

properly represent to them that the dangers of regionalism and of bilateral trading are greater than anything else, because if we have regionalism, with a world divided into blocs, we shall have the United States as a tough competitor competing for a world trade which will be just that much less because trade will not be moving so freely, and the chances of success will be far less than in trying now to cooperate with the United States with the object of freeing the channels of trade to the very greatest possible extent.

One final point on this. Canada is a country of surpluses. I warmly welcome the indication which has been given that we are ready to cooperate in giving credits. I think we should be prepared to give credits on easy terms to foreign countries, and this for two reasons, one higher, one lower. The higher one is that humanity demands it; the lower that good business demands it too. Wise people will go a long way to stake their good customers against the day when those customers, even though to-day they cannot pay in full, will be able to pay.

I have spoken about foreign trade and its relation to employment, but we must not forget that we cannot leave everything to foreign trade, and I therefore come for a moment to speak about employment at home. Undoubtedly we should bring to this all the imagination and constructive power we have. Employment at home is primarily a question of men. It is primarily a question of having enough men with knowledge and initiative and courage and the readiness to take risks and that superior drive which gets things done. Most of us will admit if we are perfectly honest that we want a job, we want to work for somebody else. We should not forget that the people who do not want jobs but who go out and create business are the people who keep the wheels turning. First in this class are the primary producers, the farmers and the miners and the fishermen. Heaven knows that their business is risky; nature has taken care of that. They know all about what it is to take a risk. Next we come to the manufacturers, the traders and people of that kind. Most of all we must have in mind the small men, the men who organize new businesses. We need a constant stream of new businesses year by year. Do not let us forget when we are looking at these people and sometimes being critical of them, remarking that they are not always soft and gentle and ready to hand you every dollar they have got, that these are the people we have to rely on for production. We do not need to worry if they sometimes make too much money; taxes will take care of that. What we need are the qualities of energy and

[Mr. Macdonnell.]

willingness to take a risk—qualities which we recognize as well in our farmers and other primary producers.

A word on the question of profits. Some people say, "But they are working for a profit. What a dreadful thought! It is disgraceful! We must think about human values, not property values." I am not going to philosophize about it, but it seems to me that, in some way I do not fully understand, human and property values are tied together. I do not think you can separate them in that arbitrary way. I should like to deal briefly with this question of profit. I have heard it disparaged so frequently that I have got rather tired of it, so I have gone to an authority who is well known to many people here. I blush to mention that he is actually the master of a college in Oxford, and he is regarded in England as a leftist, even a near socialist, but he is in my opinion a very sensible man, or I would not be quoting him. I should like to read a brief extract from what he says on the matter of profits, and I hope hon. members will consider it. He says:

If we consider profit in itself, it does not seem clear why a man working for an assured salary is doing right while a man working for an uncertain profit is doing wrong.

That, I think, puts it quite simply. Then he says this,—and it is very important, because it brings up the old question of freedom which we are always thinking about:

As long as there is an element of uncertainty in the supplying of demand there must be profit.

In other words, unless the state is going to do it all, if we are to leave it to these men and ask them to take the risk of losing their shirts, we must let them have a profit; for nobody pulls them out if they get into deep waters: consider the number of new businesses which are started every year and see how many go broke, and nobody comes along and gives them credits or a hand-out—

Mr. MACKENZIE (Vancouver Centre): Who wrote that, may I ask?

Mr. MACDONNELL: A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol.

I should like now to put the matter in a very homely way—get away from scholars and come down to common sense. I should like to ask, when any man has a job done for him by a small contractor, does he not want that man to make a profit? Of course he wants him to make a profit. The reason we get all wrong on this question of profit is that we look at it as affecting people afar off, people we have never met, and we abuse them roundly. I am reminded of someone who was abusing a man in very