

*External Affairs*

home some goods they previously got from other countries. That is what the hon. gentleman said.

**Mr. Blackmore:** I am sure the hon. gentleman does not wish to misrepresent me. I was not criticizing the United States for becoming self-sufficient; I was simply setting out the fact that this is what has happened. That is the bare fact facing us.

**Mr. Pouliot:** The hon. gentleman looked very indignant when he made those statements, from which I took it that he was dissatisfied with that policy. Afterwards, he recommended that Canada should be self-supporting. He was right in the second conclusion, but it prevents me from sending his speech to Mr. Truman and Mr. Acheson.

**Mr. Blackmore:** I shall have to do it myself.

**Mr. Pouliot:** Yes, the hon. gentleman will put them to some embarrassment.

**Mr. Blackmore:** They need embarrassing.

**Mr. Pouliot:** They will not know what the hon. member's conclusion was. I want him to tell us whether he believes it is a good policy for the United States to be self-supporting, and whether it would be a good policy for Canada to be self-supporting.

**Mr. Blackmore:** Yes, I believe in both of those.

**Mr. Pouliot:** I am very glad to hear that. Then, I shall send the speech, and I shall refer to the page on which this correction has been made.

**Mr. Blackmore:** It needs no correction. It is all there when you read it.

**Mr. Pouliot:** It is all there, but I did not know what my hon. friend meant.

**Mr. Blackmore:** The hon. member must have gone out of the chamber when I said that.

**Mr. Pouliot:** I was here all the time, and I listened with great attention. The hon. member has quite a voice, and I missed nothing of what he said. It was because of that that I was puzzled by what he said. It might have been the opinion of the Digest and not his own. His opinion, therefore, must be that Canada should be self-supporting, and, to a large extent, Canada is now self-supporting. Industry has made great progress. In passing through Toronto yesterday, I saw the new industries that have grown up on the west side of Toronto. I suggest the hon. gentleman should see them, and ascertain what happened in Toronto as well as many other places in Canada.

**Mr. Blackmore:** I am happy to hear it.

**Mr. Pouliot:** I am glad the hon. member is happy to hear that. What has happened is due, in large part, to the encouragement this government has given business. It has tried to see that Canadian business prospered. The policy of the government in that field is sound.

**Mr. Blackmore:** That is right.

**Mr. Pouliot:** I am glad to hear the hon. gentleman say so, and I congratulate him on being so broadminded, if not always logical.

There is one thing for which I want to praise the hon. gentleman, and that is for citing facts. I have no objection to the citation of facts. We must base our arguments on facts. I cannot understand, however, the citation of other people's opinions. An opinion is merely an opinion, whether it be that of a professor with a strange name who is teaching international law at Columbia or Mr. Eden. Perhaps the hon. member for Lethbridge (Mr. Blackmore) knows that the first and most important author on international law, I do not mean private international law but public international law, was an old man who died a long time ago named Grotius. He published a book in Paris in 1625 about the right of war and peace. It was entitled "De Jure Belli et Pacis".

**Mr. Low:** What does it mean?

**Mr. Pouliot:** It means, the right of war and peace. At the time, the French language was the recognized international language. This book was also called, "Les Droits des Gens",—the rights of the peoples. I have been told it is an interesting book, but I have never read it. I know that all the treatises and textbooks that have been published on international law since that time were merely explanations and commentaries and the fundamentals were the same as those contained in that book. If there are new principles of international law, therefore, and my hon. friend knows that there are, they must come from agreements amongst nations. They are based on the fundamentals established by Grotius more than three centuries ago.

I am not ready to agree with the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. Pearson), when he says that the nations are not bound by what is said in the United Nations assembly, or in the security council. I was surprised when some hon. gentlemen applauded that statement. Naturally, all that is said in those meetings is subject to approval by the various parliaments. According to any strict interpretation, these statements may not be binding, but on the other hand they enunciate principles of international law. We will find most of those principles already enunciated by Grotius, who is the acknowledged authority on the matter.