

is no inconsistency with our contemplated association in the proposals for world security. Dumbarton Oaks recognizes such ties as major contributions to the peace of the world.

The people of this nation, Mr. Speaker, are determined to take every means at their disposal to prevent another war. They have made up their minds that so far as lies within their power this war must be the last. They know, too, that we have to be more realistic and less theoretical in our policy on external affairs. Pious hopes and prosaic chantings on the theories of peace and similar subjects are not only so much waste time but are definitely harmful and dangerous. Canada must be no international Pollyanna. She must face the cold hard facts as they are. A world organization without the power to enforce its decisions is like the domestic law that is never enforced—it is better off the statute book altogether.

Unless we evolve a more practical method than we have been using, I have fear of Canada drifting again into the same negative attitude which characterized her in pre-war days. We must stand for something in commonwealth and international matters. We are a virile, robust people, and we must not yield in the future to the temptation of pursuing any timid, weak-kneed, spineless or negative policy in dealing with others.

In an honest effort to prevent wars and promote peace and trade there are those of us who think that this nation should take its full share of responsibility in shaping with others the conditions which determine peace or war, instead of pursuing an ostrich-like course in time of peace, only to pull our heads out of the sand at the last minute and find that we are in a war. Canada has to do better than that in the post-war years. We must help to prevent wars instead of helping only to win them. But we cannot do that if we pursue our pre-war policy of aimless hesitation, ineffectiveness and isolation.

The Dumbarton Oaks foundation upon which the San Francisco framework will be built envisages more than the political side of peace. The proposal for an economic and social council will be welcomed as a step in the right direction, even if its powers are not very impressive. There is more than the political side to peace. There are many opinions, all of vastly divergent character, as to the root cause of war, but it may safely be said, I think, that a happy, contented people can readily have their aims gratified by peace alone. The peoples of this globe are not all living under happy conditions. Standards of living run from the

point which they have reached in some sections of North America to starvation and death levels in many other lands. The humanitarian side projects itself into every consideration leading to permanent peace in the world. Exploitation of the weak by the strong must have no place in the international economic and financial field. The strong must succour the weak rather than dominate them if world peace is to be more than a fanciful objective in the world of to-morrow. Shakespeare put it well when in these memorable lines he wrote:

The quality of mercy is not strain'd . . .  
. . . it is twice blessed;

It blesseth him that gives and him that takes. And when one couples with that the biblical quotation: "It is more blessed to give than to receive," it will be apparent in the minds of all who wish a peace of honourable dimensions in the world of to-morrow that the Christian ideals to which so many millions on the face of the earth do homage should not be forgotten in the struggle for permanent and lasting peace.

I yield to no one in my desire to see that the abuses of yesterday shall not be extended and perpetuated into the morrow. It has been said time and again that one of the threats to world peace in the past has been the ramifications of certain international combines, monopolies and cartels. There must be no interests greater than the governments whose sovereignties are being recognized in the coming conference. The people must be supreme, which means that the governments must be higher in authority and control than any powerful group within that government's jurisdiction. The world's highway must be cleared of dangerous international highwaymen of finance, industry or politics. The road must be made safe for the ordinary people of the world.

The eyes of the ordinary citizens of Canada or the world must not be dazzled and blinded and diverted from the realities of the situation by any shining sunlight that may emerge from San Francisco. The machinery for world security will give no irrevocable guarantee that there will never be another war. Unfortunately that statement has to be made. If we hark back to the old days of Woodrow Wilson and the birth of the league of nations, that will be sufficient to banish forever the illusion that there can be a perfect machinery operating perfectly in an imperfect world. San Francisco is another trial—and it deserves a good trial. It is another test as to whether or not the world has returned permanently to its senses once more, but in the meantime let us not reach too many heights of fancy or