

to quote from a rather unexpected source. Addressing a recent conference on business education, the Prince of Wales said:

We have all been learning through the surest and hardest of lessons—adversity—how closely the prosperity of all nations of the world depends upon the prosperity of each and all of them. In these days of swift transport and communication and of interlocked commerce and finance, it is more than ever true that nations cannot live to themselves alone.

And again:

The world-wide trade depression and economic disturbance from which we all suffered so much has been largely caused by maladjustment of distribution and consumption of the world's capacity for production. The potential output of the existing means of production in the world is far greater than ever before. If all the employable labour were employed for a reasonable number of hours per week, the world would have at its disposal a volume of commodities and services that would enable the entire population to live on a higher level and comfort and well-being than has ever been contemplated in the rosiest terms of the social reformer.

The urgent task for the world is to bring about the adjustment necessary to bring consumption and production into proper relationship, not a simple, not an easy, but quite a possible task.

Mr. LAVERGNE: Why is the Prince of Wales an unexpected source?

Mr. WOODSWORTH: It might have been supposed that the Prince of Wales was among those people who were immune to the influences of modern life but I suggest that he shows a much keener interest in what is going on in the world than is shown, shall we say, in the speech from the throne delivered here in Ottawa.

I should like to congratulate the Prime Minister on his changed attitude towards Russia. He has been rather inclined to boast that he has an unchanging policy, an undeviating policy. The speech from the throne last year contained the following paragraph:

Pursuant to the fixed policy of my government to combat all influences which are inimical to the social and economic welfare of this Dominion, an order in council has been passed prohibiting the importation of certain commodities into Canada from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

In giving publicity to this order in council, the house will remember that the Minister of National Revenue (Mr. Ryckman) made the following statement:

The government is convinced that there is forced labour in the cutting and transport of timber and the mining of coal, that political prisoners are exploited, that the standard of living is below any level conceived of in Canada and that, broadly speaking, all employment is in control of the communist govern-

ment which regulates all conditions of work and seeks to impose its will upon the whole world. This is communism, its creed and its fruits, which we as a country oppose and must refuse to support by interchange of trade.

I am inclined to think that the speech of the hon. member for Labelle (Mr. Bourassa) must have had some effect because I find that it was about that time that there was a rescinding or modification of this order in council in so far as it affected raw furs. I do not quite understand how raw furs could escape the criticism of the Minister of National Revenue, but I suppose there was some good reason for this action. Just a little later on a large shipment of Canadian flour was made to Siberia. I have no proof but it is generally understood that that flour went to increase the stocks which were being held by the Soviet people in case of trouble with Japan. That flour was paid for either in gold or in goods, and I cannot understand why the Canadian government would permit the incoming of any tarnished Russian gold after having said it was such a fearful thing to permit Russian goods to enter this country. I do not know how this flour was paid for?

Mr. ARTHURS: It was paid to an English firm.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Well, it is all right as long as we do it through somebody else.

Mr. ARTHURS: Sold by them too.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: I am glad that we have been given an illustration of the old Chinese phrase of "saving one's face." Then we find this latest development of the Aluminum Company of Canada, a subsidiary of the Aluminum Corporation of America, a Mellon company, sending its aluminum out in exchange for oil. So we have oil. I am a little bit puzzled about this because I had understood that Senator Webster had something to do with preventing the first shipment and why he has not prevented the second, I do not know. I hope before the session is over the government will give us some little insight into what transpired there which made it possible for them so to modify their original idea. My friend behind me, the hon. member for Bow River (Mr. Garland) says that maybe the oil is coming through English channels. I do not understand so. I believe it is entering in competition with Trinidad oil supplies. The government however may complete its conversion on this point, for I notice by the press that the Soviet representative is being invited to the world economic conference at London and we cannot get our banking straightened out until