

we do not lose the peace. We must see to it externally by making sure that any possible aggressor is not permitted to get going again, in the way in which Hitler was permitted to get going; we must be sure that any such aggressor is nipped in the bud. We must watch any possible aggressor, wherever he may be, and we must be sure of some form of world organization to prevent from reoccurring anything such as happened between the last war and this one.

Internally we must see to it that the productive powers of the country are used to raise the standard of living of those who to-day are making such great sacrifices in order to protect our whole set-up. Many of the young men who to-day are offering their lives, many who have given their lives, had not much in a material way at the beginning of the war to defend. They had only themselves and their loved ones. Many of them had been out of work; many had been in camps where they had only a bare subsistence. The suggestion was made over and over again that if war came it would be found possible to raise the national income of our people so that, with our present productive powers, everybody would have a good income and a good standard of living. But in those days of peace it was not found possible to give that standard of living.

Without argument or question, when war came and our country was in danger, those young men went to defend it. It would be almost sacrilegious if we did not see to it that those young men who are risking their lives to defend their country on their return or the dependents of those who have given their lives, were able to enjoy their fair share of the productive powers of our country. Hon. members will recall how it was argued before the outbreak of war that we were producing up to our full productive capacity—that scarcity and poverty were inevitable. I hope that argument will not be offered any more. People, like myself, were scoffed at when we begged and pleaded for a stepping-up of our productive power and a stepping-up of our national income, and when we said that those young people who were not getting a chance to make a living for themselves by productive work should be given that opportunity.

I know, from young men with whom I have come in contact, young men who have entered or are now entering the army, that they expect that after this war our tremendous productive power will be put to work, in order that they may earn for themselves and their loved ones a reasonably high standard of living.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. member's time has expired.

Mr. C. E. JOHNSTON (Bow River): Mr. Speaker, at the outset I should like to congratulate the mover (Mr. Harris) and the seconder (Mr. Hallé) of the address in reply. I would also extend my congratulations to the hon. member who has just taken his seat. Since war began in 1939, I have thought, as I have sat in the house, that it would be next to impossible to convert some of these old die-hard Liberals. But now the hon. member for Rosthern (Mr. Tucker) has shown that he is an apt student. It is true that it has taken him four years of war, during which there was a time when the country was almost subdued by the enemy, to convince himself that the proposals advocated in 1939 by the Social Credit party are sound. In that respect I am pleased with what the hon. member has said.

But when he goes so far as to eulogize the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) for the great unity in Canada, that is just a little further than even a good-natured fellow like me will go. Had he said that the Prime Minister was possibly responsible for the great disunity in Canada to-day, he might not have been so far wrong. However, his words are as I have stated; they are not mine, and I am not taking them for my own.

It is a fact that at the outbreak of the war the Social Credit party was the only one which saw a proper solution.

Mr. HANSELL: And never had to change.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Bow River): And as my colleague, the hon. member for Macleod, has said, we have never had to change. Although the government have at times ridiculed us, stating that our proposals are idiotic, yet when they come to the place where their backs are against the wall they have found it necessary to adopt those very things for which they criticized us.

Mr. BLACKMORE: And they will go further yet, too.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Bow River): To a great extent I can agree with the references made about production by the last speaker. During the last year I have been over a large part of Canada, and I can say honestly that our industries are doing a good job. In almost every instance they are turning out good products in large quantities. But that is not by any manner of means the equivalent of saying that we are doing an all-out production job. In this time of war we must all realize that production is the most essential thing in our war effort. Right from the first, when we