

as the strong secondary states; that in my opinion is something that the Canadian delegation should endeavour to rectify. For two good reasons these secondary states should be better represented on the security council. In the first place the security council must have immediate and adequate force at its disposal, and it will lack such decisive force unless nations are represented in accordance with the contribution they will be called upon to make for world peace.

Secondly, it is important that the secondary nations which will be called upon for vital assistance against an aggressor should be able to vote somewhere on the decision reached. That is a fundamental of responsible government, and the Canadian government, or that of any other democratic state, incidentally, has an obligation in this regard to its own electorate. It might be difficult to march to fight or to sever economic relations on the direction of a council in which in so many respects we had been denied an adequate voice. I should like to say that our party stands squarely for collective security with—and I use these words advisedly—all that this term implies. We believe it is the duty of Canada to endeavour to secure the acceptance of proposals for the improvement of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement and to look beyond it to the ultimate establishment of a real, effective, world-wide democratic organization for the maintenance of peace.

This afternoon the Prime Minister mentioned some of the great organizations that had been built up side by side with the league of nations, which he called functional organizations. He said that no less important in the immediate future than the consideration of steps to prevent actual military warfare is the provision of food and assistance for the devastated areas, and that the nations associating together who are in a position to do so ought to see in what manner they can lend the greatest possible aid to repair the devastation of war. We know that the league of nations failed in some respects, but in others the work of the league of nations must be carried on within the framework of the new international organization. Its contribution in the control of the nefarious trade in narcotics and of white slavery did a tremendous amount to assist those throughout the world who could not assist themselves. The International Labour Organization, possibly the one great organization that came out of the league of nations and remains with us, ought to be extended in influence and the agreements made within it should be accepted to a much greater extent than Canada and other nations have

been prepared to accept them in the past. Then there is the matter of nutrition. We read before the war that two-thirds of the people of the world were undernourished. I say, Mr. Speaker, that in a world where two-thirds of the people are underfed, no matter how firmly we may establish some system of collective security in the military field there is no organization which can permanently secure the peace of the world under those conditions. There is the matter of civil aviation in which Canada is vitally interested, because we stand at the crossroads of the world, with a great neighbour to the south and another great neighbour to the north who will desire to use routes across our country. All these factors come within the range of the economic considerations that are involved side by side with the military considerations. The Prime Minister mentioned the regulation of cartels and the monetary and stabilization proposals which will be discussed under another agreement.

So I think our view can be summed up pretty well in a resolution passed at our national convention in Montreal last December, which said in part:

Future wars cannot be avoided without the establishment of government on the international level, democratically representative of all the peoples, great and small, and endowed with the paramount powers necessary to maintain the peace and to provide economic justice and equality of opportunity among the peoples of the world.

The post-war arrangements probably will fall far short of this; but, while accepting the best that can be obtained at the moment, we shall continue to look forward to the time when in the words of the late Wendell Willkie this will be indeed one world. When I speak of government at the international level, Mr. Speaker, of course I do not mean any body whatsoever which can make decisions binding upon its members except in relation to those matters delegated to it by the member peoples. Nor does it mean, of course, that we anticipate the immediate formation of a world-wide federation. Within the international organization it might be advisable—and the Dumbarton Oaks agreement provides for it—to have regional associations with responsibility for matters which affect a region more particularly. But let me say at once that undoubtedly it is true that anything which affects a region now affects in a greater or less degree the whole world. However, the point is that the ultimate aim of progressive peoples everywhere must be the unity of mankind under a code of law as applicable to behaviour among peoples as it is among individuals.