

What then is the purpose which has inspired this movement? It can be put in a few words. It is in the minds of men that wars begin. It is in the minds of men that understanding must be created, sympathy inculcated, cooperation established. That can only be done if education is universally shared, knowledge made common property, scientific progress available to all, the fine arts an open book to the whole world. By interchange of scholars and teachers, by translation and publication, by all the means of mass education, by books, by word of mouth, by national and international organizations, the fruits of the mind and the spirit must become the common property not of the intellectuals only, but of men and women everywhere.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, this is a thing worthy of the most generous support of the Canadian government.

I have endeavoured to enlist the support of the members of this house and of this government for federal aid to education. I have defined briefly education as I see it, both as to its effect on the individual, and as a potential instrument of human understanding and international peace. I have outlined the plans of the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization for making that instrument effective. I have quoted the words of a great head of a great university, a university I think of as peculiarly my own. Let me conclude with the statement of another, the president of the university in my own home city, speaking upon the necessity of the world being as one in the matter of education. He has said well the things that I fain would say. President J. S. Thomson of the university of Saskatchewan, speaking the other day upon the actuality of world community, said that it was a bright spot of our time that never in history was such a great interest taken in education. He believed that the idea of the world community should enter all departments of education; that the theme of our history should be the story of mankind. He said that music should be taught as the international language which interprets the feelings and thoughts of all men. Science belongs to no single country; it is the great cooperative enterprise of the human spirit coming to grips with its natural surroundings. The story of mathematics should be presented as the saga of the human imagination. If we approached our education with that attitude, as training for world citizenship, the teacher and the child would lead the world into a new and better day.

May the words and the ideas of these two men of vision, whose lifework education is, bring us in this house and in this nation to a sense of our responsibility in regard to it.

At six o'clock the house took recess.

63260—207½

After Recess

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

PRIVATE BILLS

ARMY AND NAVY VETERANS

Mr. RALPH MAYBANK (for Mr. Cleaver) moved the second reading of bill No. 244, respecting the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada.

Mr. GRAYDON: I do not happen to have in my list a copy of this particular bill and I should like to have it. That, however, is not the reason for my rising now. I am quite sure that the hon. member for Winnipeg South Centre (Mr. Maybank) is only too anxious to give some explanation before we go farther with the second reading of this bill, and it would be a great shame if he were now deprived of that opportunity.

Mr. MAYBANK: The only explanation I can give, seeing that the request that I should move the second reading has just come to me, is that I understand the object to be the incorporation of this body. That is all I can say.

Motion agreed to and bill read the second time.

CANADIAN INDEMNITY COMPANY

Mr. RALPH MAYBANK (Winnipeg South Centre) moved the second reading of bill No. 246, respecting the Canadian Indemnity Company.

Mr. MacINNIS: I presume the sponsor of the bill will be able to give the same illuminating explanation of this one as he gave of the last bill.

Mr. MAYBANK: I feel I can give just about as illuminating an explanation of this one. The bill has gone through the senate, and the explanation will be found in the explanatory notes. In the main, it appears to be asking power to cut stock, as they say, five ways, from \$50 to \$10. That is what was done some little time ago in the banking and commerce committee with respect to all the banks at the time of the revision of the Bank Act. They are also asking power to write certain additional kinds of business. Certain powers which they have not had along that line they are asking for now.

Mr. GRAYDON: Has this bill been before the appropriate committee of the senate?

Mr. MAYBANK: I can only presume so, in view of the fact that the senate reported it. I do not know anything about procedure in