

I noticed that the hon. member for Rose-town-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell) spent some time dealing with the very important subject of trade policy. With his statements, of course, I am in full agreement; but I would suggest that it is not likely that even that particular subject will be a matter for discussion at San Francisco; that it, like the other matters coming under the economic and social council of the proposed organization, will have to await the agreements between the nations and the submission of these to this parliament in due course. I think that this House of Commons and our delegates should confine themselves to the primary and paramount objective of setting up an organization that will hold out the hope to this world of the maintenance of international peace and security. I believe that if we keep that one objective in mind, bend all our unity, devote all our efforts to doing what we can to further that objective, we shall be doing what our Canadian people would have us do at San Francisco.

Sometimes it has been said that Great Britain in its hour of need always finds a great leader. Without introducing any party note into this discussion, but speaking more as a Canadian than as a member of the Liberal party, I say that Canada is indeed fortunate in sending a delegation to San Francisco which will be headed by a man of the character, experience and capacity of the present Prime Minister. I do not believe that any leader of any opposition group in this house would care to disagree with me in that. If ever a nation and if ever we as individual members of this House of Commons had an opportunity to contribute something of a worthwhile nature to the cause of world peace then surely that moment is now. In sending a delegation to San Francisco, headed by a man whose friendship with the United States and with the other members of the British commonwealth of nations is such that it will give him a position of great influence, we are doing something that I think will pay large dividends not only to Canada but to the cause of peace. I am extremely grateful that Providence has placed us in that position and given us that leadership.

Mr. GASPARD FAUTEUX (St. Mary) (Translation): Mr. Speaker, as has already been announced, in a few weeks there will be held in San Francisco a conference where representatives of great powers, who have brought about the victory which we hope will soon come, will become the architects whose task it will be to prepare plans and specifications and who will have to give us to-morrow that better world which has been promised for

quite a long time. Only a few years ago, when the Germans overran Europe and conquered France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and the Baltic States, the leaders of those great nations succeeded in marshalling the military strength and in organizing the production of their countries in a way that enabled us to withstand the onslaught of a seemingly invulnerable enemy and reconquer the countries we had lost. Those same leaders will soon meet in San Francisco in order to work out, as I said a moment ago, plans and specifications that will ensure us, as we hope, a better world to live in after the war.

It is obvious that the citizens of European countries, which have been overrun twice within a period of twenty years, that those families who have lost fathers or mothers, sons or daughters, not to mention their worldly possessions, their farms, trades and industries, will turn their thoughts and cast their eyes in the direction of San Francisco in the hope that from that conference will emerge a formula of peace and future happiness.

The conference will hear various proposals in connection with the establishment of an international organization having the following aims:

- (1) To maintain international peace and security; and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace and the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means adjustment or settlement of international disputes which may lead to a breach of the peace;
- (2) To develop friendly relations among nations and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;
- (3) To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems; and
- (4) To afford a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the achievement of these common ends.

I repeat the third paragraph:

To achieve international cooperation in the solution of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems.

Mr. Chairman, at the outbreak of war, one thing has been a surprise to many and has provoked a number of questions. How is it, it was often asked, that our government or so many countries can find so much money for war purposes when, immediately before, there were no funds available to provide jobs. Overnight, war having been declared, countless billions were readily on hand for waging war. The answer was as follows: When a country is at war, people are easily incited to make sacrifices, to assume heavy tax burdens for defence and military activities. Would not