

Pooling of Resources

not have its application. Statesmanship and national honour alike require the immediate determination of all questions relating to the fullest mobilization of man-power and material resources. Let parliament act now and, in acting, strike a great blow for victory. For myself, my course is clear. I shall vote for the second reading of this bill; but I shall insist that there be incorporated in the bill the necessary mandatory provisions to place at once at the disposal of the state, without limitation and upon terms to be decided by parliament and not by the cabinet, the full resources of the nation in man-power, wealth and materials.

We have come now to the cross roads in our history. Two paths lie before us. The one is dark and uncertain, the other straight and direct. Which of the two will the Prime Minister and the government take? Shall he insist that we continue with interminable detours to victory? That is what we have had for thirty-two months. Shall he insist that we plod wearily along a winding and unlighted road, in the pious hope that somehow, some time, somewhere, we may grope, stumble and flounder into the open light of victory? Or will he, casting aside all fears and doubts, political and personal, boldly and confidently choose the open, the well-marked path along which the Canadian people, strong and united, will march forward to the goal we all seek to achieve, a well earned victory and an honourable peace?

On motion of Mr. Coldwell the debate was adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie King the house adjourned at 6.10 p.m.

Thursday, June 11, 1942

The house met at three o'clock.

UNITED KINGDOM-U.S.S.R. TREATY

**ALLIANCE IN WAR AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY
AND COLLABORATION AND MUTUAL
ASSISTANCE THEREAFTER**

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I wish to lay on the table a copy of the treaty between the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of alliance in the war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and of collaboration and mutual assistance thereafter.

A copy of this treaty was to-day, I believe, tabled in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom. The government of Canada has sent the following message, through myself, to Mr. Churchill, the Prime Minister of Great Britain:

[Mr. R. B. Hanson.]

The Canadian government are very much pleased that the negotiations which have been proceeding between the governments of the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. have reached a successful conclusion. We believe that the new treaty will greatly contribute to the successful prosecution of the war and to the realization after the war of the principles of the Atlantic charter.

POOLING OF RESOURCES

**ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT UNITED STATES AND
UNITED KINGDOM BOARDS ON PRODUCTION,
RESOURCES AND FOOD**

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): I promised my hon. friend the leader of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (Mr. Coldwell) that I would give him a brief statement to-day with respect to closer coordination of United Kingdom and United States production programmes, to which he made reference yesterday.

The Canadian government cordially welcomes the new arrangements for the closer coordination of the United Kingdom and United States production programmes, which were announced in Washington on June 9. The United Kingdom-United States combined production and resources board and combined food board should help greatly in the vitally important task of integrating, for war purposes, the productive capacities of both countries.

The Canadian food production programme has been geared to the needs of the war situation for two years now. From the outset of the war we have been proceeding on the policy that the entire food resources of Canada and the United Kingdom were in a common pool, about which the fullest information has been exchanged. We have, for example, been working for more than two years on a programme of increasing our bacon and cheese production to meet the United Kingdom's war requirements, and have been cutting down our domestic consumption of such essential products to make sure that the basic requirements of the United Kingdom were met. More recently, through the medium of the Canada-United States joint economic committees, the two governments have been working out a war-time agricultural programme under which each country can devote its energies to expanding the production of those farm products which it is best equipped to contribute to the common cause.

Similarly, in the field of industrial war production, Canadian capacity has been expanded and developed in the closest possible cooperation, first with the United Kingdom and now with the United States as well. Through the operations of the Canada-United