

The resolution asks this house to approve the purposes and principles set forth in the proposals of the four governments.

The purposes of the organization as set forth in the proposals of the four governments are:

1. To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;

2. To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and

4. To afford a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

These are purposes for a general international organization of which this house will surely cordially approve.

In pursuit of these purposes the proposals recommend that the organization and its members should act in accordance with the following principles:

1. The organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving states.

2. All members of the organization undertake, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership in the organization, to fulfil the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the charter.

3. All members of the organization shall settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security are not endangered.

4. All members of the organization shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the organization.

5. All members of the organization shall give every assistance to the organization in any action undertaken by it in accordance with the provisions of the charter.

6. All members of the organization shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which preventive or enforcement action is being undertaken by the organization. The organization should ensure that states

not members of the organization act in accordance with these principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

These principles upon which the general international organization will be expected to act will also, I am sure, be cordially approved by all hon. members of this house.

According to the proposals, membership of the organization should be open to all peace-loving states. It is proposed that the organization should have as its principal organs: A general assembly; a security council; an international court of justice; and a secretariat. It is also proposed that the organization should have such subsidiary agencies as may be found necessary.

One of the first questions which anyone looking at the proposals for the new world security organization will ask is: How do these proposals differ from the covenant of the league of nations and in what respects do they improve upon it? The failure of the league to secure world peace was a world tragedy. It must not, however, be thought that the idealism and effort which went into the league have been wasted. That would be a shallow judgment. The ideal of the new international organization remains the same—the organization of enduring peace. There are, however, important lessons to be learned from the league's failure to attain that end. The knowledge gained should be applied to building on more solid foundations.

The structure of the proposed organization bears a general resemblance to that of the league of nations. But there are important differences in the authority of the various organs proposed.

The general assembly, like the league assembly, would be composed of representatives of all members, with one vote for each delegation. The assembly would discuss and make recommendations on any matter of international importance with the single exception of international disputes which may be under consideration by the security council. These disputes the assembly might discuss, but in order to avoid conflict of jurisdiction, it could not make recommendations for their settlement. The assembly would also elect the non-permanent members of the security council, the members of the economic and social council, the secretary-general of the organization, and, probably, the judges of the international court. It would control budgets and apportion expenses. It would have wide powers of initiation and supervision in the economic, social and humanitarian fields. Its important decisions would be

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]