

National Defence—Mr. Douglas

Corporation in the period prior to the war was \$105,331,000, and during the war, \$239,653,000. The average annual profits of du Ponts before the war was \$6,092,000, and during the war, \$58,076,000. Bethlehem Steel made \$6,840,000 a year before the war and \$49,427,000 a year during the war. We find that the Canadian Car and Foundry made an average of \$1,335,000 a year before the war and \$2,201,000 a year during the war. General Motors made \$6,954,000 annually before the war and \$21,700,000 annually during the war. I have before me statistics in connection with certain British and European firms, but I do not think it is necessary for me to give them as hon. members know just what went on during the last war. I should like to refer to a statement made on April 1, 1935, by the present Prime Minister, then leader of the opposition, as reported on page 2307 of Hansard of that date.

He said:

I would like, however, to say with regard to disarmament, that I do not think it is sufficient for this country simply to say that it supports the League of Nations in its policy of disarmament. I think we ought to name a concrete policy in that regard. Having observed what has taken place in investigations in the United States, where beyond all question it has been shown that there are those who are prepared to traffic in the manufacture and sale of munitions and armaments for the sake of gain, that there are large interests that are even selling simultaneously to countries that are at enmity with each other, it behooves this country, and I believe all nations, to begin immediately to investigate the whole business of armament manufacture and sale. I should like to see a beginning made in this country of a thorough investigation into the whole business of the manufacture and sale and distribution of munitions of war and armaments, and that step put forward as part of a policy to govern British countries, a policy that we would hope might be followed in all parts of the British Empire.

That was the statement made by the present Prime Minister. Recognizing the need for further investigation and action along this line he suggested that this should be the policy not only of Canada but of all parts of the British Empire. I hope the Prime Minister will not forget his own statement when he goes to the imperial conference at London this year for, while the Minister of National Defence and his department are making surveys, profits are being made even now out of preparations for war.

I have before me two very significant tables. The first one shows the amounts of nickel exported prior to the last war. I take these figures from the report of the Royal Ontario Nickel Commission, 1917:

Date	Shipments	Shipments of Metallic Nickel for ten years before the war (in pounds)	
		To Great Britain	To Germany
1908	11,965,948	1,916,492	4,826,439
1909	19,668,665	2,299,410	7,168,097
1910	24,138,588	2,841,184	8,182,525
1911	26,714,205	4,366,640	7,957,469
1912	33,624,982	7,258,813	8,519,222
1913	33,876,214	8,399,827	10,869,260
1914*	20,468,602	5,740,685	4,949,750

* January to July inclusive.

I shall not read the figures for the other countries, but the increase in shipments is in about the same proportion. What I am interested in reading to the house is a statement of the exports of nickel for the last few years as given by the external trade branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. I would like the house to notice that the proportionate increase in shipments of nickel from 1908 to 1913 coincides very closely with the increase in shipments of nickel from 1933 to the present time. The figures are as follows:

Dominion Bureau of Statistics—External Trade Branch
Exports of Nickel and Products from Canada, by Countries
(Calendar Years, 1929-1936)

Country	Calendar Years							
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Total Exports.	\$25,535,684	\$20,505,324	\$14,181,565	\$7,283,964	\$22,795,968	\$28,913,230	\$36,285,482	\$44,594,296
Exports to—								
United Kingdom.	2,784,045	5,887,593	4,305,081	1,272,127	6,648,908	10,087,351	12,572,741	14,115,970
Germany.	172,863	197,713	412,961	76,973	242,939	257,129	16,233	436,551
Italy.	365,870	186,695	252,622	121,811	113,527	323,004	1,392,787	1,077,582
Japan.	172,696	79,323	75,228	130,064	268,076	799,909	665,907	1,223,677

I have read these figures to the house, Mr. Speaker, first of all to show that since 1933, coinciding with the tremendous preparations for war in every part of the world, there has been a proportionate increase in shipments of nickel to those countries which are most likely to be the aggressor nations. As to whether [Mr. Douglas.]

or not profits are being made, it has already been suggested in this debate that for the first nine months of 1936 the profits of the International Nickel Company were \$23,000,000; profits are being made out of this country's shipments of copper and shipments of nitrate for high explosives. If any move is