

Mr. BLACKMORE: I hope they do not. In this respect the Prime Minister has fallen into the error I pointed out to him the other night. When he was talking about the formation of new parties he undertook to blame the fall of France on the formation of new parties. Now, the formation of new parties in that country was owing to a cause which existed in France which ultimately resulted in the fall of France. If we can cooperate so as to render aggression unnecessary we shall have no difficulty with aggression. If we were not in war I should talk a great deal more plainly, with a great many more facts; for I could give them.

The Prime Minister very wisely and benevolently spoke of international cooperation. That is right. I agree with international cooperation. But what he has in mind when he speaks of international cooperation is not by any means clear. Could you get finer international cooperation than we are having at the present time among the united nations in the conduct of this war? Yet there is no great powerful committee or governing body or supranational authority which can coerce the members of the united nations into cooperating. They are voluntarily doing it. Why? Because they are in pursuit of a great objective. They will do what is necessary of their own accord if they know it is the right thing to do. May I suggest that gifts from the various nations which are possessed of rich resources, gifts into a great pool from which can be drawn assistance for the less fortunate nations, would be a form of cooperation which could be voluntary and which would be very effective? I fail to see why it is that so few people seem to have noticed the fact that gifts can be made. During the last thirty years there have been great numbers of vast loans to various countries on the part of Britain, the United States and other nations. Most of those loans have never been repaid; they were practically gifts. Canada's gift of a billion dollars to Britain illustrates the kind of gift which under a sound economic system could become characteristic of our ordinary behaviour. What I am saying may sound strange; but let us bear in mind that we are in a new world and things that seem new and strange to us must be listened to and given consideration and understood if we are to be worthy of the trust reposed in us in these critical times. The idea of gifts must be recognized as a possibility of international cooperation.

The Prime Minister spoke of a serious cotton famine causing an international situation of difficulty. I readily grant that; we all do. What confounds me is the fact that

[Mr. MacInnis.]

an abundance of cotton has caused that kind of thing. If the world had a cotton crop failure we could understand that all those engaged in the manufacture and transportation of cotton would be thrown out of employment; but imagine the same sort of thing happening when we have more cotton than we know what to do with. It is that situation, which is completely outside the orbit of the Prime Minister's suggestion, which must be faced by this generation.

We are in an age of abundance, when the nations of the world collectively can produce more goods than all the people of the world can possibly consume. Especially is this true in view of the marvellous discoveries which have been made since the outbreak of this war. That is the situation we must face.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Before my hon. friend goes on to his next point, would he allow me to interrupt him for a moment?

Mr. BLACKMORE: Gladly.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I understand that there are to be no further speakers this afternoon except myself. I close the debate. It is, I think, the wish of this house to get through with the establishment of the committee on social security this week and not to have the debate go over for another week. If I am correct in that I would ask hon. members if they would grant permission to have the house sit for a short time after six o'clock. I think I can promise that what I may have to say will not take long. Not adjourning at six would enable us to get through with the appointment of this committee to-day.

I might point out that it is quite within the power of the government to have the house continue to sit at eight o'clock to-night. There is no rule requiring the house not to sit on Friday evenings. It is by mutual consent that we adjourn at six o'clock on Fridays. I assume hon. members will be content to continue if we do not sit too long.

Mr. STIRLING: Can the right hon. gentleman assure the house that this is the last speech?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If there is any other speaker, if he will rise, I would be able to say in a moment what we may expect.

Mr. MacINNIS: It was my intention to say something. I do not want to prolong the debate. Most of what has been said on it should not have been said at all, but I am getting tired of being lectured at the end of every debate, and I think I might reply.