

crew of the R.C.A.F. We told him of our purpose and said that of course we were accused of being idealists. He replied; "The realists have made a sad mess of things; perhaps it would be better to let the idealists take over". I trust two words may be expunged from the vocabulary of the future: appeasement and realist.

Some Hon. SENATORS: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mrs. WILSON: Only last week I received a letter from my son in which he stated:

I am really hoping that this will be the last war, after having seen the thousands of graves of this war and the last. Surely we can get along without it in the future.

The Citizen of April 9 contained an article from the London Observer entitled "Realism". I find it rather disturbing. According to the writer the essential feature of the Dumbarton Oaks plan is:

—a refusal openly and in advance to provide security against the only cases of aggression which are ever likely to trouble seriously the peace of the world: aggression by a great power, or aggression by a smaller one which can count on a great power's support. In both cases the offending great power has, according to the project, the lawful right to veto any action by the Security Council. If the new dispensation had been valid in 1935, Italy, if she were then listed as a great power, would have had the right simply to veto sanctions against her aggression on Abyssinia.

The League of Nations is said to have failed. During a period of twenty-two years it settled thirty-six political disputes, and only appeared to fail conspicuously in the major crises, notably those relating to Manchuria and Ethiopia. The great powers failed to use the League machinery, or used it only partly and half-heartedly.

In his well-reasoned address the honourable senator from Inkerman (Hon. Mr. Hugessen) said that, whereas to-day the Security Council appeared of supreme importance, in the years to come the social and economic sections of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals would become increasingly so, and upon these sections rested the hope for the future peace of the world. I may say that only as recently as last September Winston Churchill stated that there would have been no occasion for the present war if the nations enrolled in the League had fulfilled faithfully the pledges they had given.

To-day one finds it difficult to believe it is less than a hundred and twenty years since policemen first appeared on the streets of London. The lack of protection for citizens was so serious that Sir Robert Peel finally decided that something must be done, and, despite strong opposition in both Houses of Parlia-

Hon. Mrs. WILSON.

ment, he succeeded in securing the passage of a bill for the creation of a police force. At the outset the members of this force were the object of opprobrium and ridicule, but their success in preserving law and order was soon appreciated and the "bobby" became an institution. We know to-day that in Great Britain an unarmed policeman exercises more authority than the armed policeman or gendarme of other countries.

During the years since the last great war, through the international organizations set up after the Paris conference, the Governments of various countries, as well as individuals of many nationalities and races, have learned to work together for the good of all, and have established a basis for further co-operation. In the International Labour Organization we have perhaps the most perfect example of this, for here representatives of governments, of employers and employees meet to discuss and, in many cases, solve their problems. The I.L.O., established under article 23 of the League Covenant, has put through sixty-seven international agreements which provide better working conditions for people all over the world.

The accomplishments of the health section have been remarkable, but I shall only refer to them very briefly. The constantly increasing use of sera in the treatment of many forms of illness rendered some type of international yardstick a necessity. Through the Standards Commission at Geneva an international unit was established, so that a unit of insulin, for example, was the same in any country of Europe as in the United States or Canada. In May, 1944, Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, the former president of the League of Nations Association in the United States said:

When the Health Organization's Service of Epidemiological Intelligence was at its height—around 1937—it received from the countries representing more than 90 per cent of the world's population regular reports on the prevalence and movement of epidemic diseases. When the war is over this system—and indeed every other activity of the League's Health Organization—must be extended and perfected, so that the recent rapid increases in medical science may be put to use by the family of nations to free mankind at long last from the plagues which have beset his path for centuries.

To-day we are confronted with the overwhelming problem of millions of displaced persons, and if these unfortunates are not returned to their own homes, or other homes found for them, they will remain a source of friction between nations for years to come. The League's reconstruction work after world war I was remarkable; for not only were half a million prisoners of war repatriated, but