

*The Address—Mr. W. J. Browne*

You will find, Mr. Speaker, that in talking about this subject most hon. members think of the income the people receive, without thinking of the property from which income is derived. It would be much better for the government to attempt to arrange for people to have productive property in their possession, as has been done in the administration of veterans affairs. When the veterans came home, they were assisted in securing land, from which they could earn a livelihood. Many of them were also taught trades. It seems to me that the huge amounts of money that are being spent on unemployment insurance are not producing the permanent results that we would like to see. Year after year, we are faced with this problem. It may become a serious problem. Neither the Prime Minister (Mr. St. Laurent), the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Gardiner), the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Howe), nor the Minister of Finance (Mr. Abbott), nor any member of this house, can tell what will happen in the next twelve months in this country. One can only surmise. There is wealth here, but has it been well distributed? It is for that reason that I say it is urgent for all, whether in the provincial government or the federal government, to do all they can to assist people in getting possession of productive property, because that is what counts, more than mere income.

Only recently we heard that there were surpluses of farm products in the United States as well as in Canada. In that country there has been destruction of these products, as there was in the thirties. There has been destruction of potatoes, just as there was destruction of sows in the thirties. I remember at one time in 1933 when the government of Newfoundland was encouraged by the late Sir Wilfred Grenfell to ask the United States government to give us some of the sows that were being destroyed. We were not able to get them. If they had been available, the people of Newfoundland would have been able to raise pork. The government of the United States has arranged for the sale of a large quantity of potatoes to Spain at a nominal price. Owing to the drought in that country, there is a scarcity of vegetables and wheat. If Canada has a surplus of food, and I understand there are surpluses in some commodities, it would be better to give them away than to destroy them.

Another interesting speaker, who gave us a delightful speech in many respects, was the member for Saskatoon (Mr. Knight). He argued in favour of the recognition of the government of communist China, and stated that the sweep of the communist armies over China did not constitute a communist revolution. I should like to know what the

hon. member desires to have as evidence of a communist revolution. I feel quite sure that Mao Tse-tung would not consider it a compliment if he were called something other than a communist, or something other than a revolutionary. I wonder if my hon. friend would ask the missionaries, who have escaped from that country, what they think of what happened out there. Missionaries have been insulted, murdered; and their churches have been desecrated. The missionary dispensaries that were used for the benefit of the people of China have been confiscated and destroyed.

The hon. member for Saskatoon also made an extraordinary statement, which he challenged anyone to deny, when he said at page 189 of *Hansard*:

The only political force active at this moment against communism between the iron curtain and the Atlantic coast of Spain is the socialism of the democratic socialist nations such as Belgium, Norway, Sweden and Great Britain. Such socialist nations stand on guard for democracy in the Europe of today. I doubt if there is a member in the house who can deny that.

I am sure that my hon. friend will recognize that the presence of United States forces and United States officials in Europe administering the Marshall aid plan are also to be considered as political forces of some value. I think my hon. friend will recognize that in Belgium there is a strong Catholic party, and that in France the government of the day is mainly composed of members of the *Mouvement Republicain Populaire*. The alliance between the socialists and the M.R.P. is intended to keep General de Gaulle from getting into power. In Western Germany there is a government of Christian Democrats, in which the Catholics and Protestants have combined to run the country through the dangerous and difficult problems confronting it as a result of the welter of hate that was engendered during the war. In Italy there is the Christian Democratic government of de Gasperi, assisted by the socialists it is true, but socialists of the right rather than socialists of the left. In Holland, there is a Christian Democratic government. I consider, Mr. Speaker, that the socialism of those two Scandinavian countries, Norway and Sweden, is not the kind of socialism to be found in other European countries. The people of those two countries are quite individualistic, and there are strong capitalistic enterprises in both of them.

Then, what would my hon. friend say of the government of General Franco? Would he not call that a bulwark against communism? In 1936, General Franco came over from Africa and fought his way through Spain until he had conquered the communists. Surely he is to be regarded as a political force of some account in the area the hon.