

Nations. Faced with the crisis last September, however, I do submit that Mr. Chamberlain did everything he could and is deserving of the thanks of mankind.

May I point out further that the attitude of our own Prime Minister, in those days when all of us were filled with worry and the thought that we were possibly faced with a condition parallel to that of 1914, was most commendable. His statesmanship on that occasion was worthy of the highest traditions of all past great prime ministers in British countries. His efforts followed closely the high example set by former great Canadian leaders such as Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden. Canada was well represented in the crisis. I would not be fair did I not say that by his attitude at that time the leader of the opposition (Mr. Manion) showed himself to be a worthy successor in the leadership of the Conservative party of the great leaders who have preceded him.

I must admit that when I listened to the hon. member for Danforth (Mr. Harris) giving expression to some of the hoary theories which have been served up to the country election after election and time after time, theories which have not and never will solve our problems, I was tempted to answer him. I believe, however, that the people and particularly the youth of Canada expect more from parliament than the threshing of old straw, such as we have witnessed to a certain extent in the past. They expect from this parliament proposals which will solve in a definite and sweeping way the problems that face the Canadian people. Does the hon. member for Danforth suggest that the people of Canada should believe that the policies which he espouses, the policies which were tried for the five years before this administration came into office and failed, are going to solve these problems? Does he expect the people of Canada or anyone else to believe that?

During the dark days of the war it was found that the only possible way of winning the war was by the mind of man applying itself to the situation and working out innovations which would help to win the war. But it was necessary to fight against the Tory minds in the high command of the army. The establishment of unified command, without which I am satisfied the war would have been lost, was opposed to the last ditch by the Tories in the high command of the British army. The preponderance of artillery, the use of tanks and many other definite innovations which were conceived by the mind

of man as being necessary to win the war in the interests of civilization were opposed or accepted with hesitating reluctance.

I put it to you that faced with the crisis with which we in Canada are faced to-day, the mind of man in Canada is quite capable of evolving the innovation in policies necessary to solve the situation. It is with that that I wish to deal to-day. I desire to suggest an innovation to this house and to this country, not with any idea of its being perfect but simply as a contribution towards the solution of the problem that faces us. No one pretends that the situation to-day is satisfactory when hundreds of thousands of people, particularly young people, find themselves unable to devote their lives to the service of their country and to earn a living for themselves and their families. Unemployment has two definite aspects, both of which are undesirable.

First, there is the effect on the individual. There is the loss of morale. If any one of us had been unable to obtain work when we first left school; if we had been unable to set ourselves up in an independent way; if we had been condemned, as thousands of young people in Canada to-day are condemned, to live at home and to accept money from our parents, probably we would have lost our self-confidence and never would have managed to make anything of our lives. Many of the present generation are having their morale and self-confidence thus destroyed. If this parliament is to be true to the great traditions of parliamentary government it should make a contribution toward the solving of this problem. Instead of condemning one another for the things that are past, we should be looking to the future and trying to evolve something to meet this situation.

The other aspect of the situation is the effect of unemployment upon the nation. Unemployment leads to stress and strain between different sections. A daily newspaper in western Canada took a poll of its readers on the question of secession, and to the amazement of everyone it carried by a small majority. Something else which I deplore is the outbreak of racial feeling in Canada. Who ever would have thought that that could happen in our country? In other words, we have this dominion being shaken to its very foundations because so many people are unemployed and are unable to establish homes for themselves and support those whom they love.

No nation ever grew wealthy by keeping thousands of its young people unemployed, by leaving them on the dole when great natural