

when the question of election to the security council or of election to other bodies which may from time to time required appointments from this country came up, there should be some kind of recommendation with respect to our ability and capacity to contribute to the success of such an organization; and the Canadian delegation, while the amendment it proposed did not go through as originally drafted and was watered down and perhaps made a little more temperate, did make a recommendation to the general assembly that when elections to the security council are being held, the question of a nation's ability and capacity to contribute should be taken into consideration.

One phase of the conference's work in which I was especially interested was the setting up of the economic and social council. In the redrafting of the provisions of this new organ, which does not perhaps owe to Canada its entire birth as an organ in the united nations set-up, nevertheless the Canadian people can take some credit for at least sponsoring it in its present form, because the present charter provisions setting up the economic and social council of the united nations contain, I believe, more words written in by the Canadian delegation than by any other nation in the world. That was because the Canadian delegation brought to the conference what was almost a charter in itself with respect to this council. I think we as a nation may take some credit for the fact that in this new sphere of activity, this new sphere of human relations where human values are considered perhaps more highly than almost any other, Canada took a leading part in bringing this new part of the charter on social and economic cooperation into effect.

There are many in this chamber who, I am sure, believe with me that we should not entirely confine our thoughts on peace to curative measures after difficult situations have arisen which need remedying. I think most members of the house will agree with me that the preventive side of war as well as the curative side of war must be considered in the years that lie ahead because, as has been said from time to time, and sometimes perhaps in a critical sense, in our efforts to secure world peace the social and economic aspects of world affairs must be given a more prominent and more vital position than they have ever occupied in days gone by. The economic and social council at least does provide some ray of hope that the nations of the world will yet beat their swords into ploughshares and banish man's inhumanity to man the world over; for, Mr. Speaker, this great new world of ours to-morrow must be a world of trade and

prosperity and jobs, and not a world of stagnation and depression and doles. A peace based upon social and economic justice has a chance to live, but in my opinion a peace based on any other foundation faces death at its very birth. So that, having taken a position at this world conference as a Canadian nation on the side of this progressive movement which I have just outlined and which is envisaged in this great charter, we may look with no small degree of pride upon the fact, which I think will be confirmed by the hon. member for Rosetown-Biggan (Mr. Coldwell), that the nations of the world have begun to look to Canada for leadership in this great and growing important field of human endeavour.

The question of the military agreements, mentioned by the minister, should not be overlooked. It is all very well for this country to approve the charter; the question is, what shall we do as a nation to implement our fair share of the obligations which it entails? That is a matter which must not be lightly considered by this house. When the military agreements involved in the charter are presented to the house, in accordance with the terms of the charter, for ratification by constitutional process in this land, as in others, the real test of the Canadian people, whether they are ready to practise what they preach, will confront the nation and parliament. One of the Canadian amendments which the minister did not mention had to do with this matter of military agreements. As the Dumbarton Oaks document was originally drawn and submitted as a basis of discussion to the San Francisco conference it was very loosely worded with respect to these agreements. It called in a vague fashion for military agreements to be made between the various members of the organization. No one knew who would initiate the agreements; no one knew who would start the procedure, and the result was that at one stage it looked as though the Dumbarton Oaks proposal if accepted would lead to a stalemate or something worse. The Canadian amendment which was finally accepted by the conference, was, I think, a good one. As a result, agreements will now be made, not loosely with such nations as a country may see fit to make an agreement, but in the future it is the security council with which each nation in connection with peace enforcement will have to deal. We set up machinery for peace once before, and we got war. This peace must this time in every sense of the term be a people's peace, because unless it is founded upon the will of the peoples of the world the temple of peace will soon crumble and decay.