

occupies in the economic scheme of things; but I believe that because of the emergency, because of the crisis nature of the whole situation, because it involves the national survival of our country that this is no time for emphasis on differences nor is it the time for recriminations or blame fixing or finding fault with who is responsible for this or the other thing. I think that can well be left for future historians to determine because any indulgence in this luxury in my opinion can only hinder indirectly at least our united effort; hence we should emphasize at this time rather the things that are of common interest between us and put aside any difference that may exist, subordinate them, if you wish, to the national interest; concurrently I am opposed to any strikes, for instance, in any industry, particularly any war industries because it may mean stopping of manufacturing of the materials needed for our soldiers at the front or the soldiers of our allies. I think all differences can be ironed out through the existing machinery and through negotiation. I think that this problem of avoiding strikes is being handled very well, but it could be improved, if I am to express an opinion, by the establishment of what exists already in Great Britain and in the United States, of a more close partnership between managers, captains of industry and labour, so that they can both find the best way for increasing production. I am also in favour of any sacrifices that may be necessary and dictated by the military conditions of the war to be imposed on the working classes, on the farmers or any other section of the population. I think the yardstick for our measure whether of an economic or social or military nature must be the problems dictated by the war situation; and if the war situation requires certain steps to be taken to speed up production by working seven days a week or the increase of