

council organization could be linked to an international agency of the type provided for under the provisions of articles 57 and 63 of this charter. Talking about international agencies, as it is anticipated that the international food and agriculture body now meeting in Quebec city will be brought into relationship with the united nations organization, I know I express the sentiments of all hon. members when I extend to Hon. L. B. Pearson, Canadian ambassador at Washington, who was unanimously elected chairman of the world food body, our most sincere congratulations and our thanks for a great honour to Canada.

Should a combined programme as above outlined be considered I would urge this government to provide funds for the establishment in Canada of a French-styled university school of physical education and to create, among the extra facilities that will be necessary, a French-styled naval academy, airforce school and military college. Here I should like to remind the house that at the last congress, held in the city of Granby, in the constituency of the hon. member for Shefford (Mr. Boivin), of the federation of the *Chambres de Commerce des Jeunes* of the province of Quebec, which is affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Junior Chambers of Commerce, in my opinion the most serious and progressive organization of young business men Canada has ever known, a resolution was adopted in which the government was asked to create a French-styled naval academy and military college in Canada.

I also suggest that more cadet corps be created and developed throughout the nation. Such training should be accounted for in the requirements under universal peace-time military rules, so that the period of military training would be shortened proportionately thereby. According to an editorial article published on Saturday, July 8, 1944, in *l'Action Catholique* of Quebec city, the district of Quebec had at that date a total of 14,000 cadets, forming 110 corps, the figures closely following those of Toronto where there were 17,000 cadets. It also stated that the district of Montreal had 29,000 cadets. It was noted that Quebec alone had almost one-third of all the registered cadets in Canada.

In view of our international obligations, and to safeguard our own national interests, it is of paramount importance that defence means be constantly surveyed. The leader of the C.C.F. party (Mr. Coldwell), the hon. member for Vancouver South (Mr. Green) and the hon. member for Cariboo (Mr. Irvine) have suggested the establishment of a defence committee. I agree with the idea that it should be non-partisan. I suggest that the

[Mr. Beaudoin.]

proposed non-partisan committee be composed of representatives of all the total war necessary organizations which we knew in the last war, and such others as it may be found advisable to add. To this defence board, the joint United States-Canada defence board could be ramified, integrated with the work of this defence committee. This non-partisan defence board of experts could operate with the same latitude and freedom from political interference as the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, but could be submitted yearly to a thorough cross-examination by a committee of this house, in order that the representatives of the people might be in a position to satisfy themselves as to whether or not our military experts were keeping our defence means up to date.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I reiterate my opinion that universal peace-time military training may be inevitable if we are to assume our full obligations under the prescriptions of the united nations charter. I wish, however, that the system of training to come should be practical as well as effective. In addressing the legislators of the nations of the world on Christmas eve, 1944, His Holiness Pope Pius XII said:

There is a duty, besides, imposed on all, a duty which brooks no delay, no procrastination, no hesitation, no subterfuge: it is the duty to do everything to ban once and for all wars of aggression as a legitimate solution of international disputes and as a means towards realizing national aspirations.

By approving this charter and assuming our obligations under it, we are doing what it is our solemn duty to do. I trust that by a very strong vote we shall demonstrate to the world the will for peace and international solidarity which animates all citizens of Canada.

Mr. DONALD M. FLEMING (Eglinton): Mr. Speaker, in rising to support the resolution may I reiterate what I said on a similar subject in this house last Thursday evening. In the matter of our approach to international agreements I hope it will be possible for this house to speak with unanimity. Nothing could be more desirable with respect to the attitude of this parliament toward the united nations organization and the charter presented to us for ratification than that this house should speak with one voice.

We approach this subject with pride in the part that was played by the Canadian delegates at San Francisco. We recall at the same time an epic event in the history of this country in the year 1919, when, through its own representative, Canada signed the treaty of Versailles on behalf of His Majesty. That was a great step in the constitutional development of this country, a great accomplishment which will stand as a monument to the