

authorities. I do not intend, now, to review the scheme submitted to the provinces, last August, by the central government. However, I may be allowed to state that, provided all the members of this conference are sincerely willing to safeguard the principles of the Canadian confederation, it should be relatively easy to arrive at an understanding on the revision of federal and provincial financial prerogatives without interfering with provincial autonomy and without preventing Canada from attaining the rank of a powerful nation. Where sincerity and fairness exist, mistrust is readily replaced by mutual confidence, without which it is well nigh impossible to attain a satisfactory understanding.

Mr. Speaker, we should always carefully avoid representing the federal government and the provinces as antagonists. This is a false conception of the functioning of confederation as intended by its authors.

Sovereign in their various fields, the federal administration and the provinces are intended to cooperate in the respect of the legitimate traditions of each of the two official national groups and in the social and financial interests of the various provinces for the greater good of the whole country. It is in such a spirit that federal-provincial relations must be inaugurated.

In the economic field, it is by a similar policy that rivalries between capital and labour will be surmounted. Capital and labour are interested partners in the success of a **large common undertaking** and I do not believe there is any more room for strikes in our economy, than there is for war in the world.

May I sum up my idea, Mr. Speaker, by saying that since Canada has become an important international power she should assume her full share in international affairs in order to bring to the world the greatest of all temporal assets: peace.

Peaceful relations between nations, between employer and employee, between capital and labour, peace that will bring back normal business conditions and ensure collective security.

In order to achieve that aim, international relations must be based on mutual confidence and cooperation animated and strengthened by reciprocity, law, justice and charity.

In relations between ourselves, such cooperation must also exist because our country will not prosper in mistrust, division and lack of loyalty or in unification, but in understanding, tolerance, unity and loyalty.

Mr. Speaker, before resuming my seat, I wish to recall what Sir Wilfrid Laurier said at London, in November 1918, while addressing a meeting of young Ontario Liberals. These words have been quoted over and over again, but they are of lasting interest and they may be applied not only to Liberals but to every Canadian, whatever may be his racial origin, his party or religion, and they may even apply to the whole world.

(Text):

As for you who stand on the threshold of life, with a long horizon open before you for a career of usefulness to your native land, if you will permit me, after a long life, I shall remind you that already many problems rise before you; problems of race division, problems of creed differences, problems of economic conflict, problems of national duty and national aspiration. Let me tell you that for the solution of these problems you have a safe guide, an unfailing light, if you remember that faith is better than doubt and love better than hate.

Banish doubt and hate from your life. Let your souls be ever open to the promptings of faith and the gentle influence of brotherly love. Be adamant against the haughty, be gentle and kind to the weak. Let your aim and purpose, in good report or ill, in victory and defeat, be so to live, so to strive, so to serve as to do your part to raise ever higher the standard of life and of living.

Mr. STANLEY KNOWLES (Winnipeg North Centre): As indicated by the leader of this group, the hon. member for Rosetown-Biggar (Mr. Coldwell), when he spoke last evening, we of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation are deeply concerned about conditions within Canada, particularly housing and unemployment. But as one who has just returned from several months overseas, during which time it was my privilege to be one of Canada's representatives at the meetings of the united nations organization held in London, I feel that my remarks in this debate should be in the nature of a report of my experiences. Indeed international affairs are of such importance that it is my desire to devote my entire time this afternoon to this subject.

It seems to me the time has come when, in the words of Prime Minister Attlee, Canada should very definitely make UNO the overriding factor in this country's foreign policy. This concept to me has certain definite meanings. First of all I suggest that we should realize clearly the true nature of the united nations organization. I have in mind what I regard as an inadequate if not false impression of UNO that has been gained because of the extensive publicity given to the conflicts which took place in London, particularly at the security council table. It is true that one of the principal organs of the united nations organization is the security council, and that one of the principal functions of this new