

The Address—Mr. Blackmore

the pattern of economic development in the east would have been entirely different. People would obviously have sought to develop the northern sections rather than reach indefinitely towards the west. However, no sooner had the political choice been made in favour of the west than the energies which were expended for the development of these areas, in order to sustain as much as possible the railway policy which was to unite the country, ceased to be available for the development of the resources of the eastern part of this country.

This development, in actual fact, was considered in the light of western railway development, not much thought being given to anything else. What happened to be near these lines was in fact developed because the development of these resources appeared more profitable. However there was no inclination to embark upon a local policy with regard to access routes which would have allowed for more balanced regional development.

Had this been done, the Saguenay-Lake St. John area would certainly have occupied a place of honour in the minds of the authorities of the day and would certainly have received a great deal more attention than has been given to it.

Indeed, our district is so located and settled as to be the heart of a large economic empire and allow developments which can contribute considerably to enhance the prestige of Canada on world markets.

Those are briefly, Mr. Speaker, the few thoughts that I wished to submit to your kind attention.

(Text):

Mr. J. H. Blackmore (Lethbridge): Mr. Speaker, 30 years ago today the United States, and with her the Anglo-Saxon world and its associates, had practically every trump card in her hand. Russia and the then communist world had in its hand hardly a single valuable card. Russia's one hope lay in the fact that the communist leaders were mentally alert, knew facts and consistently faced facts, while the Anglo-Saxon world's leaders, like the majority of their people, were mentally indolent, believed in falsehoods and were easily deluded.

The two Russian satellites at this dangerously late moment have shaken most Anglo-Saxons into a dull, confused realization that things are actually going wrong with us. Whether or not we shall be able to pinch ourselves awake and ourselves face facts in time, only the future will tell.

Yesterday the hon. member for Macleod (Mr. Hansell) called the attention of the

house to a leading article on the front page of the *Financial Post* of October 26, 1957, entitled "Still Deluded and Disastrous". On that particular date nothing could have played into Russia's hands more effectively than did that editorial. The Ottawa Russian embassy could well have afforded to pay \$1 billion to have that article written and another \$1 billion to the *Financial Post* to have the article published. But the communists had no need to go to that expense. They have so fully deluded Canadians for the past 30 years that Canadians will now go on deluding each other. Canadians can now be found sufficiently dishonest and sufficiently disloyal to Canada's best interests to write such articles as this one. Every really informed person will readily detect that the editorial I am referring to is as full of falsehoods as it is of phrases. One of the greatest and most mischievous of these falsehoods is contained in the words "as funny as the money they advocate".

What constitutes funny money? What about the French Canadian playing card money first issued in 1685 by the French colonial authorities and spent into circulation for necessary supplies from the colonial merchants? Was that funny money? If so, why so? If not, why not? May I suggest that any person who cannot answer that question does not know the first thing about money. It worked admirably, that playing card money, and it remained in use until the fall of Quebec in 1759. What about the Hudson's Bay Company token money, the made-beaver, created for the Hudson's Bay Company and by that company spent into circulation for beaver skins? Was a made-beaver sound money? Made-beavers circulated for decades in the fur trade all through the west.

What about the Guernsey island notes of which in 1814 3,000 were printed by the Guernsey island government and spent into circulation to pay for building the famous Guernsey island market-house?—Were those notes funny or sound? Between 1815 and 1829, tens of thousands of pounds of such Guernsey notes were printed and cautiously and scientifically spent into circulation to pay for improvements in that 5½ mile by 9½ mile garden island; £4,000 in June, 1820, to pay off some of the island's floating debt, £580 in June, 1821 to pay off some interest-bearing debt, and so on, as recorded in "The Story of Money" by Sir Norman Angell published in 1830, at pages 252 to 257. Were those notes funny? The use of them accomplished almost incredible achievements in the island.