

Mr. COLDWELL: I think I can make the same comment about this vote that I made about the last one. It is pitifully small. The amount spent in advancing world peace throughout the years has been out of all proportion to what this war is costing us at the present time. If we had only spent a tiny fraction of the money we are spending in the prosecution of this war—I do not mean Canada alone, but all the nations—in the education of the peoples for peace and in preventing the League of Nations becoming, as it did at one time, an instrument of the great powers, in helping people to have a better understanding of what the League of Nations really meant, I believe and I always have believed that this war could have been prevented. It seems to me that we should continue to keep security through a world organization. I do not know whether the League of Nations will be revived after the war, but, reverting again to our visit to Great Britain, I asked many prominent personages there what they thought about the future of the world and of collective security. There was unanimity everywhere in the belief that we must have a world organization for the administration of world justice and the enforcement of world law and order, and that meant collective security. It seems to me that for a nation the size of Canada there is no security unless there be collective security; for obviously we cannot defend ourselves except in association with others. While the vote is there and there is no opportunity of increasing it, nevertheless I believe a word should be said by those of us who are interested in the promotion of world peace when this great disaster is over for the keeping open of every avenue that will link the nations together so that our children and our children's children at least may escape this dread periodic recurrence of devastating and bloody war. I therefore support even this small vote.

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): I understand from the official report of the British parliamentary debates, that the following countries paid their contributions in full last year: The United Kingdom, India, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. What portion is Canada paying this year, and are the other nations paying their proportionate contributions?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: We are trying to meet our obligations. I do not know that I can tell my hon. friend just where we stand in relation to others; I can only say where we ourselves stand. We are meeting our obligations in full.

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): I see that the United Kingdom paid, in gold francs, 1,558,257.86, and Canada 504,990.98, in gold francs. Argentina made a voluntary payment, and Egypt, France, Iraq and Eire paid certain sums in respect of arrears. Norway and Poland made token payments; they were not called upon to contribute in 1941.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Switzerland and Sweden, I understand, are paying in full.

Mr. FRASER (Peterborough West): The Netherlands also paid part of its contribution.

Mr. MARTIN: In explaining this item, the Prime Minister sought to justify it by indicating the work of the league. Quite unintentionally, I am sure, he left out the work of the international labour office, which is now carried on at McGill university. Is the item of \$97,500 intended to embrace the court of international justice? I was of the impression that that had been disbanded.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am informed that there are some continuing pension charges with respect to the international court of justice which have to be met out of this vote. With regard to the international labour office, it certainly was not absent from my mind, because I was about to mention that Canada had shown her particular interest in the work of that organization and had in fact extended an invitation to the international labour office to make its headquarters at Montreal, and its headquarters have been there since the war commenced.

Item agreed to.

Pensions and other benefits—Annuity to the Hon. Philippe Roy, \$5,000.

Mr. COLDWELL: Is this a new annuity for the Hon. Philippe Roy?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: No, that is voted by statute. The Hon. Philippe Roy was appointed to Paris years ago. At the time he gave up his office he was seventy years of age, and a pension was provided for him by this house for the remainder of his life. The amount was fixed on account of the many years of service that Mr. Roy had rendered as the first representative of Canada in the position of our commissioner in France, and later on as minister.

Mr. COLDWELL: Is there no provision under the Civil Service Superannuation Act for offices of this description?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: No.