

newspapers, while they say we talk too much, talk to us every morning and evening, and we are expected to take it and like it. In a democracy such as Canada, the speeches in Parliament are very beneficial, and whether they are long or short we can well afford the time they require.

As for fear, it takes two forms—fear of danger from within and fear of danger from without. Fear of danger from without should be remote, because Canada is perhaps the safest place in the world to-day. We have as our neighbour to the south that great country the United States; we are associated with the British Empire, and we enjoy cordial relations with the greater part of the world to-day. This being so, as far as fear of danger from abroad goes, we can assume that we are safe. The fear with which we must deal is the fear of danger from within—the fear of unemployment and the fear of sickness. Yet we are told that the greatest fear is of fear itself. I am sure that there is no part of the world in which the four freedoms outlined in the Atlantic Charter are as abundantly practised in the lives of the people as they are in Canada at the present time. If we compare ourselves with the other nations of the world, we find ourselves in the front line.

Now, honourable senators, we come to want, and that is our big job. Naturally, when we see want we ask what makes want. Want, as I see it, is the absence of the necessities of life. What causes want? Sir William Beveridge, in that splendid report which caught the imagination of the world, said that want was caused principally by four things—ignorance, squalor, disease and idleness. Dealing first with ignorance, there was never a time in the history of the world when education was more important. We pride ourselves on our war effort, on the wonderful job done by our industrial workers and our armed forces. But we must not lose sight of the tremendously valuable research carried on by a relatively small number of highly trained scientists, who finally produced a bomb more destructive than any other weapon ever invented. That shows that mind is still the standard of the man. From the standpoint of the safety of the nation, it was never more important than now that the people of Canada should be educated. I am told that our colleges and universities are crowded with students. It is a good thing to know that provision has been made for the higher education of so many of our young people. In the modern world of machines and science, what chance has a person without education? It is not necessary that most of our young people take

courses in Greek and Latin, but in this machine age they should be trained to use their abilities for the improvement of themselves and their country.

As to squalor, I need not say much. We all are agreed that cleanliness is next to godliness. So let us be clean in mind and body.

Then there is disease. Well, that is something we have always been fighting. This country now has social security legislation which should do much to combat disease. I believe the programme is a good one. By reducing disease we shall help to abolish want. The people must be educated to accept this programme, for sometimes they are not willing to submit to things that are for their own benefit.

As to means for the prevention of idleness, we have learned a lot during this war. I am not a theorist—on the contrary, I regard myself as a realist—and I have come to the conclusion that what is physically possible for a nation is financially possible. I think that our governments and industries, with free enterprise, should be able to see to it that unemployment is kept at a minimum.

Hon. Mr. HORNER: That is good Social Credit doctrine.

Hon. Mr. KINLEY: I do not know what doctrine it is, but I have often thought that wherever a serious body of men are congregated there is an element of truth to be found in what they say. But there is error also. The question is whether the error is greater than the truth. That being so, I should not be surprised to discover that there is a grain of truth in the doctrine of the people who are associated under the name of Social Credit.

Hon. Mr. HORNER: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. KINLEY: As public men—and I have been in politics for many years—we must be concerned with the presence of poverty in the midst of plenty. I think anyone would find it difficult to explain why that condition should prevail in a democracy. It is because I believe that family allowances will help to abolish poverty in the midst of plenty that I am a strong supporter of them. It is a curious fact that while we hate war and hope there will never be another, certain scientific and industrial projects develop more rapidly in war-time than in periods of peace. We wonder why that is. Well, I think the reason is probably to be found in the fact that necessity is the mother of invention. We should also bear in mind that in peace, as in war, initiative must be encouraged if