

to be guided to a large extent by the deliberations and conclusions reached at the conferences which I have just mentioned.

There is no doubt in the mind of anyone that this resolution and the agreement transcend all party and political lines. At the very outset I wish to give my most sincere words of praise to the Canadian delegation for the fine work they did at San Francisco. As has been well said by previous speakers, politics were clearly forgotten. No doubt it would have been much easier for the delegates to be in their respective ridings or in Canada during the political campaign. However, they realized the great work and the accomplishments that were requested by the Canadian people. They deserved, and they received, words of praise not only from the Canadian people but from everyone who became familiar with the fine results that they accomplished at that conference.

In a moment or two I may say a few words about what they thought about what went on at the conference, but before I proceed any farther I believe I am expressing the opinion of what may be called the common people in my constituency. Since the San Francisco conference there have been established in that constituency at least ten study groups which have made it their duty and work to study thoroughly every section and part of the San Francisco conference. On many occasions I have been invited to sit in as a witness, not as a participant; and I have been agreeably surprised at the keen interest of the people of my constituency in international questions. I am sure the same thing can be said of most of the people of Canada. Workers, lumbermen, men of the soil, men working hard, women of the professions and trades were intensely interested not only in the work of our delegation but also in what was being done in San Francisco.

In those deliberations there was a certain amount of realism which can hardly be found even in the House of Commons. I mean by that there was always in their minds, when discussing the San Francisco conference, the Versailles peace treaty and what happened to the League of Nations, the causes of friction after war No. 1. They were also interested in the friction that arose between the allies—I do not need to mention any names at the present time. They thought of the hundreds of thousands of the soldiers of our allies who are sleeping their last sleep on the soil of France, and only a few years after the ink had become dry on the Versailles treaty frictions and divisions arose. They were realists as far

as the five great nations were concerned; they were realists as far as our own nation was concerned.

Again I repeat; it may not make very pleasant repetition, but at the same time I believe it is my duty to mention not only the wonderful accomplishments that were reached at San Francisco, but also the shortcomings, so that they may become a guide for future deliberations. There is no doubt that some marvelous and constructive things have been accomplished. They have been steps in the right direction; those preliminaries have shown us how well we can work, and how impossible it would have been, for instance, if the fifty nations of the world had not met previously, but had come suddenly to a peace conference without the deliberations and preparations that we have had in the last few years.

We have only to consider what happened in London at the conference of foreign ministers of the five great powers. I know we were all glad when we heard the message delivered by the hon. member for Rosetown-Biggarr (Mr. Coldwell) in which he stated that hope was not lost. There may have been some friction; there may have been some divergence of opinion, but at the same time these men are statesmen; they must by their position realize their terrific responsibilities. I am sincerely convinced that none of them desire to see another world-wide war; they know that their people will not stand for it. What they want is peace and all that it implies, and they will make all the necessary sacrifices to attain peace.

No doubt every Canadian was highly elated that in a space of time notable for its shortness and with the minimum of discussion the document was placed before the senate of the United States, sent to the foreign relations committee, discussed there and brought to the floor after public hearings and passed with so small a vote against it. That constitutes one of the real important landmarks in the history of the United States. That great nation was far away from the isolationism of 1919 and 1920. That nation realized that it had been wounded, and wounded very deeply in its national pride at Pearl Harbor. Every American citizen realized that the United States was an integral part of the united nations. They also realized that the shores of the United States were three thousand miles away from Europe and if not for Pearl Harbor, it might not have to join the conflict. They thought that they had a certain amount of security as far as the Atlantic was concerned because that great ocean was mastered by a friendly power, and that they were absolutely immune as far as an attack