

greatest co-operative for peace the world has ever known.

Therefore, the prestige and authority of Canada's voice are recognized and established the world over. And this time it was our representative again who saved the situation, by suggesting the cease-fire and recommending the setting up of a United Nations force composed of soldiers from certain member nations.

Canada played a tremendous part. We made it quite clear that nowadays good faith and moral authority are not enough. The United Nations must have at its disposal physical and mobile forces strong enough to bring to order the nations who see fit to stray away. The United Nations military force has been organized and some regiments have already arrived in Egypt where the people greeted them so enthusiastically and so cordially we have reason to believe that the Egyptians, like all the other peoples of the world, desire nothing but peace.

The part our country played in this affair is already a matter of history and it will be both the present Government's and the Canadian people's glory to have had representatives capable of evolving and submitting at the psychological moment the proper formula to save the world from another conflagration.

We well remembered that the former League of Nations' greatest weakness came from its lack of physical strength. Let us hope that this time we will remember our lesson and that, mindful of the good results of the use of this formula in Egypt, all the nations will unanimously recognize that if the United Nations Organization is to survive it must remain armed. As long as there are peoples whose governments are composed of predacious men whose ambition is to bring into subjection the weaker nations and whose every thought and deed are motivated by unjust and unreasonable economic or political ambitions, the peace of the world will be in jeopardy.

It is not up to us to solve the enormous problem which has set up the Middle East against two great Western peoples. History alone, as the perspective lengthens, will be able to assess responsibilities. The problem, with its religious, political and economic implications is extremely complicated. Since the opening of the Suez canal, this waterway has been the jugular vein of the Western peoples' economic life. It is little wonder that, faced with such an important economic fact, the peoples whose interests are concerned may not always act as wisely as they should. In the present case, we firmly believe that the nations concerned owed it to themselves and to the world to refer the matter to United Nations arbitration. Israel, Great

Britain and France who, like all the other signatories of the United Nations Charter, had signed the collective and solemn agreement not to resort to war, undeniably violated their word. Canada, today, cannot understand such behaviour and cannot refrain from severe criticism. It is undoubtedly with deep regret and some bitterness, when we recall the historic bonds of friendship which bind us particularly to France and Great Britain.

Justice should have and in fact has but one measure: what is right for one should equally be right for the other, and what is wrong for one should equally be wrong for the other.

What human conscience and the most elementary honesty cannot allow us to condone in the case of Russia or Communist China, we must also disapprove of, even if the governments concerned are friendly governments.

We admit readily that Egypt may have had and in fact had her faults. It is common knowledge that she was unfair and sometimes uncompromising and that her "flirtation" with Moscow continues to cause anxiety among us, but even so, that was not a sufficient reason to warrant invasion. We are living in tragic times. It seems obvious that the very existence of the United Nations Organization is at stake, but we have every reason to believe that this adventure will have a happy ending and that if the UN agrees to maintain an armed force, security and liberty seem to be assured to the world.

In the series of events that followed one another so swiftly, there was one that for some may have seemed of minor or even negligible importance, but which for Canadians is nevertheless very significant: it is the remark made by Colonel Nasser about the flag of the Canadian Regiment sent to join the soldiers of eighteen other nations in Egypt. We cannot pass upon the colonel's intentions and motives, for the simple reason that we know nothing about them; the fact remains, however, that the flag of our regiment leads to a certain confusion and we may be mistaken for others. It is a smarting lesson that we have received and we, as Canadians, are placed in an embarrassing, not to say a humiliating, position. When one sees all the nations of the world, even the least civilized tribes on earth, unfold a standard or a flag of their own, we in Canada have nothing to unfurl but a flag showing in its fold at the most honourable quarter the flag in miniature of another nation. I want to stress all the respect in which we hold the British flag. It is the symbol of a great nation and of a great civilization, but it is