

market for half a billion dollars worth of goods. This is practically half of our total pre-war exports. That means that we must have post-war policies which will raise substandard wages, increase farm income and provide a national minimum of social security. It means rejection of the suicidal isolationism advocated by the Tory-inspired Nationalists, whose programme is both a denial of the realities of the present day world and a betrayal of the true interests of the great French Canadian community.

These things I have been speaking about are all dependent on world stability and world cooperation, made possible by the crushing of the fascist monster. Anti-Semitism was part of the official programme in all countries of the Hitlerite coalition. Hitler's anti-Semitic poison has had its effects in countries outside the fascist axis. Every member of the united nations is duty bound to ban by law all racial discrimination. We should do so in Canada, and should strive to have it established by the new organization that all member states rid themselves of fascist anti-Semitism.

No single national group has suffered more than have the Jewish people at the hand of Hitlerite barbarism. With approaching victory the solution of the much-discussed problem stands before us in full sharpness. There is little doubt in my mind that world democracy and the complete destruction of fascism, and its tool anti-Semitism, are the true prerequisites for a new world order for all peoples, and a new deal for my people, the Jewish people. With victory in the war, the problem of resettlement of the survivors of the Maidenek murder factories will become more and more acute.

Scattered through the European continent many of the Jewish survivors will seek to leave the lands where so much suffering has been visited upon them. The coalition cemented at Teheran, at Yalta, and as it will be further extended in San Francisco, makes possible a new and constructive way of solving long-standing problems of nationalities and frontiers. It is in the light of these historic facts that we should approach the problem of Palestine.

The problem of the creation in Palestine of a Jewish homeland is one which requires solution and which can now be achieved as a result of the new world order envisaged and planned at Crimea. Following the Crimea conference both Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt held discussions with the Arab peoples. While no official reports were issued on the results of these discussions, it is to be hoped that the Arab leaders will understand that mass migration of Jewish people into

[Mr. Rose.]

Palestine is essential and is not a menace to a prosperous future of the Arab people. Such mass migration should be encouraged by the united nations, and all financial responsibilities connected with it should be undertaken by the united nations as part of their general resettlement and rehabilitation plans.

The Crimea conference and the subsequent discussions with the Arab people as well as the San Francisco conference will make possible a peaceful, industrial, cultural and political advancement of all countries in the near east.

On the background of such a bright future the Arab people can and should consider the establishment of a Jewish national homeland in Palestine as a constructive factor in the development of the near east.

I am sure that I express the sentiments of the house when I voice our sincere hopes that the Crimean charter will herald the establishment of the friendliest, fraternal relations between the Jews and Arab people, so setting this stage for a great future of all people in the near east, and for the fulfilment of the aspirations of the Jewish people through the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine.

May I here repeat what was stated in the house before, that we of Canada should stand prepared to participate in the joint solution of the problem of resettlement of refugees.

The greatness of Canada at San Francisco will be reflected, not in gradation of our country's position in relation to other powers, but in the action of our delegation. That delegation should be unanimous in expressing the desire of the Canadian people for durable peace and for prosperity.

The makeup of our delegation is important in that regard. Canada can demonstrate the new spirit and give a lead to other nations to follow her example by including in her delegation, a unity delegation, representatives from the ranks of organized labour, preferably from the two congresses, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labour.

Labour has achieved, at the recent world conference of trade unions held in London, representing 60 million organized workers, a new high level of unity, on the basis of the policies arrived at simultaneously in the Crimea meeting. Canadian labour, to its great credit, participated in that conference through a joint delegation.

Labour is one of the biggest and most homogeneous groups of the Canadian population. Labour has played a fine role in this war; labour is concerned about the future of Canada's peace and prosperity, and the organized labour movement should therefore have representation at the San Francisco conference.