harrison and Abramovitz. Foreign bidders are still making the lowest bids, but they are getting no contracts. Let us face those facts in relation to the possibility of getting the United States to change her policy toward us.

Now I come to the question of communism, but I do not think I will say anything about it at the present time. We need only see what Russia is doing with the communist government in China to realize how the communists are setting about to win the sympathy and confidence of the peoples of the world; whether rightly or wrongly, I do not know. However, there is the cause; and if you want to fight communism you can fight it there.

Now, what needs to be done? I say there are three things which must be done if we are to solve our problems. In the first place we must have a scientific distribution system here at home, that is in Canada and the United States, corresponding to the social credit system. Then we must have a real, scientific distribution system abroad which would involve the exchange of ICCH goods to be paid for with debt-free money, so it would not involve an increase in the taxation or debt of the contributing nation. We simply must have debt-free money created if we are to do these things.

[Mr. Blackmore.]

The next thing we must work for is national self-sufficiency. I know many people in this house have held out against that idea; but what did we do during the war? We produced our own rubber. Well, if we have right good judgment, I say that in the next war we will produce our own sugar and other commodities, much as the United States has done.

That country is going to be nationally self-sufficient, and is forcing that policy upon us. She has already forced it upon Britain, as the hon. member for Selkirk (Mr. Bryce) showed last night.

Then Canada must stimulate production, and we must have the optimum internal distribution on principles similar to those of social credit.

We must be ready to bear our full share of responsibility for assisting the less fortunate peoples, and must finance our contributions not with tax money or borrowed money but under a system which in due time will eliminate debt and taxation. We simply must adopt a realistic financial system, making financially possible that which is physically possible.

That, Mr. Speaker, is my contribution to this discussion of the vexed problems of external affairs.

Mr. Jean François Pouliot (Temiscouata): Mr. Speaker, I have listened with great attention to the remarks of the hon. member for Lethbridge (Mr. Blackmore), and I am in some embarrassment as to his conclusion. In the first place he read a lengthy article from the *Reader's Digest* to the effect that the United States had become self-supporting in many fields in which they were not so before the war. His conclusion, in that part of his speech, was that the policy of the United States was wrong; and it was my intention to send copies of his speech to President Truman and Mr. Dean Acheson.

Mr. Blackmore: You could not do anything better. I will supply the copies.

Mr. Pouliot: Now I shall send only that part of the hon. gentleman's speech, because if I sent his whole speech they would be just as embarrassed as I am; they would wonder at his other conclusion, that Canada also should be self-supporting. In the first place he said the United States made the blunder of becoming self-supporting.

Mr. Blackmore: No, I did not say that.

Mr. Pouliot: That was the inference I took.

Mr. Blackmore: Oh, no.

Mr. Pouliot: Their blunder was in discouraging international trade by producing at