

during our conferences. They are these: The United Kingdom and the British dominions are not out for aggrandizement or territory, not out to conquer or dominate anybody whatsoever. They are out to free mankind, and that means the nations that have fought beside us. I would refer particularly to France. There were many Frenchmen who pinned their faith to the cross of Lorraine and did not bow the knee in the house of Mammon. We have had our own New Zealanders escaping from Italy, through Switzerland, and then through France to Spain. French men and women in all walks of life risked their lives cheerfully and willingly to aid them, even against the protests of those whom they were succoring and helping to escape. The people who have shown that spirit will rise triumphant and their country will once more become a great leader among the nations and a great repository of human freedom.

These nations, according to the declarations of the leading united nations, must be fully restored, and their territories must be given back wherever they may be; because unless our word is carried out, the very foundation of faith will shake and fall, and there will be no resting place for honour in the world. France will be restored, as will Poland, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Greece, and their overseas territories.

I pause for a moment to thank the government and the people of Canada for the help they sent to the starving people of Greece and Crete, for the wheat they have sent over there by the thousands of tons, and for the assistance in other respects that they are continuing to give. I would tender my own and my country's appreciation of the splendid offer of assistance that came from here when millions of people in Bengal were sickening to death through the famine. Our friends in Australia also assisted, as we did according to our capacity. These are gestures, deeds, actions that will cement the world and bring us into greater friendship and comradeship to face the problems of the future.

The principles of the Atlantic charter are not platitudes, nor meant to be platitudes. They are principles that must be honoured because thousands have died for them. Your boys, boys of New Zealand, South Africa, India, the United States and all the united nations, have given their lives that the four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from fear and freedom from want—may be established and the masses of the people given greater opportunities than

ever before. Unless we strive to carry out those principles we shall be undoing in peace what has been won on the battlefield.

I heard it said many years ago that there were two kinds of enemies of progress: those who stood still and looked backward, and those who looked forward and stood still. After the last war, promises were made in various countries—I am not singling out any country or people or government; I am stating a fact—promises were made, and made in good faith. They were made because it was believed, even by those who made them, that they would be carried out. But the years came and the years went, and instead of the promises being fulfilled, we had an overwhelming sense of impossibility, the overpowering feeling that they could not be fulfilled. So, instead of enthusiasm on the part of the masses, particularly on the part of the young people who with their generous hearts, having fought the war, wanted to reach out to a better future, we have had cynicism, disappointment and despair. We must give faith to our young people. We must tell them that as they have fought, and as they will win the war, so must they take their place and help to garner the fruits of victory for all the peoples of the world. If that is not done people will say cynically: "These promises were all right when the war was on, but you cannot do anything about it now." If these promises are not fulfilled, there can be no doubt that the forces of despair will develop into reaction; once more the ground will be ripe for the seeds of nazism and fascism, and democracy's final chance will be gone.

Conferences are being held to help the world towards a better day—conferences on commercial questions, on monetary and financial questions; on production of food, conferences that do credit to the good heart of the democracies; conferences to rehabilitate the nations that have been trampled under foot by Germany, Italy and Japan. These are excellent, and I have no doubt that the requirements, in particular the necessities, of all the respective countries, will be considered and allowance made for them. But unless the mass of the people feel that in return for their efforts on land, on sea and in the air, in the workshops and on the farms, on the docks and in the mines, the vision of a new world is a reality, that the leaders of nations were in earnest when they preached fundamental democracy, not only political democracy but educational, economic and social democracy, then I say there is a black outlook for the world.

But there is no reason why the outlook should be black. The British nations are