

emphasized the new developments in the economic field and he presented that to the representatives of forty-two nations of the world. I think he left no doubt in the minds of those representatives of forty-two nations as to where Canada stood in the several references in his report to Canada and Canadian policy. Take, for instance, this one sentence. I do not wish to spend too much time in going into long quotations, but I should like to give this one:

It is therefore noteworthy that the principles of repayment laid down in the master agreements are designed to improve these relations—

He was referring to lend-lease and mutual aid.

—and to prevent the emergence after this war of the problems of inter-allied indebtedness which caused so many difficulties in the decade following the last war.

That is, the policy itself was going to help to prevent a third war. Up-to-date history, not history of what has passed under the bridge is what we need. There is no doubt we made some mistakes, but we are looking forward to correcting them now.

At several places in the report the director referred to what Canada was doing in co-ordinating the powers of the united nations. The international wheat agreement of June, 1942; the mutual aid agreement between Canada on the one hand and Great Britain, the Soviet union, Australia, China, and the French committee of national liberation on the other, are instances. Canada has shown that she is carrying forward these policies into the post-war world by the setting up of such bodies as the Export Credits Insurance Corporation. I should like to give another quotation from the report of the international labour conference which will be found on page 25, as follows:

The contribution of the lend-lease and mutual aid arrangements to the war effort of the united nations needs no emphasis; but as the day of victory approaches it will be well to bear in mind the possible peace-time applications of the concepts underlying these arrangements. Article VII of the master lease-lend agreements and article X of the mutual aid agreements register the determination of the governments concerned to pursue policies directed to the attainment of all the economic objectives set forth in the Atlantic charter. This charter, as Mr. E. R. Stettinius, former lend-lease administrator, has emphasized in discussing the post-war implications of lend-lease, "is a charter of unlimited opportunity". "Lend-lease operations, as we know them now," he observes, "will some day draw to a close, but we know already that the principle of mutual aid in mutual self-interest that is embodied in the lend-lease act must live on. To-day there is more unity of purpose and of action among freedom-loving peoples than ever before. In that unity we can find the strength to build a peaceful world in which freedom and opportunity will be secure for all."

By her participation in that meeting of the International Labour Organization Canada showed her desire to take her place with the other nations in working out these policies. The same might be said of her participation in the agricultural conferences, in UNRRA and in the monetary conference; that we are ready to recognize our responsibilities and to meet them. At this Philadelphia conference we spoke of measures of social security in all the forty-two countries represented. Surely that is a contribution to world peace. By the interchange of views and free discussion we showed what each country plans for the workers along that line. There is some similarity in all these problems in the different countries, although there are also wide differences. But surely it is helping to work out the principles of the Atlantic charter when at a meeting of forty-two nations these matters can be discussed, opinions compared and solutions suggested and recommended.

Canada has advanced along that line during the war years. We have unemployment insurance, and last week we adopted family allowances. By our policy within the country, maintaining the good from the old that has served us fairly well in previous times, and reaching out for the new as the new emerges, we shall go a long way toward preventing wars in future. Canada is putting her own house in order in these measures, with her floor under farm and fisheries prices. As these countries improve their economic conditions and help each other they will also be laying a foundation upon which peace can rest.

I do not intend to go back over what was said so ably this morning by the Prime Minister and the hon. member for Essex East (Mr. Martin). I only wanted to put these matters on record as the up-to-date history of one phase, of which I have personal knowledge, of what Canada is doing toward building up peace. It seems to me the most fitting memorial we could erect to those brave men who are fighting our battles is the building of international organizations which will prevent the recurrence of a catastrophe such as the one we are facing at the present time.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: During the course of the discussion to-day, Mr. Chairman, hon. gentlemen opposite, two or three of them in particular, directed a number of questions to me and made a number of references to my remarks of this morning, relating to the matter of an imperial council, to an empire secretariat, and to the "one voice" which should represent all parts of the British commonwealth. This house I think would be