

the expression of the hope of peace not for our time but for all the time, and it came from the depths of her own sacrifice.

This charter makes for great idealisms. It is, as Anthony Eden said, mankind's last chance. World organizations will achieve nothing, however, without the dynamic support of the common people, without the prayers of people like that woman, and the support of all. Peace is an ideal which cannot be achieved passively. It requires sacrifice. It requires the subjugation of many national ambitions, the abridgment of all national sovereignties, the united determination of people everywhere to assure a greater approach to equality of opportunity everywhere in the world.

Cynics contend that programmes and plans and blueprints have been drawn in the past and have failed. They have. A glance at the pages of history proves that fact. Pacts did not succeed because justice, under law, and righteousness were not their foundation-stones. I say this in all sincerity: While the united nations charter is not perfect, if all nations live up to it with its imperfections it will succeed; for throughout the warp and woof of its pattern run the threads of national sacrifice, national brotherhood, and national charity in an international sphere, all of which are needed to achieve world peace.

Mr. ALISTAIR STEWART (Winnipeg North): I should like to add my voice in support of the motion that we approve this charter of the united nations. I do so, realizing all the implications which there are in this document. Twenty-five years ago we had the intelligence to create and the wit to devise the league of nations, one of the greatest instruments for good in man's history, but we never had the will to use that instrument, and so the edifice which we built crumbled and collapsed in the midst of a global war.

There were implications in the league which we refused to accept, as there are implications in this charter of the united nations, and it is well that we should recognize them because they are grave, they are onerous, they are great. If we accept this charter, as I hope this house will do unanimously, we say that we are determined to reaffirm faith in fundamental rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person.

What is one of the most fundamental of all human rights? Surely it is the right to live; and yet that right is to-day being denied people in Europe. We talk about the dignity and the worth of the human person, but what dignity and what worth is there when human beings are existing all the time in constant fear

of death? If we mean what we say we shall have regard for all these things and we shall take active steps to implement our word.

I have spoken before in the house about minorities in Canada. I now raise my voice again, this time on behalf of the oppressed minorities in Europe. I think of some Ukrainians. The Ukraine is a land which forms a part of the territory of an ally of ours, the Soviet Union, and it is over this land that perhaps the worst of the war has raged. The dark face of science has been turned on it and there is little left but desolation and ruin. The people of the Ukraine fought with consummate gallantry and with great devotion against the nazi invader. They fought at times, it seemed, in vain. They were pushed back yard by yard, mile by mile, until finally at the very confines of their territory a stand was taken at Stalingrad, and there the armies of our ally, spear-headed by the army of the Ukraine, fought back the invader, repelled him, repulsed him, and threw him out of their land. But even while the war was raging over the Ukraine the nazis were in occupation and asking for volunteers for labour service in other parts of Europe. There were no volunteers forthcoming, and so they commandeered human labour. They took men away from their families. The nazis destroyed the weak and the helpless, the young and the old. They took the men and women away to Belgium, to France, to Italy, to Holland, to every part of Europe where they could be used to staff industry.

Many of those who were thus forcibly ejected from their homes have been taken back, or have been sent back; but there are still countless others, thousands, perhaps even hundreds of thousands, whose only memory of their homes is one of tragedy, of seeing loved ones die in front of their eyes, and who because of those unhappy memories have no desire to return, and for whom there is apparently no place to go. For those people who were our allies I raise my voice. To the Minister of Mines and Resources (Mr. Glen) I would say this: when the time comes, as come it must soon, for us to reconsider our immigration policy I hope that he will look upon immigration with a more generous eye than the department has in the past for those unfortunate people. In the meantime they live by the mercy of the Red Cross, which is doing tremendous work in Europe. They are helped to some extent, but most inadequately by UNRRA. And here again, I would ask the Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. St. Laurent) to request our delegate to UNRRA to make representations that UNRRA be responsible for those people so that they