

States; there is too deep a prejudice there against us, but the sort of people we sent to the United States to discuss the loan would be disliked anywhere and were fatal in America.

There is a lot of wisdom in the *National Review*. I am sorry to see the remarks which have been made about the British loan over there by some people, but you have to expect some of that, because there are some people there in congress and the press who do not believe in the mother country and were always opposed to it.

If the peace conference is to be a success it will have to be an improvement on the last one. Our delegates who go to Paris will find that they will have very little to say when they gather with the group of twenty-one nations. We must remember what has been happening at the meeting in Paris. They have been meeting for several months. An article in a British paper says:

Mr. Bevin and Mr. Byrnes have been meeting with the delegates from Russia and France. There have been announcements in the press, and secret meetings were held, but everything has been a failure. There was no agreement. The British, French and United States delegates have learned that Russia does not intend to play any of their games. It has been a sort of educational process. But there must be a better way of managing it.

So far as diplomacy is concerned, I think it would have been much better if we did not have the present style of open diplomacy; the old style by experts was far better. Mr. Eden referred to it in a speech he made recently in another room in this building. At the time of writing of these articles no less than six British cabinet ministers were going around the world causing disunity. I can only say that Canada is bound to weather the storm; so will Britain and the empire if we hold together, but I hope nothing will be done at the coming peace conference to affect the empire relationships we have enjoyed with the mother country in the past.

During this budget debate reference has been made to colonial days. Such phrases are a relic of thirty years ago, because there is no colonialism today in Canada. As Sir John A. Macdonald said, we are a completely independent country, and we shall be a unit with the mother country forever. They talk about British imperialism, but next to the Christian church no agency has done more than the British empire for the world, for Christianity, freedom and liberty. Long may that empire continue. Compare that with Russian imperialism, and United States imperialism. They may not have had imperialistic ideas when they came into the war; they may not have wanted to grab territory; but Russia does now and they are both imperial now in the sense that

they want to have a larger say in the peace terms and in the new world to come and more territory. Perhaps you cannot blame the United States; they are a faithful ally and stood with us in two wars; but Russia is not playing the game. I am not one of those who believe there will be another war with Russia, at least not for another fifteen or twenty years, but I do believe we should have a different kind of diplomacy on foreign affairs in which Canada should play a part. After all is said and done, when we go to the peace conference we shall be only one of twenty-one smaller nations, and we shall find that the other big three or big five will keep us out in the hall while the big five decide what is to be done. Then, if they do let us in, one of the five can veto whatever we suggest. So I do not see that we will gain a great deal by attending that conference. The peace terms have all been decided in London, Yalta, Moscow and Paris by the big three; Russia has been given a great deal of territory in the Balkans, where she is introducing a new form of communism which is to be the communism of Europe. Unless we and the other dominions stand by the mother country we shall have little or nothing to say about the peace terms.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order. I must inform the hon. gentleman that his time has expired.

MR. CHURCH: I shall conclude in just a moment. But for the mother country and the other dominions we might have had the awful horrors of war on our own soil, right here in Ontario, Quebec, and the maritimes, with the concentration camps, the loud speakers, the whip, the tramping of feet, the gestapo police, and with tens of thousands of our population carried off to do forced labour in the German mines. Let us pay tribute where tribute is due for this.

MR. H. G. ARCHIBALD (Skeena): Mr. Speaker, this budget has been brought down and I believe it is a great disappointment to the people of Canada, in view of the hopes they built up during the war. They thought we were coming at least into the beginning of a new order of society. In its wisdom, however, the government seems to be going back to the old cry of seeking normalcy, whatever that may be. In all my lifetime I have never experienced it. The hon. member for Muskoka-Ontario (Mr. Macdonnell) took us back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and spoke of that as a time of opportunity, when people left the old country and came here to seek their fortunes. The blood I come from did not come to this country under those conditions. Their homes were burned around