

himself. But as I listened to his remarks I did not understand that he wished this legislation to terminate with the war. As I understood it, he was asking that when the war terminates the measure be altered or that we make provision now so that at that time matters connected with UNRRA will have to come before this parliament for its approval. I share the view in this connection expressed by the hon. member for Lake Centre and by the hon. member for Yorkton (Mr. Castleden).

I shall mention one or two things contained in the agreement which has been made a schedule to the bill and which I feel should not be left as matters to be dealt with exclusively by order in council. For example article X refers to the possibility of a country withdrawing from UNRRA. I do not feel that that power should be vested solely in the governor in council. We in this parliament, after we pass the bill, as we shall I am sure, are expressing our approval of this general principle, and as I have indicated, the extent to which I hope it will go in the years that lie ahead. On that basis I feel that the power to withdraw from UNRRA should not be a matter left to the governor in council. It is a matter that should be referred to this parliament.

I refer also to article VIII, which deals with amendments that may be made to the agreement. As the bill now stands before us, these amendments can be concurred in on behalf of Canada by our representatives under the direction of the governor in council. When we pass the bill in that form we are for all time, at least so long as the measure remains in force, conferring wide powers. I feel that these two examples, articles VIII and X, are matters which it would be well to reserve to this parliament. As a matter of fact, so far as these two matters are concerned, I see no reason why their control should not be left in the hands of parliament as a whole even now; here there is no necessity of waiting until the war ends.

I shall not take up the time of the house to go into other points in the bill or in the agreement, but I do feel that that point has been well taken. When the war ends I believe that we should give consideration in matters of this kind to the policy of bringing more of these important decisions to parliament instead of leaving them to the governor in council.

Mr. MARTIN: The hon. member should consider section 3 of the bill.

Mr. KNOWLES: The parliamentary assistant to the Minister of Labour is referring me to article III. If he wishes me to consider it

he is likely to invite me to make some comment about subsection 3 of article III, although perhaps I should not go into that at this time. In view of the importance that Canada as an agricultural nation will play in the whole set-up of UNRRA, I feel that we may have some criticism to make of the policy of confining the central committee to so few nations, namely, the four great powers named in the agreement. If we are to move in the direction of a really united effort in UNRRA with respect to the war and the post-war period, and the future world we are trying to build, I believe we shall have to get over the notion that the four largest powers are going to run things for us. I am in accord with the sentiments expressed by the leader of this group on a number of occasions, namely, that Canada as the largest of the small nations should give a lead in seeking to make a place for these small nations in councils and administrations of this kind. I believe we should help to bring other small nations into the realization that there is a place for them in the councils of the world that we are seeking to establish, not just as inferior powers, but as equals.

At this time I should like to express my support of the functional technique to which reference has already been made to-day. We of this group have no hesitation in endorsing something that is good, no matter the source from which it comes. We believe on that basis we have something good here in that it is not simply a case of waiting until the war is over and then trying to draft something idealistic, but that we are here setting up an administration to deal with a specific matter. In so doing we are taking a definite step in the direction of achieving world peace. It was on that basis that some of us were pleased with the sort of thing the government was trying to do a short time ago in connection with post-war civil aviation. I shall have something to say about that a little later on to-day, if we come to deal with matters under the Minister of Munitions and Supply (Mr. Howe). So it is with other matters, particularly those relating to trade, to the production of foodstuff and the necessities of life—seeing to it that they are made available to the people who need them, planning with respect to our raw materials, and so on. The more we move in that direction, the more shall we remove the occasion for war and make possible the better world which we hope will come after this struggle is over.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I conclude my remarks by repeating that I hope we in this house will realize that the principle of united effort, which is good for the winning of the