

accepts this as the prime requisite of a postwar policy and as a first obligation of the Government and the people of this country, both for the period when peacetime production is being resumed and for the future. How can it be done? Certainly not by simple conversion to faith in "nationalization" or "debt-free" money or the setting of group against group and the spreading of distrust. We shall need unity of purpose, confidence in ourselves and in each other, and a considerable number of policies all directed to the same end.

Only some of these policies are national. It goes without saying that assurance of world peace and security are essential to Canadian prosperity. But prosperity in the modern world is indivisible and the prosperity of other countries contributes to our own through expanding our external trade. On the orderly resumption of external trade and its expansion far beyond the impoverishing limits reached in the decade before the war, the prosperity of agriculture, the forest industries, mining, fishing, and many of our enlarged manufacturing industries depend. The Government will make every effort to lay the basis for expanding our trade; we must also assist other countries to expand theirs by increasing our imports from them.

Certain of our war policies will contribute to the orderly resumption of trade. At an early date in the war, the Government took a decision that it would not contribute to the building up of inter-governmental debts which were such a handicap to normal trade and such a source of bitter controversy after the war of 1914-18. In the development among the United Nations of the system of Mutual Aid, which has for one of its objects the avoidance of unwieldy debts between governments, Canada has taken a foremost part. Further, our exchange control and price control policies have placed us in a position

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