

world organization, is to prevent the outbreak of war through the work of that council. Accordingly its work is of great importance, and the security council deserves full publicity when it is in session. The point I should like to make, however, is that the work of the security council during the period we were in London really occupied only a minor portion of the total time we were there. Including the preparatory commission as well as the meeting of the general assembly, we were in session in London for a total of almost eleven weeks. The amount of time consumed by the security council was a relatively small portion of that total period. In other words, the greater part of our time over there was spent in dealing with matters other than the immediate question of peace and security. Those other matters were principally at the social and economic level.

It would take far more time than is at my disposal today—but I am hoping that other members of the delegation may add to what I have to say on this point—to discuss even briefly all the subjects that were dealt with. For example, we spent considerable time on the food problem that faces the world today, and on the problems of agricultural production related thereto. We dealt with problems of labour and the relationship between the new world organization and organized labour. We dealt with relationships between UNO and the specialized agencies that have been in existence or have come into being in recent months: the food and agricultural organization; UNRRA; UNESCO; the ILO; PICAO, and other organizations of this nature. The purpose of all these discussions was self-evident; namely, that it was the desire of those who attended the UNO meetings in London to establish a basis for government at the international level. When I use that phrase I am conscious, as one who was there, of the fact that we have not as yet achieved world government. As another speaker in this debate has already suggested, that ideal may still be a considerable distance away. But what impressed me was the number of responsible leaders of governments from all parts of the world who made clear their realization that we had to move to an era of world government in which the nations of the world would not meet just in a sort of continuing peace conference, still jealously guarding their individual sovereignty, but would meet rather to plan the basic social and economic life of our world so as to build up conditions that would not only make war unnecessary but achieve a higher standard of living for the peoples of the world all over the

[Mr. Knowles.]

globe. As a matter of fact, the thing that thrilled me most in my experiences at London was the extent to which that concept was present and was expressed. In public addresses I have referred to it as a groping toward the concept of world government, and in my view Canada, as a nation that ought to make UNO the overriding factor in its foreign policy, should be concerned about making the greatest possible contribution toward the creation of conditions which will make world government possible.

I emphasize that, Mr. Speaker. It is not enough just to seek the passing of a resolution to bring world government into being. It will not come in that way. We are going to get it only if we create conditions which will make it possible. There are various conditions which are necessary. I mention first of all the need for the removal of suspicion and fear among nations, and the replacing of that suspicion and fear with trust, good will and positive friendliness. Then I mention the achievement of economic policies within a country such as ours, and, indeed, within all countries, which find their expression and their fruition in cooperation among the nations rather than in competition with each other. Toward that end I see the various things that I feel we should be attacking in this country, our social and economic problems, not just as something we should deal with for our own good here in Canada but as the basis for our giving a stronger lead toward the creation of conditions that will make possible government at the international level for the good of all mankind.

It has been said that this is a difficult ideal to achieve and that we will have a hard time getting there, but I suggest that a much harder time is ahead for mankind if we do not achieve it. It has been my experience to see something of the destruction that occurred during the recent war, before the atomic age; and I am sure that others who have seen what I have seen, especially those who were there when the destruction took place, and anyone who uses his imagination at all, will agree that we simply have to make it an overriding concern that we achieve world conditions that will prevent the outbreak of another war, for another war there must not be.

I have said already that our first aim in strengthening UNO should be to realize its true nature, namely that it is the basis for world government and that what the nations of the world are aiming at is the possibility of planning together our whole social and economic life so that we may achieve a higher standard of living and thus not only prevent