

that goes wrong in any part of the world, because a break-down in the machinery at one point must in the long run do harm to all the rest of the machinery. Or, as Hon. Francis B. Sayer has wisely expressed it—and with this quotation I think I should conclude these remarks—

The issue before every nation of the earth to-day is whether or not the peoples of the world can learn to work constructively and whole-heartedly together for human progress and welfare. If humanity, with its proud dreams and high visions, can in the world of reality find no better way of settling its differences than by war, humanity is doomed. The present struggle has made manifest to all that totalitarian war aided by modern war has become so deadly and can be organized on so world-wide a scale, unless humanity exterminates war, war will exterminate humanity.

In other words, if the nations of the world will not learn to hang together they will hang separately. If we can learn to cooperate in the common interest of the whole world; if we can get the idea through to every day labourer in every Canadian city that his next week's wages depend largely upon the fate of a million peasants in central China or a hundred thousand shoemakers in Czechoslovakia, then we can build the kind of world of which President Roosevelt dreamed.

To the realization of that end UNRRA is merely a first halting step. UNRRA is significant because it is the first sharing of a major task which has both military and post-combat implications, the first sharing on a really international basis. Not only do all the united nations participate as members of UNRRA; the associated nations participate also. But if we dare not undertake it, God help us all.

Mr. G. H. CASTLEDEN (Yorkton): Mr. Speaker, the feature of Bill No. 84 to which there is the greatest objection is, I think, contained in that sentence in the explanatory note which states that the method proposed is to empower the governor in council to do whatever may be proper and expedient, or whatever it may think proper and expedient, for giving effect to the said agreement. I should like to read some of the powers and functions of the administration, as contained in article I of the agreement. Turning to page 2 of the bill we find that this administration shall have power to—

... acquire, hold and convey property, to enter into contracts and undertake obligations, to designate or create agencies and to review the activities of agencies so created, to manage undertakings and in general to perform any legal act appropriate to its objects and purposes.

Then I read section 2 of that article:

Subject to the provision of article VII, the purposes and functions of the administration shall be as follows:

(a) to plan, coordinate, administer or arrange for the administration of measures for the relief of victims of war in any area under the control of any of the united nations through the provision of food, fuel, clothing, shelter and other basic necessities, medical and other essential services; and to facilitate in such areas, so far as necessary to the adequate provision of relief, the production and transportation of these articles and the furnishing of these services. The form of activities of the administration within the territory of a member government wherein that government exercises administrative authority and the responsibility to be assumed by the member government for carrying out measures planned by the administration therein shall be determined after consultation with and with the consent of the member government.

(b) To formulate and recommend measures for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments for the coordination of purchasing, the use of ships and other procurement activities in the period following the cessation of hostilities—

And I would ask the house to notice that the powers of the administration extend into the post-war period.

—with a view to integrating the plans and activities of the administration with the total movement of supplies, and for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of available supplies. The administration may administer such coordination measures as may be authorized by the member governments concerned.

(c) To study, formulate and recommend for individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments measures with respect to such related matters, arising out of its experience in planning and performing the work of relief and rehabilitation, as may be proposed by any of the member governments. Such proposals shall be studied and recommendations formulated if the proposals are supported by a vote of the council, and the recommendations shall be referred to any or all of the member governments for individual or joint action if approved by unanimous vote of the central committee and by vote of the council.

Canada is in a favoured position, so far as providing some of the essentials of relief are concerned, and she is anxious and willing to do her share in the relief and rehabilitation of a war-torn world. She is just as anxious and just as willing to do that as she is to find out the causes of wars, and to prevent their recurrence. Perhaps some of those basic causes may be found in the fact that the good things of the world have not been democratically spread around among the various peoples. We may learn a great deal from UNRRA. It is my belief that this should be done democratically. That being so, why do we have to perform our part in UNRRA by order in council? Does the government wish a continuation, in the post-war period, of the powers and controls it now has? Surely it will be realized that the War Measures Act was made necessary by the exigencies of war, when