

I quote the saying of another great statesman who at first had a Jewish name, Saul, but afterwards changed it to Paul. He laid down the foundation which our delegation should bear in mind in following the principles of the Prince of Peace in building a new world, "other foundations can no man lay than that which is laid in Him." You may have geographical descriptions of economic needs and natural resources, but if you leave out the foundation laid by the Prince of Peace, the peace conference will be wrecked. I heard the hon. member for Trinity (Mr. Roebuck) quoting the words of Joshua, the successor to Moses—"Be strong and very courageous." I would quote a bigger man than Joshua, the apostle Paul, who said, "Fight the good fight", the fight against selfishness and cruelty and wrong. I have confidence in our Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King), because I know something of his practical Christianity, that he will use his influence for the sake of peace, and he and his delegation, I am confident, will lay the foundation for the peace of the world upon the Rock of Ages.

Mr. P. E. WRIGHT (Melfort): It is a very healthy sign that there is almost unanimous consent of the house to the proposal for a world organization after this war is over to prevent in so far as possible the recurrence of such a catastrophe. I believe it is also a healthy sign that there is almost unanimous agreement that Canada should accept her place as a member of this world assembly. Possibly we do not agree in all details as to how that membership should be expressed. We heard this afternoon from the hon. member for Vancouver South (Mr. Green) his opinion or that of his party of how our representation at that conference should act. I do not agree with him in his analysis in that respect, and probably some of our group will later make our position clear in this matter. It is also reassuring that the house is almost unanimously in agreement that when Canada accepts membership in the league she should accept all the responsibilities which go with it. I agree in that respect with the remarks of the hon. member for Vancouver South; if we are to take our place in the world community we must accept the responsibilities which that membership entails.

This afternoon, however, I propose to deal with the economic angle of the Dumbarton Oaks agreement, that part of the agreement which suggests the setting up of an economic and social council. We all agree that it is necessary to have machinery to settle disputes and maintain peace. I say it is just as necessary to remove the causes of these disputes. One of the greatest of these

in the international as in the national field is economic and social injustice. The Dumbarton Oaks agreement recognizes this principle, and I believe our delegation should ask for the strengthening of this part of the agreement. Wars can be promoted only when there is fear, want and inequality in the world; remove these and you remove the basic causes of war. Neither individuals nor nations as a rule start a fight on a full stomach. Therefore, I say, the increased production and proper distribution of food can be one of the major factors in maintaining world peace. I hope our Canadian delegation to the San Francisco conference will see to it that this matter receives adequate attention and discussion. Canada is vitally interested. She is in proportion to her population by far the greatest producer of food in the world. Last year we exported from thirty to forty per cent of our total production of food and produced over \$1,750 millions of agricultural products. The raising of the nutritional standards of not only our own people but the peoples of other countries is consequently of paramount importance to us. Canada's delegation to the conference should therefore endeavour to strengthen the authority and importance of the social and economic council.

Under this council, I believe, will act the permanent committee set up by the united nations conference on food and agriculture at Hot Springs, Virginia, in May and June, 1943. That conference appointed an interim committee to draw up a permanent constitution, that constitution to be ratified by the thirty-six nations represented at the conference. To date only nineteen nations have ratified that constitution, and Canada is not one of them. I believe that before our delegation goes to San Francisco this house should see that the permanent constitution of the united nations conference on food and agriculture held at Hot Springs is ratified, and that the permanent commission for carrying out the recommendations of the conference should be immediately set up. President Roosevelt about a month ago asked the congress of the United States to ratify that constitution. It is essential that Canada also should do so, and, as I said, before our delegation goes to the San Francisco conference.

At Hot Springs, Virginia, for the first time, an international conference recognized the principle that human needs should be the first consideration in setting up any new world order. They made definite recommendations as to methods that might be used in the carrying out of a world plan for the most economic production and distribution of food and other agricultural products. In this connection I