

maybe not a union government, but at least a government representing all parties. However the government of the day did not deem this feasible and they carried on as a party government. I want to congratulate them on giving the country fine leadership. True, as I said before, I think they made some mistakes; but there is this compensation, the coming generation should benefit by those mistakes.

We shall in a few days be asked to confirm the United Nations charter which issued from the San Francisco conference. One of our colleagues on this side, whom I respect very much, said to me just the other day something which I want to repeat now for the benefit of honourable members. It is this: The education of our youth in the next fifty years, not any charter agreed to at San Francisco or any place else, will determine whether we are to have another war. True, such a charter is a guide and shows a disposition on the part of the nations of the world to preserve peace; but unless we and our sons and daughters can pass on to future generations what war really means, and that national differences can and should be settled by arbitration, in maybe fifty years, certainly a hundred years hence, the world again will have to undergo all the horrors of war. The development of weapons of destruction during the past five or six years shows what a frightful thing war is, and further developments along this line will make future wars so devastating as to imperil our very civilization.

Only recently a young airman told me what radar meant to the crew of a bomber, how greatly it increased the effectiveness of air raids. Radar was hardly known before the war; today it is fully developed, and undoubtedly it contributed largely to the victory of the allied nations. As we all know, the latest engine of destruction is the atomic bomb. I do not think the use of the atomic bomb on two Japanese cities brought about Japan's surrender—we know now that even before its use the Japanese government had set on foot negotiations for surrender—but unquestionably it convinced the Mikado and his advisers that it was hopeless to continue the struggle.

When on September 9, 1939, the Parliament of Canada voted in favour of a declaration of war against Germany every member knew exactly what he or she was doing. I doubt whether that could be said of the members of the Parliament of Canada in 1914 when they voted to go to war. In saying this I am not questioning their ability for a moment, but they had had no experience of what modern

war means. The first Great War gave us that experience. Members of Parliament and the public were torn with anxiety in 1940 as through the dark days of May, June, July, August and September they watched the German forces march across Europe. So great was the strain that one could not sleep. That is all—one just could not sleep. I do not know why the British got away from Dunkirk, why Hitler did not try to cross the channel, why he turned on Russia; I do not know why Japan attacked Pearl Harbour and brought the American people unitedly into the war—but probably all these happenings meant our salvation. I believe every part of Canada was wholeheartedly in the war. Some persons did not agree with us on certain policies. We think they were wrong; maybe they think they were right. Our people knew we were in for a desperate struggle, and this House, to its credit, voted unanimously for Canada's participation in the war. There was not even a dissenting whisper from any quarter of this Chamber.

Now, the problems of peace are much more difficult than the problems of war.

Hon. Mr. CALDER: Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. HAIG: While war is on and your boys are at the front you are willing to do anything in order to further the war effort, because failure to do so may mean your boy's life. But in peace time there is no such incentive, and you settle back and forget those critical days.

Now the war is over, and we are facing the difficult problems of peace. In my judgment too many people have been going up and down the country picturing a great and glorious new world. There has been so much of this airy talk that today too many people are unwilling to face realities. With the devastation and disruption of the Orient and the great continent of Europe, we cannot escape repercussions on this continent. What are we facing today? A request by Great Britain to give her money so she can carry on, and the cold, hard fact that, whether we like it or not, if we do not help her to carry on we shall lose our best customer. For generations our merchants throughout the country have had to help their customers through hard times. A farmer is in difficulties because of crop failure or cattle losses. The merchant says to himself: "This man is an honest fellow, and I shall have to carry him until he gets on his feet again, or I shall have no outlet for my goods." We are in that position in regard to Great Britain. As a selfish individual, I do not like to give a billion dollars to some other country to carry on. Further, I do not