

*United Nations Charter Reform*

wish hon. members of the House would consider this matter as one of top priority and would begin to show much more concern about where the world is going as a community and what will happen to us all in the next 15 or 20 years. The hon. member for Egmont has said some of the things I wanted to say about our reasons for creating a world organization with real power and a great deal of sovereignty.

As automation and technology develop, we are transformed increasingly into a global village. Today national boundaries are not as important as they were five or ten years ago. When you consider economic transactions, modern communications, travel and the many things that people all over the world have in common, you realize that the world is becoming smaller. That is one reason for our establishing a world community which will have more power than the UN has at present, and some measure of sovereignty. We see many tragedies in the world: this is an additional reason for strengthening the United Nations charter and moving in the direction of giving the UN more power.

Today the world lives under the balance of terror. The other day President Nixon announced that additional billions of dollars are to be allocated for the development of Safeguard Anti-ballistic missiles. This, in turn, will encourage the U.S.S.R. and other countries to spend more money on the development of weapons. Thus, stockpiles of weapons keep escalating; the proliferation of nuclear weapons is encouraged, and ultimately, acts of aggression are encouraged. We have seen examples of international violence. War is going on in Viet Nam and in the Sudan. A war has just finished in Nigeria. War is raging in the Middle East. One year ago last fall we witnessed the tragic invasion of Czechoslovakia. Since all indications are that the foreign policies of the United States, the Soviet Union and other countries will continue as at present, there is a clear indication that troubles of this kind will become more frequent.

These are not the only reasons for strengthening the United Nations and moving toward a world organization that has more power than at present. In the world we see many problems. There are problems of pollution, which must be dealt with on an international basis—water, air and foods are polluted. As a matter of fact, about an hour ago I read a newspaper article saying that in the opinion of a zoologist human beings may not have

more than 20 or 25 years to live on this planet unless they eliminate their pollution. We are polluting our atmosphere, our soil and our rivers. These are all matters which pay no attention to international boundaries. Clearly, in matters of pollution international boundaries are not important.

We must also begin thinking of a strengthened international organization for other reasons. We are witnessing the problem of the population explosion. One sees, especially in the developing countries, that overpopulation is a real threat; we have a problem in feeding people who are coming into our world. We also have poverty on a tremendous international scale. Two-thirds of the world's people are either starving or living in abject poverty. These people will become desperate, and when they do we shall have no guarantee of peace in the world. When a man is hungry he thinks of revolution, and when many people manifest similar sentiments in a nation you have no guarantee of peace or security anywhere in the world.

I have cited some reasons to support my contention that the world community should be strengthened. But, Mr. Speaker, we must also start looking at solutions of the many problems facing us in the world. As has been said in the House, our society has placed men on the moon and transplanted hearts; doctors are now talking about transplanting brains. I wish we could do as good a job in reforming our society and solving some of the economic problems facing us in Canada and the peoples of the world.

As I said, we must begin as soon as possible to build a world organization which will have some power and sovereignty. There must be a world federation of some kind. No one can stand here and spell out in detail what kind of world federation ought to be introduced in the future, but we must all begin by trying to give the world organization power—power to limit the arms race. The world organization must have more power for peace keeping and for peaceful intervention in the many wars now going on, we must show that the international community is truly concerned. The international community must have more power to tackle problems of poverty and pollution which transgress national boundaries.

Many might say, "But how is this to be done?" I would be the first to admit that we are not talking about a simple proposition. We are talking about a new order in the world community—and it must be introduced. Canada is a highly respected middle power

[Mr. Nystrom.]