

demonstration on February 1. This means, of course, that the farmers of Great Britain are in precisely the same position as the farmers of the United States, France and Canada. Because of the trade policies and trade agreements of their respective countries there has been a reduction in the living standards of the farmers who literally feed and clothe the world, to the level of peasants, peons and slaves.

The United States offers an example of the fallacy of the belief that further reductions in tariffs can bring about a fundamental change leading to a solution of our problem. The United States is the greatest free trading area in the world. There are forty-eight states with no trade barriers. It is undoubtedly the one country in the world that most nearly approaches a position of economic autonomy, having as it does a larger percentage of minerals and materials necessary to maintain a modern civilization than any other area on the face of the earth. Yet I point to the fact that 12,000,000 families in that country, representing 42 per cent of the population, have an income of \$830 annually. Again quoting the statement of the Minister of Labour, there are 21,000,000 persons in that country receiving relief.

To come back for a moment to the position to-day of our young people, when the disinherited young men of Canada turn to crime as the sole alternative, or attempt to organize themselves into what the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Mackenzie) calls subversive movements, the hon. gentleman prepares to meet with force their threat to what he calls democracy. I should like to quote his enunciation of that policy in an address which he made in Ottawa on February 7, 1936. He said:

First we must have the defence forces capable of keeping down subversive elements from within.

I have heard the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) say more than once in this house that the way to deal with subversive elements is to remove the cause which, he said, was rooted in poverty and injustice. But that is not the policy of this government. This government has only one policy, that is to meet, with force and nothing else, the demand of the people for the right to participate in this life of abundance. Despite the poverty and misery to be found among the farmers and workers of this country the Prime Minister proposes to set up a purchasing board which will see that reasonable profits are allowed in the purchase of munitions. While the farmers have to keep their families on less than \$500 per year, which by no stretch of the imagination can give them their costs

let alone any profits, the armament manufacturers are to be guaranteed a reasonable profit by the government. What does the Prime Minister mean by a reasonable profit?

I notice in the *Monetary Times* of December 10 that the International Nickel Company last month paid dividends amounting to \$7,292,013. This company made a profit of \$50,300,000 in 1937 and shipped millions of pounds of copper to Japan to be used in the maiming and murder of helpless Chinese women and children, all in defiance of the nine power treaty of which Great Britain and Canada were signatories. The Red Cross appeals to the Canadian people for funds to help bind up the wounds which are the fruits of the activities of our patriotic profiteers.

If the members of the house will vote for the subamendment, it would pave the way for the public control of such companies in order that their mineral products might be used for bath-tubs, kitchen utensils and other necessities which our people are now going without, instead of these mineral products being used as they now are to murder our neighbours in other countries in order to make millionaires in London and New York. It is a fact, Mr. Speaker, that eighty per cent of the stock of International Nickel is owned outside Canada altogether, and therefore \$40,000,000 of its \$50,000,000 profits for 1937 were sent out of the country.

From the London paper *Peace News*, of January 29, 1938, I note that the profits of Krupps, the German armament firm, were 16,000,000 marks in 1937, compared with 14,000,000 marks in 1936. And finally I quote from the London magazine *Peace*, of May, 1938, the following:

The armament profiteers have never in history reaped such a harvest as in the past twelve months. Total profits of thirty important iron and steel companies, with big armament interests, were shown here a year ago to have risen from £3,803,040 in 1934 (before rearmament began) to £8,941,169 in 1936, a rise of 135 per cent, and £11,747,074 in 1937, an increase of 239 per cent on 1934.

Last year, during the debate on the address, I pointed out that during 1937 the nations of the world spent fifteen billion dollars on armaments, and that this meant fifty million dollars a day for three hundred working days in the year, since they knocked off on Sundays to pray for peace.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member's time is exhausted.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Let him finish.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member may continue, with unanimous consent.