

I venture to say that we in Canada have something to offer to the rest of the peoples of the world.

As has been suggested by honourable members, the Economic and Social Council may very well be the important factor in this whole organization; in the next number of years we will have to help feed the people of Europe. I suggest that we must not lose sight of the fact that during war nations are drawn together to fight an enemy. In this war people of different political philosophies have joined together to fight Germany. When the war is ended we will have destroyed the enemy that has brought us together. Then, I suggest, we must look for another enemy—an enemy that will threaten the peace and civilization in this world unless it is destroyed. That enemy is poverty, which exists in many countries throughout the world, and I suggest that through the medium of the Social and Economic Council the nations can join together and fight that enemy. In that respect Canada is in a position to play a more important part than many of the other countries. We in Canada believe that poverty must be destroyed. It makes not a particle of difference whether the poverty exists in a section of this country or in some section of Europe; as long as it exists there will be people who will take advantage of it, and there will be unrest and political upheaval which will again destroy the peace of this world.

In approaching this question we are always conscious of the fact that one nation, no matter how strong it may be, can only share with others in trying to bring peace to the world. I am not pessimistic about the outlook before us. We realize—as has been said in this Chamber and in other places—that for hundreds of years attempts have been made to form peace organizations. We have read about them. But I think there is a difference to-day. It is that during this war the leaders of various countries have met together in conference while the conflict was going on in an effort to reach a better understanding. These conferences have been held between the leaders of countries having different political philosophies; nevertheless they have been able to formulate proposals which are of a most constructive character. In considering the world conference about to be held, I suggest we must approach the solution of the problems of the future in a different way than we have in the past. We must resolve that we will work together in peace as we have in war; we must be prepared to give and to take, to share our wealth, and we must find ways to distribute the world's goods. Once we have

done that we shall have taken a long step towards peace throughout the world.

I join with others who have expressed confidence in the delegation that will go forward from this country to San Francisco. I think we are fortunate in having at the head of that delegation a Prime Minister who has had long experience, and is recognized as a peace-loving statesman who has spent his life attempting to solve the problems of the common man. I am sure the delegates from this country will realize the great responsibility devolving upon them.

I agree with the statement made by a number of honourable senators that this House can make an important contribution to the development of better international understanding and relationships. When our representatives come back from San Francisco their report will form a basis for a further discussion and consideration of international affairs. The Senate is well qualified to study this subject, and other subjects of a non-political character which affect the people of the country as a whole.

We must not lose sight of the fact that the country which caused the present war and the preceding one is Germany. I venture to say that there is no member of this Chamber or of the other House, indeed no person in Canada, who does not at heart fear the possibility of future upheavals in Europe at the hands of the Nazis. It seems to me that one of the great problems for the Peace Conference will be how the German people can be dealt with in order to make sure that never again will they be instrumental in disturbing the peace and involving the whole world in another terrible conflict.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Farris, the debate was adjourned.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 3 p.m.

THE SENATE

Wednesday, April 11, 1945.

The Senate met at 3 p.m., the Speaker in the Chair.

Prayers and routine proceedings.

SUSPENSION OF RULES

MOTION

Hon. Mr. KING moved:

That for the balance of the present Session Rules 23, 24 and 63 be suspended in so far as they relate to public bills.

The motion was agreed to.