

tical. Some of the statements made by members of the opposition would not seem to equal the logic of a school boy or a school girl under eighteen years of age.

We must be realists. No doubt taxation is heavy today. Perhaps it is not always equally divided over the different sections of our population, and is subject to changes and amendments, but at the same time it will never be as it was before the second world war. It was never as low after the first world war as it was before it. These are the things we must remember.

We must be realistic. Again I express the hope that God may never permit another world war to take place. But, Mr. Speaker, if such should happen again, and if at that time my party were in opposition I would beg of it to work hand in glove with the government in power at that time. Because a government in time of war has the full responsibility for all our activities, and its obligations are terrific. And if at some times the plans for this country were vitiated, it was due to the fact that the criticism was unfair; certainly the situation in Canada would have been deplorable if we had listened to the opposition at that time. I point out these facts because I believe it my duty to do so. I do not do it as a supporter of the government, but simply as a Canadian.

One word about booms and depressions. One after the other we hear similar whisperings to those of 1931 and 1932; here and there creep in whispers of death. They may be whisperings, but they are there, just the same. I was greatly surprised when my hon. friend the leader of the C.C.F. party (Mr. Coldwell), before the war was over, and only last year again made the prophecy that we would have one or two million unemployed. It is not fitting for the hon. member, because I do not think he believes that. We do not want a depression, just as we do not want a great boom. Neither of them is good. But I want my hon. friends of the C.C.F. to study the situation in Great Britain today, so that they may be at least logical.

I admit that my hon. friends of the C.C.F. believe sincerely and honestly in the theory of socialism. That theory is being tried out in England. During the last general election over there the Labour party told the fine people of Great Britain that, if that party were returned to power, the people would never have to face a situation such as they would have to face under a Tory administration. But what happened? The minute the Labour party attained power they found, of necessity, that they must forget most of their theories. And why? They must forget them

for the simple reason that they have responsibilities in connection with governing the people, and every section of the people. I note how closely the British government watched Dumbarton Oaks, and how closely they are watching the tariff deliberations taking place at this time in Geneva.

We note, too, how closely they watch the financial situation in the United States, and the reasons for any change in that country. They do so because they are afraid that a big inflation in the United States may lead to a depression. Great Britain and the government of that country are honest enough to understand that a depression will spread, and one which envelops the United States is bound to creep into Great Britain.

I am not worrying about the government of Great Britain on account of its political shade, because I realize it is composed of Britishers. I was proud indeed when I noted that Russia was sadly disappointed because they did not make headway with their principles in that country; that the people of Britain were not communists, and that they remained British, and practical to the core. At the same time, if a depression came along, regardless of the fact that they have a socialist government in Great Britain, regardless of the fact that they have a socialist government at the present time in France and in Norway and in Sweden, it will affect the populations of those countries. The same depression will occur in Russia, and when it will hit that nation the only difference between that country and between Great Britain will be that the Russian people will not be permitted to express their own opinions. They will be compelled to take what the government gives them, while in Great Britain the people will be absolutely free to express what they think.

Mr. JOHNSTON: Are they going to have a depression in Great Britain?

Mr. BRADETTE: We should have learned by now that there is only one way to avoid a depression. After world war I we had an increase in intensive nationalistic economic feeling. We should remember what happened then in order to avoid a depression now. Our United States friends—and I say "friends" deliberately—attempted to penalize the best customer they ever had by putting on the Hawley-Smoot tariff so as apparently to hurt their best customer. The result was a depression. Surely we have learned something from these errors. An appeal was made indirectly by the Minister of Finance to the great nation to the south of us.

I do not fear the United States; I love that nation; I do not fear that great giant with