

the most democratic country in the world. We should try to follow the example of those people and make ourselves an example to the whole world. Then, when we meet representatives of other nations, we would be in position to say, "You see what has been accomplished in Canada; we are all citizens; we live like brothers and try to help each other." That is my ambition, and I am sure it is the earnest wish of all members of this house and of all Canadian citizens.

Another matter that should be mentioned is international finance. The hon. member for Wetaskiwin (Mr. Jaques) made an abstract denunciation of international finance. It would be easy to put labels on the bottles and show who are the agents of international finance in the different countries of the world. They are the men who took possession of the natural resources of the different countries to exploit them for the benefit of the few. An international ring operates the world over. Books have been written on the subject and it is superfluous to mention more than the German I.G. Farben. We have in this country representatives, agents who are well known. I will not name them to-night, but I may do so in the budget debate. I intend to make myself clear on that. The duty of representatives of this country and the duty of representatives of all countries at the meetings of the united nations is to check the representatives of international finance, to unmask and denounce them, not in an abstract way but by name. We should say to them, "It is your doing that was responsible for this war which has caused devastation over the whole world. I am greatly surprised that none of these men is on the list of war criminals.

There is an axiom of law which is known to everybody and which is based on experience, on wisdom and on sagacity: find out whom the crime benefits. I do not expect that the Canadian representatives of the meetings of the united nations will take a course at Scotland Yard, but it seems elementary that all those who have been guilty of sacrificing the interests of the community for their own personal gain should be marked with a red-hot iron as being undesirable citizens in all countries. One of the first things the United States army did in Germany was to take possession of the I.G. Farben plants. That was a fine move which was advertised the world over. But there are other people who have possession of some of these famous patents, and they will try to get something out of them for their own clique and at the expense and prejudice of the community at large. They are so greedy, so ambitious that

[Mr. Pouliot.]

they are ready to risk the future of the world for their own advancement and their own fortune.

A third thing I wish to mention is the low standard of diplomacy in these times. We no longer live in the days of Talleyrand and Metternich. They were diplomats of experience, men of culture. Now we have "big stick" diplomats. I read in the last issue of *Life* that at a reception given in London, a man whom Canadian delegates will surely meet at some assembly of the united nations, was guarded by men whose hands held revolvers in their pockets. This was at a social reception; his life was in danger; and why? Because the London conference of three powers was an utter failure, and the man who was responsible for the failure was afraid that his life was in danger and wanted to be protected with revolvers at a social reception. Pretty bad! It cannot go on like that. I know that the Minister of Justice (Mr. St. Laurent), the hon. member for Peel (Mr. Graydon), the leader of the C.C.F. party (Mr. Coldwell), and even the leader of the Social Credit party (Mr. Low) if he chooses to go as a representative of Canada, will not have to be defended by gunmen. But why has that happened, that incident which is known the world over? There are two things which are wrong in our modern democracy: to be precise, diplomacy with a big stick, and incompetence. There are families who have been deciding the fate of nations for a long period of time, the top-hatters, the men who have fine clothes, who have a special accent when they talk of international matters, who have a special education, the varnish of Oxford or the polish of Cambridge. They are there, and they are always well dressed, even in our hard times. They speak about generalities, and when they need you they are very friendly to you, but as soon as they are through with you they do not remember exactly who you are—"Excuse me"!

From the bottom of my heart I believe that, with the exception of Switzerland and Sweden, Europe is divided into two parts, the part which is decadent and the part which is barbarous. That is all Europe; and civilization will come no longer from the east; it is going to Europe from the west, from America. America is going to return the compliment and to civilize Europe and tell them to keep quiet in the future and not trouble the peace of the world. For a time trouble invariably started in the Balkan countries; afterwards it began in central Europe; and from what part of Europe will it start again if the representatives of all nations are not firm enough to put a stop to it? If Molotov acts with a stick I want the mild-mannered Minister of Jus-