

more solidified to-day, as they are more determined and more enthusiastic for democracy, than ever before. Here is a paradox which the world outside the British commonwealth finds it difficult to understand, the paradox that the freer we become the closer we are together; the more our constitutional bonds are relaxed the more closely we are held in bonds of friendship; the greater the extent to which government sovereignty is extended to the various parts of the British commonwealth and empire the more truly one we are in sentiment, in heart and spirit—one in peace as well as in war.

That is something which the nations do not understand. The British peoples—and when I say the British peoples I mean all the races under the British flag—have responded to the principles of self-government and of trust and friendship extended by the mother country, and have raised with their sons, around the mother country, a wall of fire, and have forged bonds as light as air, though as strong as steel, bonds that are stronger now than ever before. A fortnight ago I was with a friend in the north of Scotland. He pointed out to me a certain fort, and said there were one or two of the kind in Scotland. There is no cement, no lime, no concrete in the construction of that fort. It is built of vitrified stones, the residue of a huge bonfire whose heat was so great that it melted the stones and united them into a solid mass. Well, my thoughts turned from that to our commonwealth. In the fires of war, in the trials, the tribulations and the dangers of war, we have been welded together so that we are stronger than ever. We want to extend that sense of solidarity, that sense of security to the other nations.

I am going to mention only one country. I devoutly hope, from the bottom of my heart, that India will see through all the senses of injury or wrong of the past, through all the mists of prejudice of one kind or another, to the fact that there is no greater freedom can be attained than that of a sovereign state in the British commonwealth. We all should like to welcome India in as one of ourselves, for she also is rendering a great service to humanity.

In conclusion, I would say that at this moment conditions are different from those that prevailed when I visited here in 1941. Then all was black except for the light of faith in the eyes and hearts of the British people, not only in the United Kingdom but everywhere. They are different again from when I came here in 1942, nearly two years ago. For then the United States had come in, and we were just beginning to ascend the ladder of

victory. To-day we have the enemy on the run. He will stand and fight bravely and unscrupulously, and he will make use of all the diabolical weapons that the ingenuity of the human mind can bring into existence. But it will all be in vain. All the powers of hell cannot prevail against those who believe that they are fighting the battle of righteousness, of truth, of justice and of freedom, and are determined that the new world shall be a new world in truth and in deed, as well as in spirit, and that we all shall go forward—you in Canada, we in New Zealand, the people of the motherland, and the people of all the British dominions—marching shoulder to shoulder in war time, prepared to march shoulder to shoulder afterwards toward that new world that will be a new Jerusalem.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I will ask Their Honours the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons to express our thanks to the Prime Minister of New Zealand for the deeply moving address to which we have just been privileged to listen.

Honourable Senator THOMAS VIEN (Speaker of the Senate) (Translation): May it please your Royal Highness, Mr. Prime Minister of New Zealand, I am very happy to offer you in my mother tongue, one of the two official languages of this country, the heartfelt and sincere thanks of the Senate, of the House of Commons and of the people of Canada, whom you have honoured to-day by your presence and by the moving address you have just delivered.

In the Old World, Celts and Gauls take pride in their common ancestry, in their close affinity of mind and temperament. Was there not once a celebrated woman who was at the same time Queen of Scotland and Queen of France?

In Canada, after the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, the Fraser Highlanders Regiment was demobilized and a number of Frasers settled in this country. One of them gave his name to Fraserville, a lovely little town on the shores of the lower St. Lawrence. In British Columbia, the Fraser valley, one of our most fertile plains, is watered by a river which bears your name. All of which illustrates, Mr. Prime Minister, that the name which you have made famous in the south Pacific is known and honoured everywhere in Canada.

In our geography textbooks, we first learned of the two islands which comprise your country and of the tremendous distances separating it from our own. But current history soon taught us that New Zealand, often called the "Britain of the South Seas," although established barely a century ago, is already re-