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Now, we mobilized then for war, but is there any valid reason why we cannot mobilize in the same way for peace? Is the building of a better way of life on this continent a less worthy motive for cooperative effort than the destruction of our enemies?

Once again may I reiterate the mutual nature of our postwar problems. Canada, now the fourth greatest producer of war goods among the United Nations, will come out of this war a major industrial country, heir to all the ills that accompany that senior standing in the world. Canada and the United States can both plan on being what the economists call "not creditor nations" in the postwar world. Now you and I as individuals might look forward with some relish to the certainty that we should be "not creditors" in the future, but for nations it creates basic complications which cannot be ignored. Canada and the United States face much the same complications - we are on the same side of the fence.

Again, it is clearly our destiny to supply the bulk of the materials for the relief and rehabilitation work which the United Nations will carry out. In the bread of half the world, for example, good hard Canadian wheat will be baked, and the United States will share to the full extent of her capacity the truly Christian task of binding up the world's wounds.

This similar postwar position means that we shall be struggling together with economic menaces as we struggle today with the Germans and the Japanese (and

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