

They have exploited the people, the Fellaheen. The Arab workers in Palestine, the socialist workers in Palestine, have asked that the gates of Palestine be opened to give the Jewish people refuge and succour, because under the Jewish people Palestine has grown and flourished. The standard of living of all groups has been immeasurably increased. The number of Arabs has doubled, and there has been security for the Jewish people. Should these words of mine make no impression, perhaps I might quote an extract from this letter from Dachau prisoner No. 80939, Chaim Cohn:

For every country the conflict with nazism was a war, a balancing of strength with alternate victories and defeats. For Jews it was only annihilation, for there can be no war with the aged, with women and with children. It was a slaughter such as Jewish history has not known for the last five hundred years. We have come out of this enormous struggle as the "winner", but so broken and so weakened that we have neither the strength nor the energy to rejoice. On all fronts Hitler has lost—on the Jewish front he remained the victor. The Jewish people mourn the destruction of the Jewish communities and the Jewish settlements in Europe. Each and every Jew mourns murdered parents, children, brothers and sisters. . . . We hope that we, who had suffered so much, would at least have a slight recompense for all the troubles, sorrows and pain we had undergone.

This has become an empty dream; an absolute disappointment. Lonesome we wander to-day in a world which has been cursed. No one stretches out his hand to the people of Israel, no one comes to our aid. With certain exceptions the world looks upon us as upon a ghost which haunts them and disturbs their peace. In a cold manner and with official statistics is the approach to our tragedy.

Once again, Mr. Speaker, I say that under the terms of this charter we are in honour bound to come to the assistance of the oppressed. In article 55 we pledge ourselves to create conditions of universal respect for the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. If we mean these words, then in God's name let us act on them; and if we do act on them, then we shall have achieved something revolutionary in our life, something sufficiently revolutionary to match the revolution of the atomic bomb. Here we have an instrument of destruction for which we are unprepared, ethically or morally. Here we have a weapon of war created, again by our own intelligence, for our own obliteration. Let me remind hon. members of the fact that weapons, once invented, are always used. It is wrong that this atomic bomb should be the private preserve of two or three nations. It belongs to the united nations; and whatever secret there may be left about it should be given immediately to the united nations

for the benefit of all the people of the world, so that the united nations, bound together by this covenant, may use the bomb to deter an aggressor from violence.

I think this charter, with all its errors, perhaps with all its imperfections, holds out tremendous promise for the future. It is perhaps the highest common denominator of international cooperation we can expect at this moment. Therefore we should appreciate that and in the time we have at our disposal should do all that is within our power to remove the imperfections and make it more nearly the instrument we would desire to see. That is why I regretted so much the speech of the hon. member for Peace River (Mr. Low) yesterday. I heard it with great amazement, certainly with interest; and after I had listened to it and had read it I was astounded. Here in front of our eyes was a most remarkable and amazing example of atavism. Here was the perennial Bourbon, who learned nothing and who seemed to forget nothing. Here was one talking in terms of isolationism in a world in which isolationism is impossible. Here was one, indeed, who seemed by the very things he said to insult the dead and to deride the living, because no more is there time for isolationism in this world. He said that Canadian participation should not be ratified until the people have an opportunity to learn what the charter is all about. Does he not know that ever since this war started, the minds of our people have been occupied with two major issues, the winning of the war and the winning of the peace? The shape of the world to come, the nature of our international obligations—these things have been discussed for the last five or six years by Canadians all through this country. I do not know what sort of election campaign my hon. friend conducted, but I do know I was never permitted to speak without being asked by my constituents, about the foreign policy of Canada? By and large I heard no objection at all to the policy in support of this new organization of the united nations.

Further, the hon. member said that in the light of the charter the preamble could not possibly be sustained. What is the preamble, Mr. Speaker? It is the hope of humanity for the future; it is the aspiration toward those things which are within our own hearts. It is an ideal toward which we must struggle and strive with all our ability. That is what the preamble means. If I might give the hon. member for Peace River an analogy, it is perhaps not dissimilar to the ten commandments. The preamble is a way to live in international life; the ten commandments are a way to live in all life. Because they are broken, forgotten and violated every minute of every