

by the *Montreal Standard*. At page 18 they will find an article by Albert Einstein, from which I should like to quote briefly:

We delivered this weapon into the hands of the American and the British people as trustees of the whole of mankind, as fighters for peace and liberty.

But so far we fail to see any guarantee of peace, we do not see any guarantee of the freedoms that were promised to the nations in the Atlantic charter. The war is won, but the peace is not. The great powers, united in fighting, are now divided over the peace settlements. The world was promised freedom from fear, but in fact fear has increased tremendously since the termination of the war.

The world was promised freedom from want, but large parts of the world are faced with starvation while others are living in abundance.

This serves to indicate the lines along which this man's thoughts are travelling. I wonder if that great scientist would look with complete approval upon the bill we are considering today. I wonder if he would say that it makes provision for the solution of the problem upon which he puts his finger.

I have no further remarks at the present time. I am sorry the bill is no better than it is. Our group will approve it, so far as it goes. But may I most earnestly urge upon the minister that he do not leave this matter of how we may live together in the world without first making provision, even in this session, for some competent body of eminent students to take over the problem and endeavour to learn how we may live together, how we may distribute that abundance internally and internationally which the great Creator has enabled us in this remarkable age to produce. I leave that earnest request with the minister.

Mr. H. W. HERRIDGE (Kootenay West): Mr. Speaker, I rise briefly to express my support of the principle of the bill, and to make a few observations with regard to two sections in it. I have listened with keen interest to the debate. In my view, our aggressive Conservative friends are too nervous in respect of this legislation from their point of view, and some of our other hon. friends are too optimistic regarding its socialistic possibilities.

As I view it, this is a minor development of state capitalism, and common sense indicates that it is correct action. But I want to say this, that I object to the new section 14 which provides that with the approval of the governor in council the council may procure the incorporation of one or more companies.

We are at a time in our history when, whether our development along the lines of state capitalism will be democratic or whether it will evolve into a fascist state, depends upon our actions in this parliament. If one studies

[Mr. Blackmore.]

carefully the early history of the fascist regime in Germany, and gives careful consideration to the legislation passed in those early days of Hitler's power, he will find that a number of bills of this type, which gave the government wide power and established what we would describe as crown companies, or organizations, which could carry on their future operations without reference to the representatives of the people, were forced through the German reichstag. In Germany that was a development of state capitalism, the real motives of which were covered with a facade of socialist terminology; but that facade of socialist terminology actually concealed monopolistic intentions and developments.

That is why I take strong objection to the section which provides that the governor in council only may give permission to incorporate companies. I believe that if these companies are to serve the people and if we are to assure the democratic development of this type of state capitalism, such companies must be born as the result of parliamentary action, and should report to parliament. In my opinion, the representatives of the people should have an opportunity to examine the objectives of these companies, as well as their financial arrangements and development, how their whole scheme of organization is related to our economy as a whole, and to decide whether the work they are doing is in the interests of the general public. Therefore I believe that we are taking a step in the wrong direction when, under the authority of the governor in council alone, we consent to the organization of crown companies for the purpose of implementing public ownership.

In addition, I believe that the patents covering discoveries should remain the property of the people, through the companies concerned. Section 7 (i) reads:

To license or sell or otherwise grant or make available . . .

I object to the word "sell". I believe that the right of ownership in these patents which will be and have been developed at public expense, and as the result of public and social action, should be retained by these companies for the people.

My major point is—and I repeat it before taking my seat—that if we are to assure the democratic development of this type of state capitalism, parliament must retain control.

Mr. WILLIAM IRVINE (Cariboo): Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words respecting the principle of the bill. The government shows, through the bill, that it desires to promote scientific research. I am in full accord with that desire. I believe that we