

*United Nations Agreement*

It is something that terrifies me when I think of those men, well-educated ambitious patriots, those young men who were endowed with all gifts who were being killed like murderers and criminals, and others whose brains were being destroyed for this life. We had it in the first world war, and we had also the peace tower here at the end of the last war and the peace memorial on the plaza in Ottawa which was inaugurated just on the eve of the second war.

We still think of peace, and there are many things to do. I have indicated some of them for the future of the world. For the emancipation of England—and I say that because I have the greatest admiration for the British people—it would be important to abolish the House of Lords or to make it democratic, or to suggest to England to have the Lords elected, if they can be, as members of parliament and to have one house in England instead of two. Somebody may ask me, why do you say that? I say that because I wish to be helpful to England, and I say it in return for the suggestions, so many suggestions, that are made to Canadians by Englishmen. Mr. Churchill came into this house, Mr. Churchill who towers high above all other public men in Britain; he came here after we had voted very large sums of money for the assistance of Great Britain, and he did not thank us for that. I complained about it. I wanted Canada to be thanked by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, here in this chamber, for the money voted to Great Britain in this chamber. I said so, and not long afterwards, speaking in Washington, Mr. Churchill mentioned the massive war effort of Canada and spoke very highly of the assistance given to Great Britain by Canada. I was rewarded and I said in the house—I do not know if my colleagues remember it—that I was very proud that Mr. Churchill was reading in *Hansard* the speeches by Jean-Francois Pouliot.

If we want our Canada to play her part in negotiations with all other countries of the world, our representatives must have no inferiority complex in comparison with the representatives of the other great nations, because no nation in the world is as great as Canada. That is my deep belief.

I will tell you another thing Mr. Speaker. When Mr. Eden came he spoke from the place where the Clerk sits and I had the third seat to the right of the Speaker. Mr. Eden made a very fine speech and I went and shook hands with him. I thought that if there is equality among the nations in the British commonwealth a member of the House of Commons

[Mr. Pouliot.]

here is equal to a member of the British House of Commons, and if I thought Mr. Eden had spoken well it was my right to shake hands with him. So I said, "Mr. Eden, I congratulate you on your speech." I gave him a copy of the orders of the day in which there was mention of a gift to Great Britain, so that he knew that in both languages, and I congratulated him just as nicely as I can when I do my best. Afterwards a reporter of a local newspaper complained very bitterly about that. He said it was a complete lack of manners for a member of the Canadian House of Commons to go and shake hands with a member of the British House of Commons without being introduced to him and moreover, that my broad shoulders were hiding Mr. Eden from the Speaker's view and that Mr. Speaker could not see Mr. Eden while I was shaking hands with him. That was written in an Ottawa paper. It shows how silly the imperialists are. I just mention that fact. What can we do with these people so long as they consider that Great Britain is their country and that Canada is only an annex of Great Britain?

Our representatives, to be worthy of their important functions, should consider Canada in the first place, as Bennett said, and never did. They should consider Canada in the first place and then every other country in the world after; otherwise they will be unworthy representatives of Canada. They will have to teach Europe a lesson that is very hard to teach. They will have to teach them to be brothers, to act in justice and charity among themselves. When I say that, my words do not apply to the peoples or to the nations themselves; they apply to the governments of the European countries.

What happened to the government of Germany was very bad, undoubtedly so. Italy was not any better; Spain is under discussion; France was very bad. Some shameful things happened in France, and Daladier who, apparently is not much better than Laval, was greeted with tomatoes and rotten eggs during his election campaign yesterday or the day before. These people with whom our representatives will have to deal are, most of them, unworthy of the great nations they represent. How is it? I do not know, but it is a fact. If any leader of any party, any prime minister of Canada, were greeted with rotten eggs and tomatoes, et cetera, well, some people would say he is not the most popular man; he has not won a popularity contest in his country. Therefore, sir, there is a lot to do and I hope that it will be done in due course. Now that hostilities have ceased, I hope we shall not be told that we have won