

the matter, some who believe that they do not want to take the industries away from Germany.

A United States commission recently investigated that situation in Europe. That commission was headed by Professor Calvin Hoover. It proposed that no machinery be taken away from western Europe; that Germany should have the right to produce ten million tons of steel a year, more than they produced in 1939. Plainly and simply this means that there are still too many people who believe that Germany should be built up as an anti-Soviet power. It was exactly that kind of idea which led to the war that has just been finished; and it is that kind of idea which may give us world war No. 3.

Who was on that commission? There was William Draper who, at the present time, happens to be Brigadier William H. Draper of Dillon, Reed and Company, one of the big financial institutions of New York. He does not want to de-industrialize Germany; he does not want to take away the machinery from Germany. There was one L. Wysor, one of the people in the ownership of the Republic Steel Corporation of the United States. These people are laying down a line that is dangerous to the peace of Europe. The people of the Soviet Union and their representatives say, "At Potsdam we made a certain agreement, and you have to live up to it." I do not have to base my remarks merely on this statement; I have here the charge made by Senator Kilgore of the United States. He is the head of the military subcommittee investigating German industry. He says that unless something drastic is done in Germany, she will be able to produce more war material than they produced in 1939.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order. I am sorry to interrupt the hon. gentleman, but he has spoken for forty minutes.

Mr. ROSE: I will conclude in a few minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER: With the consent of the house.

Mr. ROSE: Mr. Speaker, these are the decisive issues. Agreements have been made by the Big Three. Those agreements must be lived up to. If those agreements are lived up to, it will be possible for them to get together again and to come to a positive decision regarding future policy. All is not lost. There were difficulties in the past. It will be remembered that there was the Polish issue; there was the question of the San Francisco conference, and many other issues. They reached agreements because we cannot afford war. War

would not merely be the problem of trying to save civilization; it will be the utter destruction of civilization. There has to be agreement.

Canada cannot afford to play the role of organizing the middle bloc, the bloc of supposed middle and small powers. The best role that Canada could play would be to see that these three stick together. If these three stick together we shall have peace.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) went overseas; he spoke to President Truman; he saw Prime Minister Attlee. I should say the best thing that could happen would be for the Prime Minister to proceed to Moscow to see Generalissimo Stalin in order to help to play a role in cementing the unity of the big three. That would be the finest role for Canada to play, and I do hope that the Prime Minister will find it possible to make that visit.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order. I am sorry to interrupt the hon. gentleman again, but I gave him a few minutes to close his speech.

Mr. ROSE: I will close it in one minute.

Mr. SPEAKER: Unless he has the unanimous consent of the house he will be obliged to resume his seat.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Finish it up.

Mr. ROSE: Before leaving for overseas the Prime Minister said that the world to-day had changed; that it is not any more what it was before. That was a very important statement. It means that we, as a young and vigorous nation must recognize those changes. We as an independent sovereign state, a neighbour of the United States and of the Soviet Union, as a member of the commonwealth of nations, can play a unifying role. Recognizing the changes that have taken place in Europe, we should play a role of cementing that unity and help those new nations that have come to the fore, and help the general progressive development of the world. Only in that manner will Canada be playing a progressive and decisive role at the present stage in the world's history.

Mrs. GLADYS STRUM (Qu'Appelle): Mr. Speaker, the entire house has listened with a great deal of interest and satisfaction to the reports from the various delegates to the San Francisco conference, and the discussion on its merits from all parts of the house has done credit to this body.

The ramifications of the provisions of the charter have been so ably dealt with that there is very little left to say. I shall deal only with those aspects which have not as yet been mentioned.