

what we have and give them a fair chance. In my opinion our greatest asset is that source of strength from which we draw, and drawing upon it, let us cooperate as Canadians and work together for the solution of this problem.

Mr. VENIOT: I direct the attention of the hon. member for Winnipeg South Centre (Mr. Kennedy) to the fact that in discussing the races which make up our population he left out one very important race.

Mr. KENNEDY (Winnipeg): I am indeed very happy to include that magnificent and gallant race, the French.

Mr. CASGRAIN: The French Canadians, the vanguard of Canada.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Mr. Chairman, I happen to live in the constituency of the hon. member for Winnipeg South Centre, so in one sense he may be considered to be my representative in the house. He has undertaken to read me rather a mild lecture with respect to a speech I made in Winnipeg during Easter time. It is not my intention to take more than a few moments to discuss this matter. In commencing his speech, the hon. member called attention to some misrepresentations which the Free Press had made recently in connection with the attitude taken by the Minister of Immigration (Mr. Gordon). Possibly he will realize that the newspapers might not fully represent my own position. The Minister of Justice (Mr. Guthrie) has stated that we ought not to take the press too seriously. I do not suggest that the press has misrepresented me, but when it undertakes to condense a full speech into a paragraph, one can readily understand that that paragraph may not contain all that was said during the course of an hour's address. As a matter of fact, a correspondent of the Tribune called attention to some of the statements which had been made, and some time ago I made public in the Tribune my own attitude on the subjects discussed. If I used the term "machine guns," to which exception has been taken, I admitted that I had made an error, although I am not sure whether or not I did use the term. I quoted from the order in council which provided for an appropriation of a very considerable sum to be made for extra police purposes. The Prime Minister himself has said that this extra police force was needed not only for the additional work involved in policing the provinces but for other purposes as well. However, yesterday afternoon I said all that I had in my mind with regard to the increase and centralization of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and I do not need to cover that ground again.

Coming back to the question of unemployment relief, I should like to make one last appeal to the government to reconsider its policy. I have no objection to the authority being sought by the government under the resolution now before us, but I do think that some other method than that apparently contemplated in the resolution should be adopted. The resolution provides for the relief of distress and the support and maintenance of those requiring assistance. It does seem to me that to-day we need not only to provide for those in distress but we need to provide employment. That is the great need of to-day. Apparently with the exception of the carrying on of works already commenced and with the possible exception of the placing of some people back on the land, the government seems to have abandoned the idea of creating more work. That policy seems to me to be fatal from an economic standpoint because the one thing needed more than anything else in this country is a greater purchasing power. The people must be given more work so that the extra wages will provide an additional purchasing power. I wonder if I may venture to call the attention of the government to a very interesting article which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly of this month. The article is entitled "The World's Economic Outlook," and is by John Maynard Keynes. I should like to quote a few selected sentences. The first one reads:

This is not a crisis of poverty but a crisis of abundance.

I think we must recognize that as being essentially true. The next reads:

Unluckily the traditional and ingrained beliefs of those who hold responsible positions throughout the world grew out of experience which contained no parallel to the present.

I take it that that is what is fundamentally wrong with nearly all of those who have to deal with administration at the present time. I am not denouncing bitterly the present administration, I think they are largely in line with other administrations, but I do want to point out that the leading economists of the world are telling them that they are on the wrong line, that instead of adopting a policy of rigid economy they should expand industry in some way and thus give more purchasing power to the people. I quote again:

The only way is for us to discover some—

Mr. Keynes emphasizes the "some."

—object which is admitted even by the dead-heads to be a legitimate excuse for largely increasing the expenditure of someone on something.

It seems to me that that is the policy which the government ought to adopt, that it should