

*External Affairs*

in Canada. Control over Canada has come to Ontario and Quebec. What has happened in the United States? Industrial and financial control of the forty-eight states of the United States has got into the hands of three or four powerful industrialized states in the north-eastern part of that country, and all the efforts of all the other states put together cannot remove it. What nation would become the Ontario and Quebec, or the northeastern states of the United States, in the great super nation, dominion or confederation, that would be formed ultimately under the Atlantic pact? Which ones of the nations that are going to be involved will become the sharecropper states of the United States, the southern states that are a scandal and reproach to that country today because it does not know how to distribute among the southern states the good things the nation can produce? Have hon. members taken a moment to wonder whether that might not be Canada? How recklessly we are approaching this whole thing!

Why should the unity of several of these nations render them more prosperous than they are individually? We will grant that a number of nations working together can form a productive unit such as the United States, but the United States has not solved the problems which are just wrecking the world. She has not solved the problem of distribution. In the United States right now, the greatest nation on the face of the earth, there are at least one-third of the people who constitute the submerged third of which Roosevelt commonly spoke. The United States has not solved the problem that is vexing us internationally.

Why has the United States not been able to bring about the distribution which is desirable in that country? She is able to produce practically everything she needs. She has forty-eight independent nations joined in one, all in complete unity. There are no tariffs between them. There is free trade, about which we hear so much in this house. There is non-discrimination in trade that our ministers are almost fanatically declaiming about to us all the time. There is no difference in their currency. They have one common currency. There is convertibility, unified control, everything. Why should not the United States govern themselves as a veritable Garden of Eden? If the nations in the proposed Atlantic pact become united could they employing the present financial system do any better job of distribution than the United States has done in their country? Who will show how they could or would? I do not think we would be very happy about the result.

I should like to ask what necessary improvement would come about in a military way

[Mr. Blackmore.]

through the union of these various nations with the sacrifice of national sovereignty that would be involved? It has never been shown that their union would necessarily make the whole united group more powerful in a military way than the group was in the last war or in the first world war. We hear no scientific explanation. The people who are proposing the Atlantic pact just assume that it will accomplish these and these and these results. We are just assuming that along with them, and accepting everything with the most implicit faith, as the hon. member for Greenwood (Mr. Macdonnell) expressed himself willing to do this afternoon. It happens that you do not ordinarily get by on just pure faith. You have to have works along with faith!

Most of the talk is completely unrealistic. I challenge any proponent of the proposed Atlantic pact to contradict anything I have said up to the present time and produce the facts and figures to prove what he has to say.

Let us turn to the possible effect on Great Britain. I will say, Mr. Speaker, that the key to our freedom and security today is Great Britain just as she was the key to our security in world wars I and II. If we allow her to be destroyed, to that extent we sacrifice our own probability of security. Great Britain is now beginning to prosper. News reports now show that. There is an article in the *Christian Science Monitor* of May 29 at page 3 entitled, "Britain begins to bask in warmth of prosperity". There is a comment upon the slowness of recovery, but there is positive recovery at the present time. Why has Great Britain's recovery been so slow? Largely because of the international complications and restrictions imposed upon her as a result of world war II when the United States insisted on the Washington loan agreement and Great Britain was forced into the Bretton Woods and San Francisco agreements, and so on. Every one of them restricted her in her freedom to do as she had done before and made her position ever so much more difficult.

Nevertheless, in spite of that, Great Britain has made a very fine recovery up to the present time, but she is in a more or less precarious state. The Atlantic pact could easily wreck the British economy. For what other reason are the British so careful about entering into this measure? It is not because the British are not as anxious for freedom as the other nations who are pressing her to enter into it. For the last thousand years Great Britain has striven for the freedom of mankind and has been ready to make any sacrifice to obtain it. What is there in the Atlantic pact for the British? Primarily the British require three