

Hon. Mr. KING: I should say that is not so.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: The answer is no.

Hon. Mr. EULER: That was very clearly the information issued at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference. Some change must have been made in the meantime.

Hon. Mr. KING: I do not believe that is the intention. A great power will be subject to the same treatment as a secondary power. The action taken will, I suppose, depend upon the ability of the other nations to proceed against the delinquent nation.

Chapter VII describes the constitution of the International Court of Justice. It would function in accordance with a statute to be annexed to and forming part of the charter of the organization. This court would deal with international problems and would be either a continuation of the present Permanent Court of International Justice or a tribunal based upon it.

It is proposed that the Security Council shall be composed of five members, one from each of the five great powers, these representatives to be elected from the Assembly, as I have already stated. I have already mentioned the system of voting in the Council. Naturally there will have to be a secretariat, and the suggestion is that it should function continuously.

A question that has been disturbing the minds of some people is: What will the Canadian delegation do at San Francisco? What power will it have to enter into any agreement or undertaking? We are going there as a body, made up of representatives of political parties in Parliament, to represent the people of Canada, and I take it that the delegation will meet from day to day and decide what position Canada should adopt on matters that come before the Assembly. Any undertakings made by Canada's representatives will have to be submitted to Parliament for ratification.

As regards the question of whether or not Canada would be satisfied to allow a delegation from Parliament to enter into contracts with the Security Council for our participation in future wars, if there should be any, I wish to explain what is proposed. Our commitments to the Security Council will be submitted to the Parliament of Canada for approval. What I mean is that if the Security Council says that it would like to have from Canada a certain number of aircraft, of airmen, of troops and of ships, and certain quantities of food products, munitions and so on, the matter will be discussed, and the decision that is reached will be expressed in a separate agreement which will come before Parliament for ratification. So there need be no worry at all

on this score. We know the attitude of the Canadian people towards war. They have never gone to war just for the fun of it; they have gone to war only when convinced there was no other way of defending those principles of justice and fair play in which they believe. I repeat that any undertakings made at San Francisco by the Canadian Government or delegation will be submitted to Parliament, and there be finally endorsed or rejected.

In closing I just wish to express my belief that the people of Canada hope the invitation to attend the San Francisco conference will be accepted unanimously by Parliament, and that those who are entrusted with the duty of representing us at the conference will keep in mind the Canadian viewpoint in regard to war. We are not interested in war as a means of conquest. We will not become participants in war unless that seems to us to be the only way of defending that freedom—freedom of religion, freedom of the Press, and so on—which exists not only in Canada, but virtually throughout this hemisphere. We regard freedom as the most highly prized thing in life; and if it is to be extended to other nations, as we trust it will be, it is important that there should be a fairer distribution of the world's riches among all peoples and a greater opportunity for unrestricted trade. Let us hope that with the extension of the benefits of freedom to other lands there will be increased support for those great principles which we are determined to maintain.

Hon. C. C. BALLANTYNE: Honourable senators, we are living from hour to hour and day to day through most thrilling and momentous times. We all feel and realize that Germany, which forced this cruel, devastating, barbaric war upon us, is nearing ultimate defeat and unconditional surrender. How fitting it is, then, honourable senators, that forty peace-loving united nations, or maybe a greater number, are called to meet at San Francisco on April 25 to lay plans for the prevention of wars and the future peace of the world. Almost the whole of Europe has been devastated, and famine and pestilence prevail everywhere on the continent. The world has never witnessed in the past, and I hope it will never witness in the future, such a conflict as is now drawing to a close in Europe. Naturally, in common with all other members of this House and, I hope, with every Canadian, I am delighted to know that the United Nations are about to hold a meeting devoted to furthering international good will and preventing war, and that this meeting of the United Nations is going to take place in the very near future. I am happy to state to the honourable leader,