

field. For instance, if you are raising fruit in British Columbia, and you see a special type of apple coming on to the market which you know will make a difference of \$500 for you in this year's crop, it is pretty difficult for you to be a free trader. My father used to say that it depended on what part of Canada you lived in whether or not you were a free trader. He also used to say—and Senator Crerar knew him—"if I lived on the Prairies I would be a free trader, but as I come from British Columbia, I am not."

Hon. Mr. EULER: I have known Conservatives—and I am not talking politics now—who while living in Ontario were strong protectionists, but when they went west they became free traders.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: I am one of them.

Hon. Mr. BEAUBIEN: Is it not so that a lot of western farmers are becoming protectionists today?

Hon. Mr. LAMBERT: Social democrats, I would call them.

Dr. HOPE: I think basically the west is for lower tariffs and free trade.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: Especially the Prairies.

Hon. Mr. CRERAR: If you will give me an opportunity, Mr. Chairman, I would like to elaborate for a few moments on Dr. Hope's remark of a few minutes ago about intellectuals.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Hon. Mr. CRERAR: I think over the past one hundred and fifty years the thinking of the world has been tremendously influenced by intellectuals who have a materialistic conception of history—Carl Marx was one of them—and had complete oblivion to the importance of moral values. They said we can organize the world, not in the sense of the morality that was derived from the old Jewish and Christian traditions—that is just an opiate for the people—but we can through the power of the intellect reform the world and bring about a society in an everlasting state of happiness. I do think that influence has been responsible for a great deal of the trouble which exists in the world today. It started with the German philosophers, who had that concept of history, and it spread to Great Britain. One such person died just the other day in Britain. He was an intellectual materialist, and a very able man; he evolved a philosophy of free thinking, but finally found refuge in the Christian faith. I think the influence of his teaching is to be found all over Europe.

Hon. Mr. BURCHILL: We are delighted with the brief presented by Dr. Hope, and I would like to express the feelings of the committee of grateful appreciation for the information he has given to us.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: Further, I think it is the most able presentation we have had before any of our committees in a long time.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL: If I may, I have one or two more questions I should like to put to Dr. Hope. I gather from your presentation that your opinion is that everything must be done to encourage importation from the sterling area or to make facilities available by which the sterling area and European countries can increase their exports. Do you subscribe to that theory?

Dr. HOPE: Yes.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL: What in your opinion is the most effective way of doing that? Is it by lowering tariffs or by assisting these countries by some other means such as the extension of credits or giving them some leadership in the production field to increase their efficiency? What is the most effective way of helping them?

Dr. HOPE: I would think that further credits, from the point of view of helping them, is not the solution. There is a definite time limit, as it were,