

to prevent war recurring. Surely we could not have any stronger motives to impel men to unite and go forward together. All we need is a set of sound principles upon which to go forward and such principles I am now laying down. I proceed: Fourth, each member undertakes to prohibit its nationals from owning or controlling any property or economic undertaking in another sovereign country. Fifth, each nation undertakes not to export goods to any other nation, except in payment for imports from that nation, without the consent of that nation's government. Sixth, each state undertakes to receive payment in goods and services for any debt owing to its nationals.

I am aware that there will be a good many hon. members who will not see eye to eye with me in respect of these principles, but I commend them to the consideration of members of this house as being principles upon which the welfare and harmony of a united world will be based when the world finally reaches a state of sanity and understanding in which it can have good will and cooperation. I add to the foregoing principles the following: seventh, each state undertakes that if at the end of seven years it shall have refrained from accepting goods or services (other than gold) in payment for goods and services it has sold to any neighbour state it will cancel the debt. Eighth, each state undertakes by means of some form of lend-lease or mutual aid arrangement to render available to any state of good will any supplies of goods and services which it may have in excess of the means to provide an abundant standard of living for all its own people. Ninth, each state undertakes to adopt such an economy and financial system as will make financially available for all its people whatever degree of material well-being may be found to be physically possible for the people in that state.

I commend these principles to the careful consideration of the proposed committee and of the members of this house. This resolution calls for the committee to examine into the possibilities of what Canada can do about the situation that is confronting the country. Here are some suggestions which will be found quite worthy of study.

We come now to the matter of Canadian skill, strength, freedom and courage to accomplish the "human rights" objectives which I have indicated and which we all desire. Have we the skill necessary to accomplish the things which are suggested as being appropriate and desirable by all the fine idealism which is written up in publications emanating from the united nations? My answer is that undoubt-

[Mr. Blackmore.]

edly we do possess the skill. As proof of that, I point to our remarkable performance during the war. I point to the fact that in many cases we had factories and industries established hastily for the construction of war materials. Into these factories we had young men and young women brought who knew not a single thing about the processes they were called upon to execute. Yet in a surprisingly short time they learned and did their work so superbly well as to overwhelm the enemy with their production. Will anyone tell me that we cannot, under similar circumstances in peace time, train our young and old to accomplish these desirable objectives of production just as well as we did in the war? The only thing we need is adequate markets and profitable prices. That is what we had in the war. Some people have the idea that the reason we had so much success in production during the war was that there was a war on. That is not so. There was a good market at profitable prices, and every producer knew he would be sure of a market at profitable prices. That is all we need to get a high standard of production in a private enterprise country—the natural motive.

Have we the strength? I point to our manpower which performed during the war so magnificently, to our industrial structure, to our factories of various kinds, to our industrial skill, to our transportation facilities, splendid for a nation at our stage of development, to our parliamentary and civic institutions of which every Canadian can be justly proud, to our resources bountiful and rich, to our access to new discoveries and technological skills in great numbers.

Illustrative of my last remark may I refer to a statement made by an eminent chemist in the United States in 1942, because some hon. members may not have had an opportunity to read what this man said? I refer to Doctor Charles A. A. Stine, vice-president of E. I. du Pont Nemours, one of the greatest industrial chemists in the United States. He said:

Under pressure of the necessities of war, the inconceivables of only two years ago are today's realities. American chemists are discovering new continents of matter and the world of 1940 has already become an antiquity. When the war is won we shall have at our command ten to a hundred times what we had before in raw materials. New and more versatile plastics . . . high pressure syntheses of ammonia . . . fertilizer of such capacity that the trends of agriculture may be changed . . . glass that is unbreakable and will float . . . wood that won't burn . . . hosiery from air . . . window screens without wire . . . the war is compressing development.

We Canadians have at our disposal all these superb skills and technological discoveries.