

*The Address—Mr. Yuill*

know that the free world still has a conscience; that while we cannot help them with military force, we can let them know that those who live in slavery are not forgotten. I am not going to add anything that would detract from what I have said. I think it is something that merits the approval of Canadians as a whole. I have always tried to follow that course in this house.

A step has been taken, in co-operation with the premier of Ontario, Mr. Frost, whereby the federal and provincial governments join together in so far as Ontario is concerned to bring to this country those who did their part in their day and generation to maintain that flickering flame of freedom. I believe that. Now, I come to Canada's responsibility as I see it. The relations between Britain, the United States, Canada and the nations of the free world need to be reconstructed; for, Mr. Speaker, we have started on our first step to international suicide. My suggestion may be worthless, but it is offered for what it may be worth. It is this. In 1943 the free world was in fear, and a conference took place in the citadel in the city of Quebec which brought together the leaders of the free world. Out of the determinations there arrived at, the free world started its march upwards to ultimate victory. We cannot afford to allow our ranks to be divided now.

I see references made to the fact that the United States intends to hold over Britain and France the promise of oil if they obediently do what the United Nations ask. I hope that that is not true. We want no clubs over the sources of freedom. I see in the press—and after all that is where we get our information—that in the United States, where they had an armistice on foreign affairs and responsibility during an election, there are some who believe that a meeting between the prime ministers of Britain and France and the president of the United States should not take place at this time because it would place the United States in an impossible position. Sir, I hope that the Secretary of State for External Affairs will let them know that the embarrassing position in which the United States will be placed as a result—and I know of none—will be as nothing compared with the perilous position of Canada and the free world unless something of this nature is done once more to heal the wounds of disagreement.

I mentioned the Quebec conference. Will the Prime Minister of Canada, will the Secretary of State for External Affairs, take the lead at this time and invite the leaders of those nations to a second Quebec conference? Bring together the leading members of the commonwealth here in Canada. Let the pres-

[Mr. Diefenbaker.]

ident of the United States come here, as did President Roosevelt in the days of war, and also the prime ministers of France and Britain. Let them meet in that ancient citadel, representative of the contribution made to Canada's freedom by those of the French race and also representing Canada in the home of the two races, now joined together and almost alone. Let them meet without malice, without vituperative statements and without words of grandiloquent content, and in that city lay the foundations for once more re-establishing in the free world a unity which, unless it is achieved and achieved immediately, may result in irreparable harm; indeed, its lack has already caused results that cannot but have been a solace to the hearts of communists everywhere in the world.

Our responsibility at this time, as I see it, is to join together. I quote from an article which appeared yesterday in the *New York Times*. It ends in this way:

We cannot be so insane as not to see how much this would damage our own position.

Mr. Sulzberger was referring to disunity. He goes on:

Traditional friendship and ideological sympathies apart, we must recognize that alliances are based on mutual interest. This mutual interest remains.

I believe it does. I believe that before the ledger of freedom in the unity of the free world becomes too much a debit we should bring together this conference and that Canada, in her enviable position, should bring about that determination which resulted from the first Quebec conference. If that is done, mankind everywhere in the free world will once more look forward to the future not with the fear that so many thinking men and women have today, but with that faith in spiritual things without which we cannot survive.

**Mr. Charles Yuill (Jasper-Edson):** Mr. Speaker, I have a few words I should like to say in this debate before the vote is taken. I assure you that I am not going to take up very much time, but what I have to say is of very great importance to me and to those whom I represent.

We are here in this special session to consider ways and means of preventing the outbreak of a third world war starting in the Middle East and to earnestly seek for every possible effective means of bringing peace to the world. As the leader of this party has said, we refuse to play politics with this most serious matter in this grave world situation. However I think it is our duty to speak about this situation as we see it and to make whatever proposals we can make that might help to achieve the end we all so earnestly desire.